

THE European Magazine

FOR JANUARY, 1820.

[Embellished with 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the County Fire, and
Provident Life Office, Regent Street, Piccadilly; and, 2, a Portrait of
SAMUEL WEBBE, Esq.]

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SEASON, 1819-20.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Purser, Time of coming about, Sailing, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	To be in the Downs.	When sailed.
1 Thomas Conting.	1817	Bomb. & China	S. Magorbank's	W. Magorbank's	A. Christie	Henry Adams	Fred. M. Lee	Arth. Vane	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Maltman	1819	1820.
2 Earl of Halcarr.	1817	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Jas. Jamison	Thos. Smith	Philip Baylis	Geo. Mason	Fred. G. Vane	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Bruce	1819	1820.
3 Warren Hastings	1817	Bomb. & China	Hen. M. Stimson	Thos. Tarkenton	F. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Hay	De St. C. Vane	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	L. C. Wingood	1819	1820.
4 Thair's	1817	Bomb. & China	Hen. Blanchard	Chas. La Blanc	R. W. Adams	H. H. Somner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dowling	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Ldw. King	1819	1820.
5 London	1817	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	H. Broughton	W. Longcroft	L. B. P. Smith	W. K. P. Smith	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	John D. Smith	1819	1820.
6 Asia	1817	Bomb. & China	Henry Bonham	T. F. Bidderton	H. C. Adams	Robt. H. Rind	F. MacFar	John Spurr	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	J. & G. Fisher	1819	1820.
7 Astell	1817	Bomb. & China	George Good	Fran. C. Good	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
8 Castle Hunt	1817	Bomb. & China	John Paterson	H. A. Drummond	R. Good	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
9 Canning	1817	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
10 Lady Maitland	1817	Bomb. & China	Sir R. Wyndham	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
11 Dunbar	1817	Bomb. & China	Geo. Palmer	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
12 Marjorie	1817	Bomb. & China	Henry Bonham	John Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
13 Prince of Wales	1817	Bomb. & China	S. Magorbank's	A. H. Campbell	J. S. B. Adams	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
14 Duncraig	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
15 Princess	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
16 Barchin	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
17 Gough	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
18 Earl of Halcarr	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
19 Marjorie	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.
20 Lady Maitland	1817	Bomb. & China	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Wm. Taylor	Gen. Sir J. S. S.	Wm. Taylor	1819	1820.

Jan. 1820.



Samuel Wells' Copy

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW

FOR JANUARY, 1820:

MEMOIR OF

SAMUEL WEBBE, Esq.



[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY W. SKELTON, ESQ. FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY W. BEHNLS.]

For *thine* is the lay that lightly floats,
 And *thine* are the murmuring, dying notes,
 That fall as soft as snow in the sea,
 And melt in the heart as instantly;
 And the passionate strain that deeply going,
 Refreshes the bosom it trembles through;
 As the musk winds over the water blowing,
 Ruffles the wave, but sweetens it too!

MOORE

AMONGST the vast improvements in art and science of our later years, perhaps the very rapid advances of music in this country are at once the most extensive and the most important. The ability brought to its development, the patronage bestowed upon its professors, and the taste displayed by those who make it an amusement only, have alike contributed to elevate the musical fame of Britain nearly to a level with those continental nations, where its melodies have enjoyed the cultivation of ages, and may be considered as natives of the soil.

To expatiate on the value of music as an art, would be indeed to tread a beaten path, and to eulogise a subject which is beyond all praise. The solemnities of devotion, the rush of conflict, the hour of revelry, and the rejoicing of triumph, all own its power, and receive inspiration from its aid. Infancy and ignorance alike own the influence of its mighty magic, and are pleased, though they know not why; and even brute instinct and savage barbarism feel the force, and bow before the power of its potent spells.

In the annals of musical science the name of WEBBE has long been eminently conspicuous, and the homage of amateurs and connoisseurs has alike been offered to his genius and his fame. Of his splendid abilities, and almost un-

rivalled talents, the world is now deprived by death; and in recording some few brief particulars attaching to a name so beloved, and so respected, we are prompt to add our tribute of eulogy to the universal panegyric which have graced his memory.

SAMUEL WEBBE, Esq. by his general as well as professional erudition, his acuteness of perception, and solidity of judgment, the impressiveness of his language, his universal philanthropy, the simplicity of his heart, and the dignified amity of his manners, excited the admiration and love of all who enjoyed the happiness of his friendship or acquaintance. He afforded the extraordinary instance of a well-spent life, in the most unlimited sense of the expression, and exhibited an example that is not often presented to our knowledge. Mr. Webbe was born in 1740, of parents of high respectability, and moderately independent fortune; to increase which his father went to Minprea, under some Government appointment, while he was yet an infant of scarcely twelve months old; and having settled his establishment there, had already written to his wife, with her child to join him; when before the preparations for their departure could be completed, the voyage was suddenly terminated by other letters announcing his sudden death. Independent of the shock on his beloved

wife, this event was followed by some unfair proceedings, and by the diversion of property from its rightful descent on the part of those who had the power of controuling the disposal. Mrs. Webbe was thus reduced to a state of comparative penury, which proved disastrous to the future fortunes of her infant son. She could extend to him little advantage of education, but being intent upon rendering him capable of providing for himself, he was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker, at the very early age of eleven years. This arrangement, however, was so little to his taste, that no sooner were the seven long years elapsed, than he determined to abandon the workshop, and contemplated with infinite regret what he regarded as a total loss of a considerable and valuable portion of his early life.

Within a year after this emancipation, for such he always termed it, he lost his mother, and with her was bereft of the little means of support derived from her slender income. Thus destitute of any visible means of support, and still under twenty years of age, he turned his attention to the employment of copying music, as connected with an art of which he was passionately fond, but with which as yet he was totally unacquainted. He obtained his principal employment from Mr. Wyckes, keeper of a well known old music-shop in Gerrard street, Solo through whom he became acquainted with a musician of the name of Karle Barbant, organist to the chapel of Count Haslang, the Bavarian Ambassador, a professor of no particular skill, but from whom he rapidly acquired the rudiments of music, which his own intense study and observation soon enlarged into a thorough knowledge of that delightful art. At the expiration of his engagement as Mr. Barbant's assistant for four years, he applied himself sedulously and constantly to the acquirement of Latin, in which he did not allow himself to be interrupted even by the necessity of copying music for a subsistence, though when fully employed, he would sit till past twelve at night, and return to it by five in the morning, for many days in succession. He followed the Latin, by the study also of French, still appropriating every moment of intermission from those employments suggested by necessity, and excited by an anxious thirst for self improvement, to the ardent study of music, of which he had now determined to make himself

completely master. His necessities were augmented at the age of 23, by the addition of a wife, and in the following year of a child, to share in his scanty earnings; having been married to Miss Anne Plumb, at St. Mary-le-bonne church, on May 30, 1763; but as difficulties increased, so seemed also to increase his exertion and perseverance; and shortly after the birth of his first child, he furnished himself with an *Italian* master. About this time he also ventured to become a teacher of music, and his progress in the art fully warranted this arduous undertaking, though he was even then but twenty-five years of age, and it was but six years since his first acquaintance with rudiments. About the year 1776 Mr. Webbe was elected organist to the King of Sardinia's chapel, in London, and after a few years established a choir there, which he enriched with many of his own compositions, most of which were published. From this period scarcely a single year passed without producing the reward of one, and often two prize medals, down to the time when the Catch Club desisted from affording such liberal encouragement to that most delightful and so ornamental description of vocal music, glees. His literary studies were however subsequently enlarged by the successive acquisition of the German, Greek, and Hebrew languages; in the reading and understanding of which last he was acknowledged by his master, a venerable and skilful Rabbi, to be equal to himself. Although it may seem of minor importance here to speak of his bodily graces, it may be a point to shew that in the vast range of objects which his ardent industry embraced, these adjuncts were neither forgotten nor neglected; and in truth, he long excelled in the manly and graceful exercises of fencing and dancing. But superior to all these faculties of mind, and these graces of body, were those indescribable excellencies, the simplicity, the tenderness, the thorough goodness of his heart. His works were extremely numerous, as well as infinitely varied, having written largely for the Catholic church, of which he was a member; while his anthems are also in use in almost every Protestant cathedral in the country. He composed also two or three operas, many quartetts, and instrumental lessons; numerous songs, some of them highly distinguished as public favourites, as "The Mansion of Peace," &c. and glees innumerable,

and so well known as to require no formal eulogium. As an English composer, he will always rank with Lock, Morley, Purcell, Arne, and the most eminent of the British school, while, as a man and a scholar, his transcendent qualities raise him high among British Worthies.

On May 26, 1816, at his chambers in Gray's Inn, this excellent and truly worthy man terminated a long life of usefulness in his 76th year; and no one within his sphere of action has been more admired for public talents, or esteemed for private virtues. His compositions are almost innumerable, and are all characterized by taste, simplicity, and feeling, as well as by a profound knowledge of his delightful and delightful art. Many of his glees, for precision of harmony, beauty, and expression, obtained and deserved the highest popularity; and he was ever ready to contribute his professional exertions in aid of benevolence or friendship. For some years past his infirmities had prevented him from visiting his friends: but he was esteemed too much to be forgotten. He had also for a long time declined all musical composition, and chiefly amused himself with a friend at the chess board. Thus closing a long career of fame and distinction, at peace with God and man, and bequeathing to his family the proudest of all legacies, the blessing and the memory of their father's virtues.

We cannot conclude without noticing that between the years 1755 and 1792, Mr. Webbe obtained the unprecedented number of twenty-seven prize medals from the Catch Club, in addition to an elegant and valuable silver gilt cup and cover from the Harmonic Club, in the year 1800, when his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was a Member.

Mr. Webbe's most popular publications are as follow:—

Nine volumes of Glees, Catches, &c. from 1766 to 1796.

Ode to Melancholy, six voices.

Ode to St. Cecilia, six voices.

"To Love I wake," eight voices.

Six Canzonettes, two voices.

Divertimenti à Tavola, two voices.

Eight Anthems for Cathedrals.

Nine Books of Latin Church Music.

Two volumes of Solfeggi, or Vocal Exercises.

Twelve Anthems for Family Devotion.

An Epitome of Harmony, and several separate Glees, Catches, Songs, &c.

The following is a list of the dates and names of Mr. Webbe's Prize Glees, &c. &c.—

Year.		
1766	Canon	O! that I had wings.
1767	Catch	The Moon and Woman.
1768	Canon	From everlasting.
1768	Glee	A Gen'rous Friendship.
1770	Canon	Alzard O Portie.
1771	Canon	Iddio i quel che mi cing
1772	Glee	Discord.
1774	Catch	In the Old.
1774	Canon	Who can express.
1775	Glee	Now I'm prepared.
1776	Glee	You gave me your heart to— her day.
1776	Ode	'Tis Beauty calls.
1777	Canon	Glory be to the Father.
1777	Glee	Rise, my Joy.
1778	Glee	Great Bacchus.
1778	Ode	Hail, Music!
1781	Catch	Neighbours come.
1781	Canon	O! all ye Works.
1782	Catch	My Lady Rantum.
1783	Canon	To thee all Angels.
1784	Catch	When youthful Harriet.
1784	Glee	The fragrant painting.
1788	Canon	O Lord! shew thy Mercy.
1788	Glee	Swiftly from the Mountain's brou.
1790	Catch	Juliet is pretty.
1790	Glee	Non fidi ul mar.
1792	Catch	Tell me.

C. G.

FRONTISPIECE.

THE COUNTY FIRE, AND PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY.

(WITH AN ENGRAVING BY S. RAWLE, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY G. RAWLE.)

THE elevation of the south, or principal front in Regent-street, consists of a facade of the Corinthian order, erected upon a rusticated arcade—the ends of the building form a continuation of the same design. The back front in Titchbarns-street, together with the engine-house, are in a similar taste, but without the columns and entablature. The lower part of the building is composed of solid blocks of Portland stone; the upper part is of brick, cased with Roman cement, in imitation of stone. The proportions and ornaments of the columns and entablature are correctly taken from the portico of the Pantheon at Rome, and exhibit an admirable copy of Roman architecture. The classical character of the building, however, is rendered subservient to purposes of internal con-

venience, and is given at a moderate addition of expense to that of a plain building of similar size. It is in this accordance of the useful with the ornamental, of ease, and simplicity of means, with grandeur of effect, that the chief merit of the County Fire Office consists.

Its sober and classical beauty is rendered still more striking by contrast with the series of strange and inconsistent shapes which appear in many of the other new buildings in the approach to it, although it must be acknowledged that the noble dimensions of the New street and its houses, and of the circular area in front, together with the apparently detached situation of the Fire Office at the end of the Avenue, and summit of the rising ground, are powerful auxiliaries to the effect of the building.

The elevation is surmounted by a spirited colossal statue of Britannia, and on the summit of the building a watch tower, or observatory, is erected, which commands a panoramic view over almost the whole of London, and the surrounding villages.

The interior of the edifice is constructed fire proof, an object of great importance in a building where an extensive collection of deeds, books, and papers of value is contained. Different methods are used for this purpose according to the capacity of the apartment to be enclosed. In the largest offices trussed iron beams are laid across, from one to another of which, brick arches, nearly flat, are projected. The sashes are of iron, drawn in the manner of wire-making, and the doors, where necessary, are incombustible, without being heavy.

The manner in which the house is warmed and ventilated deserves notice. A stove upon a peculiar construction, with a very large cockle, is fixed in the basement story—a column of air, eight square feet in bulk, is conducted from the outside of the building by an underground archway, to the cockle where, by an ingenious contrivance, the whole becomes equally, but no more, than moderately heated; it is then distributed all over the house, and diffuses a copious supply of fresh air, and the temperature of springs in the middle of winter.

The design of the building, we are informed, was furnished by Mr. Barber Beaumont, the Managing Director of the County Fire Office and Provident

Life Office; and has been carried into effect by Mr. Abraham, the architect, who has preserved a consistency throughout the building which reflects great credit on his professional skill and diligence.

The Provident Life Office was planned and carried into effect by Mr. Barber Beaumont, in the spring of 1806. The County Fire Office was founded by the same gentleman in 1807. These offices are not upon the principle of Union societies, where the members become liable for each other's losses, but share the profits, nor of trading companies, where the chance of sharing profits is excluded; but responsibility is avoided, and indemnity secured, by large capitals. In the County and Provident Offices the insured share the profits, as in the Union Societies; but they are defended from the risk and uncertainty of such societies by large permanent capitals, the subscribers to which take all the risks on themselves, and a share of the profits. The success of both establishments we believe to be unprecedented. In Fire Insurance the relative extent of business done by every office is ascertained to a fraction by the returns from the Stamp Office. These shew a greater accumulation of business in the County Fire Office than any other Fire Office has acquired in a similar period from its foundation—and that the quality is not inferior to the quantity, may reasonably be inferred from the large returns and dividends paid, and the progressive and great increase in the value of the stock, whilst the stock of most of the other new Insurance Offices has continued for years at an immense discount, and has not paid common interest. To these observations we add with pleasure that the harmony and entire freedom from disputes and litigations with which these offices have proceeded during so many years, reflects no small credit on their system of management.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. LVI.

MISTAKE.

A CITIZEN, accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Matthew —, S—, C—k, and Co.

DUEL.

A hot-headed gentleman in a coffee-house overheard some conversation in an adjoining box which he fancied was aimed at him. He soon got up, "a very pretty quarrel" with the offending party; sent a challenge, and a meeting took place. The other side thought it so extremely absurd to be forced into a mortal fray upon an utter misconception, that an explanation was attempted in the field; but the choleric challenger's second would listen to nothing.—"We came here, not to talk about fighting, but to fight about talking," said he, with a genuine Hibernian accent:—and his friend got winged for his pains.

POLITENESS.

At the battle of Spire, a regiment had orders not to grant any quarter; and an unhappy enemy, wounded and disarmed, begged hard for his life from one of its officers. Touched with his situation, the other replied, "I pity your misfortune, and—ask any thing else but that, and upon my honour I will grant your request!"

DANGER OF PROVERBIAL PHRASES.

A British adventurer had got into high favour at the court of a Turkish pasha. One day the latter was explaining to him a part of the policy by which he hoped to add another pashalik to his dominions.—"Well, right," said the obsequious dependant; "you will undoubtedly very soon have two strings to your bow."—The pasha started, and our hapless countryman was never afterwards seen.

ABSENCE OF MIND.

An absent man dining with a gentleman and his sister, the latter sat at table; which our blunderer, without thinking, imputed to her being in a thriving way.—"You are rather out there, my friend," said his host; "my sister has been a widow these three years."—"I really beg pardon," exclaimed the other; "I thought she was a spinster."

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. Jan. 1820.

TALES OF TO-DAY.

(Concluded from Vol. LXXVI. page 397.)

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

WHEN we had listened to our lady-president's romance of modern education, we sat down to laugh at its absurdity, and to end the last day of our visit to Park-gate by the best supper its thatched inn afforded. While the landlady was in quest of her choicest grouse pie and the waiter-general preparing the only decanters in her cupboard, a strange and ominous sound appeared to proceed from the wall of our apartment. Had we been still discussing the relics of popular superstitions, our prepossessed fancies might have converted the sound into a ghost-like groan; but as we were amusing ourselves with the follies of To-day, it struck our ears only as a long yawn struggling with a laugh. However, the incident began to grow worthy a chapter in romance, for the pannel of the dark wooden wall slid slowly back, and discovered a cavity from whence rose a shadowy face muffled in folds of such tartan as usually equips a poetic seer. In Italy such an opening would have given very reasonable expectation of a handit scene, but in Galloway we knew it probably belonged only to one of those concealed cup-board-holes common in the ancient hostels of Scotland. The occupant of this came forth with a good theatrical step, and bowed profoundly to our groupe, saying, that he knew not whether we ought to punish our Landlady for admitting a passenger to sleep in our sanctum sanctorum, or to recompense her for securing such a willing auditor. The joyous Brewster shook his clansman heartily by the hand; our lady asked if he had brought any corals or red oranges from the Caribbees; the captain enquired after his ship, the minister and clerk about new books. When the young traveller had shaken his curls, smoothed his plaid cloak, and seated himself near the decanters, he replied, "Listeners usually hear something of their own affairs, and those who tell tales of to-day ought to be well-informed of facts. Lady Barbara's story of her fourfooted Laga's polite education, wants only two or three additions to be quite true; and having listened in patient silence and

a dark cup board more than three hours, I deserve to be the last and most accredited speaker *To-day*.

A young staff officer returned from one of our last campaigns with only two trophies of his valour—a large Pomeranian dog, and a little girl bequeathed to his care by a dying Cossack on the field of battle. He consigned both to an English lady, who took them under her protection; and when he returned four years afterwards, merrily said, that Madame Chateau Briant had been desired to educate the rough Pomeranian dog, but had mistaken her instructions, and educated the pretty little Cossack savage. Not content with this amiable finesse to hide her bounty, this charming woman of fashion took her pupil into the best society, still pleasantly pretending that her kindness was well repaid, because a Cossack protégée made her assemblies irresistible. But I must tell Lady Barbarror that my prize—for I need no longer speak in the third person—my prize was not dumb, except at first in our language. When the Russian ambassador came to England, a man of some consequence in Count Platonoff's household claimed both my Pomeranian dog and poor Iwanoe, as the property of a veteran once distinguished in his service. The Russian officer offered a dowry with the lovely Cossack; she chose an English husband, but she was accepted without any, except a wisp of straw and a wooden cage.

"Straw and a cage!" echoed all our party at once, and Lady Barbarror added, "I have heard of the batons and other agreeable implements of a Russian husband's authority, but these are quite new either in England or Tartary."

"They are symbols," replied Eur traveller, "of a domestic invention of great utility; and since every one else has told a tale, mine (as the clock has not yet told twelve) will end the day."

In addition to the use of straw in framing Guy Lawkes's effigy and other personages equally destined for the same destination, we have lately discovered three very convenient purposes to which it may be applied. The illustrious Rob Roy ushered a messenger, who came to arrest him for debt, into an apartment handsomely garnished with straw, taking care that he should see a quantity of a man's skull stuffed with

straw hanging behind the door. His amazed visitor not doubting that he saw a dead body, enquired whose it was; and when Rob drily answered, "Only a roguish messenger that I hanged last night, and have not had time to bury"—the poor minister of the law fell into a swoon, and was carried through a plover to revive him. A painter more idle, but almost as ingenious as the Macgreggor, contrived an effigy of himself, which he seated on the scaffolding where he ought to have been at work, while he spent his time at a tavern. The third was a dancing master's device. Having no footman to dignify his chariot when it moved in a procession, he suspended one composed of straw behind him; but the horses that followed next in the rear, had a taste for investigation, and drew forth all his footman's intellects. All these appropriations of straw deserve patents for the use of poor, idle, honourable men, who have not courage enough to borrow a few droves in the highland fashion; but the fourth which I am going to mention, was invented for the instruction of husbands.

My great-grandfather was a widower, and a perfect woman hater, probably because we hate nothing perfectly without a mixture of fear. He derived this disposition from one of those chances which rebuke and defeat the petty calculations of men. In his youth he began a law suit against a rich and capricious uncle, whose zeal to preserve his money baffled itself by throwing him into a fit of the gout, during which the young man entered his house, and married his heiress. The world laughed, and my great-grandfather laughed too, but the lady more heartily than either, for her fortune was absolutely and entirely settled on herself beyond her husband's reach. They lived many years in that state of misery which Providence seems to permit, that men may be convinced no second purgatory is requisite; and the first command which their sons received when they reached manhood, was a repetition of Lord Bacon's: "Marry not young, lest thou shouldst have too much time to repent; nor old, lest thou shouldst have too little." And as a farther warning, my great-grandfather left them this precious statement.

PRO

AND

CON.

1. A wise woman is the crown of her husband. *Solomon.*
2. If a beautiful woman would kiss the sea, its waters would be no longer bitter. *Koran.*
3. The honour of a man is a virtuous wife. *Sophocles.*
4. Let wives and husbands be equal. *Solon.*
5. We govern all men, because women govern us. *Themistocles.*
6. Let men obey their wives. *Cato, Cicero, Pompey, and Pliny.*
7. Plato tells us there are only four kinds of flattery, but a woman would have taught him a thousand. *Plutarch.*
8. A wife is the best half of man. *Hindoo Institutes.*
9. He who wounds a woman shall lose his hand. *American Indian Law.*
10. A woman's weapon is her tongue, which she uses to prevent us. *Chinese Institutes.*
11. Nature made man with an axe, but woman with a pencil. *Canadian Tradition.*
12. Let women rule their husbands. *Egyptian and Babylonian Law.*
13. Women should be loved at all times. *Henry and Frederic the Great.*
14. Authority is acquired by man, but natural in woman. *Montesquieu.*
15. A woman without loveliness is the mistake of Nature. *La Fontaine.*
16. There are no virtues of the masculine gender but the inferior ones. *Addison.*
17. Woman is the chief d'œuvre of Nature's works. *Steele.*
18. There is no virtue in man which is not more amiable in woman. *Swift.*
19. We see her faults, but must love them all. *Pope.*
20. Woman should be a mistress in youth, our friend in middle age, our nurse at last. *Lord Bacon.*
21. First of all I thank God for my wife. *Chief Justice Coke.*
22. Choose thy wife well, for thy fate depends on her. *Lord Burleigh.*
23. The eye of the wife is as the light of day to her husband. *Bishop Taylor.*
24. We find benevolence in man, but its traces in woman. *Rochebrune.*
25. Let pleasant people say what they will, good sense is given equally to both sexes. *Rousseau.*
26. Women differ from us only in being more amiable. *Voltaire.*
27. If women taught philosophy, who would not learn? *Bayle.*
1. A wise woman is worth 66, to her husband. *Modern Version.*
2. The Supreme waited till he was asked to create woman, lest man should accuse him of spite.
3. There have been many, ~~wise~~ men—only four wise women. *Koran.*
4. What business have women in the world? *Sophocles.*
5. I gave my enemy a wife, because I could do him no greater injury. *Pythagoras.*
6. All men are mad, but lovers the maddest of all. *Quint. Virgil, Horace, and Terence.*
7. Fire, water, and woman, are the three greatest evils. *Homer.*
8. If she obeys him! *Ditto.*
9. But he may use a switch. *Ibid.*
10. Fear no weapon but a woman's tongue. *Chinese Proverb.*
11. The Good Spirit was angry when he made woman. *Ditto.*
12. Two days in the year only. *Ditto.*
13. There never was such a thing as a wise woman—the wisest of us is only a little less foolish than the rest! *Mary Queen of Scots.*
14. Is marriage eternal?—then Heaven preserve us! *Zimmerman.*
15. A wise woman is as prodigious as a bearded one. *Winkelman.*
16. Why were fools made? to be companions to women. *Ditto.*
17. Deceit is invention in man, but instinct in woman. *Ditto.*
18. Apes have more entertaining tricks than women, and are neither so mischievous nor so expensive. *Ditto.*
19. A plague on female wisdom! It makes a man ten times more uneasy than his own! *Ditto.*
20. Women are like the baggage of an army—an inevitable evil. *Sir F. Bacon.*
21. A woman should hold no office but a sexton's, because she loves to bury her husband. *Coke's Institutes.*
22. Of all fools, a she-fool is the worst. *Burleigh.*
23. Where there is woman, there must be mischief. *St. Columba.*
24. There must be husbands, or who could govern women? *Fontenelle.*
25. A very silly man would be a tolerably wise woman, but a clever woman would be a very silly man. *Rousseau.*
26. Women are pretty dolls—if they are more, they are unnatural. *Voltaire.*
27. Women reason as dogs dance—they do it ill, but one wonders they do it at all. *Dr. Johnson.*

Balance on either side—None.

My grandfather shrugged his shoulders when he read this statement of accords, and thought it so nicely balanced that another opinion was wanting to turn the scale. Therefore, as is usual, when a youth of twenty-one is forbidden to try an experiment, he soon found irresistible reasons and inducements. On pain of disinheritance, and under the most imminent peril of discovery, he married a fair and portionless girl resident near his father's house, and endured more than twelve years all the anxieties, alarms, and restraints, attendant on a secret preserved in such circumstances. With my great grandfather's death the secrecy ceased, and with it, all the charm that had diffused itself over this attachment. It seems as if romantic love, like the camera obscura, owed all its best colours to the darkness that encompasses it. My grandfather, when his marriage was openly avowed, and his establishment conducted according to the usual routine of domestic life in a fashionable circle, thought the Pros and Cons very fairly adjusted, and was apt to think he had made a needless attempt to decide the point. And as a long habit of dissimulation had grown easy to him, he began to practise on his wife those successful deceptions which his genius and her fondness had contrived to delude his father. He formed an acquaintance with one of those poor, yet splendid, adventuresses, whose beauty is made purchasable by their vain ambition, and cheap by exposure. More to enhance the zest of this new attachment than from respect to moral or conjugal feelings, he studied the most profound secrecy, and covered his frequent absence from home with plausible and even gracious excuses. On one of these occasions, he professed an affectionate desire to superintend the arrangement of a very splendid set of new furniture for his wife's boudoir, as a birthday offering, and had the pleasure of seeing her enter it with marked delight, because it appeared to have been the business of his secret journeys. But when he visited the retirement of her rival, he was astonished, and even displeased, to see hangings of the same superb satin, and furniture in all respects of the same costly model. He perceived that *la Belle*, as he called his mistress, had presumed without his license to equal the magni-

ficence he still thought due to his wife, who he only called *la Bonne*. Yet when *la Belle* thanked him for his sumptuous generosity, he had not courage to disclaim it, and returned, half afraid to investigate the truth, to his own mansion. There he was surprised to see his wife's boudoir deprived of its elegant embellishments; but *la Bonne*, smiling with the gentlest kindness, only replied to his enquiry, "I have sent them where they will give you more pleasure."—"Ah!" said the husband, touched by the tenderness of the reuke—"I have both *la belle* et *bonne* at home!"—And *la Belle* herself, when informed from whom the splendid gift proceeded, was subdued by the noble superiority of the injured wife, and saw the injurer no more.

But habits of deceit and secret machinations are seldom cured, and perhaps it is not easy to love those who humble us. Either weary of *la Bonne*'s unflinching goodness, or because his discarded mind wanted its usual load of stratagems and adventures, my grandfather found a second "*La Belle*," whose chief attraction was the almost infallible one of seeming humility. So true it is, that we are more easily flattered by those who receive than those who confer obligations; and it is also true the injurer never forgives, therefore he soon availed himself of some supposed offence in his wife's conduct as a pretext for separating. She withdrew into very obscure retirement, for the expenses of the new "*La Belle*" though his station was high and lucrative, were too great to permit two splendid establishments; and her numerous offspring so fixed and extended her influence, that his indulgent fidelity, had it not been immoral, might have justified the fond devotion professed by its object. But a few years spent in this infatuation diminished and deranged his resources. Still blinded by a generous though ill-managed temper, he continued to support his beautiful dependent in magnificent luxury, fearing to wound an affection which he believed so simple and sincere by an intimation of his danger. The ruin when it arrived was sudden and complete, but he effected his personal escape into Flanders, leaving *la Belle* and her family in possession of all he could bestow. His chief creditor, incensed at the extent of his incurred folly, made the most rigorous researches, and at last presented him-

self to the enchantress, proffering her a certain provision and an immediate reward if she surrendered the next letter which arrived from her protector without breaking the seal. This woman, unmindful of the bounty she had enjoyed so long and the safety in which even his life was involved, gave up the letter on condition that it was opened in her presence. It was opened, and contained information of the obscure sea-port to which he had stolen back for the pleasure of seeing her, once more, and a letter of credit for a thousand pounds, the last gift he could make to her children. Struck with dismay and regret at the punishment her cruel selfishness might incur, she demanded this valuable paper or the promised reward instantly. "This is our's, madam," said the creditor, "but your reward is already your's. I promised only what would be a just and sufficient provision, and you have it. Quit this house with the infancy you have earned so well, and keep it as the only property that cannot be taken from you."—Her miserable victim came without suspicion to his place of refuge, and was met, not by the creature for whom his honour and wealth had been sacrificed, but by his forsaken wife, who came to share with him the little annuity she had preserved from the wreck. He could neither accept nor survive this humiliation, and his last words were, "The account of good and evil is balanced."

La Bonne, as my venerable grandmother was truly called, did not end her work of forgiving charity there. A son and daughter survived him, to whom she extended the kindest care of a mother, and I have often wondered that her son, as she called my uncle, did not burn the statement of accounts which he found in his father's pocket. But he kept these Pros and Cons for his own consideration, especially when he studied the law as his profession. I must own our laws, when professionally studied, are apt to excite no very favourable ideas of women, as they exclude them so ingeniously from all offices of importance, except a *sex-ton's*. But my uncle was a classical student also, and often said he admired nothing so much as the Roman law which provided tutors or *oracera* not for children under age only, but for women also. And he highly approved the same law, that no woman should

inherit more than one quarter of a rich man's goods, or, as the Latin phrase quaintly expresses it, "no female shall possess the whole *Ass*"—a sentence which, though it formerly applied only to certain coin, now, as he said, might bear much wise interpretation. Notwithstanding Lord Halifax's approved advice to his daughter, "If your husband is an ass, take care that he is nobody's ass but your's."

My uncle meditated so much on this subject, that he began at last to consider whether he should take a wife by the old Roman form of sale, or by lottery. The wits of those days said he married according to both these ancient customs, for he chose his bride by chance, and gave her at the price of purchase, an article equal in nomination to the coin before mentioned. Certainly it appears in our family annals, that he fell in love like the learned Magliabechi among his books, that he grew enormously fat during the agonies of suspense, as once happened to a professor of the law in Aberdeen, who took refuge from the power of a beauty in a steeple, till it became too slender to contain him: and finally, when the lady was entering a post-chaise with a more favoured suitor, he discharged at his rival a pistol loaded with currant-jelly, and carried off the prize. During the first year of his marriage, he practised all the whimsical tyranny by which men of wit and learning are apt to shew their deficiency in common-sense. He was displeased with her cheerfulness, because it might seem coquetry; with her seriousness, lest the world should mistake it for sadness. If her dress was plain, it disparaged his generosity: if it was rich, he doubted her discretion. I have heard him say, his peace-offerings and atonements for these fits of ill-humour cost him more pearl earrings and yards of lace than there are pages in Coke upon Littleton, even with all the annotations that have ever been written. Lady Catharine went through all the meanders of feminine blandishment to pacify her sovereign without effect, till she suddenly assumed the spirit of her namesake. Instead of listening to his murmurs, and waiting for his commands or reproaches, she assailed him with jealous enquiries, scoldings, and fantastical requisitions. My uncle had no more occasion to blame her melancholy silence, or perplex himself to

devise new gifts, for her prattle was incessant, and the jeweller never absent from his door. She was, as Rosalind says, more clamorous than a parrot against rain; but to the shrewishness of Shakspeare's Katharine, she joined so much of that charming Rosalind's grace, that my poor uncle could not have recourse to the privilege granted by a certain celebrated judge. But she soon became too completely fashionable to regard the limits of his fortune, and her hours of visiting would have been better suited to Lapland, where there is very little night, than to a climate in which the polite season has scarcely any day. My uncle reasoned, remonstrated, and even menaced, to no purpose, for his wife was resolved to verify the Rubis' proverb, "When ten measures of speech come into the world, the women took away nine of them." She prepared for a most magnificent assembly on a scale of ridiculous expense, and her husband finding all opposition useless, acquiesced in silence. When the gala-night arrived, and the business of her toilette was begun, her fille de chambre announced that he was suddenly hired in adding a new decoration to the hall. Curiosity tempted her to visit it, and she found him surveying—not as she expected a Chinese lantern, but a very large and superb cage. Aware that she owed him some complaisance in return for his indulgence to her present whim, she enquired, in a tone tolerably respectful, for what he designed this elegant receptacle. My uncle, who had fortified himself by consulting that magic spirit which the Hebrews say "speaketh out of a bottle," replied, "Only for a Bird of Paradise, my dear"—"I should have thought it had been for an ostrich," said his lady: "but what an extravagant basket you have bought for its food!—It would have suited my toilet"—And as she spoke she stepped in to look at the silver filagree which covered a crystal basin, but before she could withdraw herself, the door closed, the cage began to mount, and she found it hanging in the centre of her hall. Knock resounded after knock, and visitor followed visitor, while my uncle standing at the foot of the stairs, exclaimed, "Ladies and Gentlemen, as the express purpose of your visit is to see the lady of the hour without any regard to her husband, I have devised this arrange-

ment for your accommodation. And I really believe an obedient wife is a rare sight worth exhibition."—Some laughed, but all understood the rebuke; and when his unwelcome visitors were dispersed, my cousin's kinsman caused the cage to be carried into his library. "My fair Katharine," said he, when her hysteric of anger had spent itself, "if creditors could satisfy themselves in these days, as they did in former times, by selling their debtors in a market-place, I make no doubt that your lovely self would be sufficient; therefore it was not amiss to try the effect of your beauty properly hung out for sale, as these banquets and gilas will soon leave me no other property. And I cannot see why it should be more ridiculous or disgraceful for a wife to look through the wires of a cage, than for her husband to be shut up within a prison-grate"—Lady Katharine hid snuff and good sense enough to see her cage would not open without some concession on her part; and she answered with the silver tone of a poet's bird of paradise—"So you really believed I intended to ruin you? My dear honest husband, there was no way to cure your million of little ailments without putting you in fear of some monstrous evil. But to tell you a secret, when two or three hundred friends come to see me in this way, I always stuff my newest dress with straw, fasten it to my marble bust, and station it *en me il faut* in my first drawing room, while I go incog to the opera. Now when you have a fancy to exhibit your phoenix again, I have no objection to hang an effigy. It will be quite as convenient, and more amusing to my visitors."

My uncle unlocked his cage; but protested his intention to preserve it for her use if she infringed her allegiance or his revenue again. I never heard of its second public appearance; but the gay world of Dublin have not yet forgotten Counsellor C-----'s invention; and though he ascribed it to wire, many husbands advised him to demand a patent, and bring the *wire-cage* into fashion, especially as the reigning mode almost requires such a contrivance to render a lady visible among her crowd of guests. Since this experiment, he declares his Katharine has been as smooth as the *Lav Latin* of a wife's name implies that she should be, and when he gave the statement of ac-

compts into my hand, he added, "Balance on the right side.—One."

This conclusion, addressed to the only lady in our party, could be disputed by no gentleman in it, though the young clerk secretly determined to search all the annals of justice in quest of facts to divert the next meeting. But the happy party at Parkgate assembled no more. The young collector satisfied his vanity by transmitting his gleanings to a literary friend, and endeavours to preserve a pleasant memory of the past among the whims of TO DAY.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

OLD TIMES AND NEW;

OR,

THE ROUNDHEADS' RED-BOOK.

WHEN the modern Red Book is a subject of so much attention, it may not be amiss to consider the placemen and pensioners produced by the revolution of a former century. Let us remember, that the estate now valued at 800*l.* per annum was then hardly eight pounds a year, that the castle and lands of a certain patriotic nobleman then only produced "cxviii. x. vii. s." and we shall feel how abundantly these places and pensions deserve to be compared with those of present times, considering the comparative value of money. Where can the peaceable citizen and the disinterested patriot find stronger arguments for *amor patriæ*?

CATALOGUE OF PLACEMEN AND PENSIONERS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT OF PURE PATRIOTS:

Lenthall (Speaker), 7750*l.* per ann. besides a gratuity of 6000*l.*

Bulstrode Whitelock, 1500*l.* per ann. and a gift of 2000*l.*

John Lenthall (the Speaker's son), 2000*l.* per ann.

John Ash, a gift of 14,000*l.* besides places.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard, 1200*l.* per ann. as paymaster to the army at 3*l.* per *l.* besides a gift of 60,000*l.*

Gilbert Gerrard, his son, 500*l.* per ann.

Edmund Prideaux, 1200*l.* per ann.

Roger Bull, 1200*l.* per ann.

* Including the freeholders' rents of a market town; the profits of a weekly market and two fairs.

Francis Rouse, 1200*l.* per ann.

Humphry Salway, 200*l.* per ann.

John Luke, 800*l.* per ann.

Oliver St. John made about 4000*l.* by selling pardons.

Sir Wm. Allibon, 1000*l.* per ann.

Thomas Hoyke, 1200*l.* per ann.

Thomas Pury, gen. 400*l.* per ann. and a gift of 3000*l.*

Wm. Ellis, 200*l.* per ann.

Miles Corbet, 700*l.* per ann.

John Goodwin, 700*l.* per ann.

Sir Thos. Widdrington, 1500*l.* per ann.

Edwd Bish, 600*l.* per ann.

Walter Stickland, 5000*l.* per ann.

John Selden, a gift of 2500*l.*

Sir John Hipsley, a gift of 2000*l.* besides places.

Sir Thos. Walsingham, — the greatest part of Lord Dorset's estate; on which he cut 4000 timber-trees.

Benjamin Valentine, Sir Henry Heyman, and Deuzil Hollis, each a gift of 5000*l.*

Nathaniel Bacon, a gift of 3000*l.*

John Smith, a gift of 1000*l.* — Henry Smith, 2000*l.* per ann.

Robt Reynolds, 400*l.* per ann. a gift of 2000*l.* and 20,000*l.* by the purchase of Bishops' lands.

Sir John Clotworthy, permitted to embezzle, when Treasurer of Ireland, 40,000*l.*

John Ash, a gift of 14,000*l.* besides places.

Giles Green, rewarded with Sir Thomas Daw's estate.

* Francis Pierpoint, rewarded with the Archbishop of York's lands in Nottinghamshire.

William Pierpoint, a gift of 47,000*l.*

John Blackstone, 200*l.* per ann. and a gift of 15,000*l.*

Mr. Seawire, a gift of 12,000*l.*

Isaac Pennington, a gift of 7000*l.* and many Bishops' lands.

John Palmer, made Master of All Souls College, Oxon.

Thos. Geery, Recorder of Bridgewater.

Saml. Vassel, a gift of 1000*l.*

Oliver Cromwell, 4000*l.*

Sir Wm. Brewster, 2000*l.* per ann.

Sir Oliver Luke, made Colonel of Horse.

Sir Saml. Luke, Colonel and Scoutmaster.

Thomas Gell, Lieut. Col. and Recorder of Derby.

Valentine Walton, Colonel and Qu-

Richd. Norton, Colonel and Governor of Southampton.

Edwd. Harvey, Colonel, and rewarded with the Bishop's manor of Fulham.

Edwd. Rossiter, Colonel, and General of the Lincoln Forces.

Sir Michael Livesey, Sequesteror and Plunder-master-General of Kent.

Henry Peton, Colonel, and Commissary General.

Thos. Ramsborough, Colonel and Governor of Woodstock, and Vice-Admiral of England.

Robt. Black, Colonel and Governor of Taunton.

Francis Russel,

Rowland Wilson,

Robt. Harley,

Sir John Pulgrave,

Henry Martin,

Nathaniel Fienes,

Chas. Fleetwood,

Wm. Gipson,

Godfrey Buswell,

Herbert Morley,

John Moore, and

John Alured,

Richd. Brown, Major General, and Governor of Abington.

Peter Temple, Captain of Horse.

John Van, Colonel, Governor of Windsor, with a gift of 4000*l*.

Algernon Sydney, Governor of Dover Castle.

Richd. Ingoldby, Colonel, and Governor of Oxford.

John Hutchinson, Colonel, and Governor of Nottingham.

Cornelius Holland, 1600*l*. besides a gift of lands and a Major General of the Army, &c.

Thomas Westrow, rewarded with the Bishop of Worcester's Manor of Hartle-row.

Anthony Stapley, Colonel, and Governor of Chichester.

Alexander Rigby, Colonel, and Governor of Bolton.

Charles Pym, Captain of Horse.

Sir Arthur Haslerig, Colonel, and Governor of Newcastle, rewarded with a gift of 6500*l*. and the Bishop of Durham's Manor.

Sir Thomas Middleton, Major-General for Denbigh and five more counties.

Lord Groy of Groby, rewarded with the Royal Manor of Holdenby.

Sir Wm. Constable, Governor of Gloucester, sold his estate to Sir Mar-
tine Langdale for 25,000*l*. and then
obtained an order of Parliament to re-

sume it without returning one penny of money back.

Sir William Pursfoy, Colonel, and Governor of Coventry, had a gift of 1500*l*.

Sir Edwd. Hungerford, 1500*l*. per ann.

Walter Long, Colonel, had a gift of 5000*l*.

Michael Oldaworth, 3000*l*. per ann. He was also Governor of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Keeper of Windsor Park.

Thomas Scent, rewarded with certain of the Archbishop's Lands and Lambeth Palace.

Benjamin Ashurst, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, had a gift of 1000*l*.

So that in pensions there was the sum of £. 58,390 per ann. In gifts and bribes . . . 308,550

Besides Places and Estates!

Each member of this revolutionary Parliament was also allowed out of the public money 4*l*. per week; which for 516 members amounts to 107,308*l*. in 25 weeks, equal to a million of our money.

Such was the boasted disinterestedness of these virtuous Republicans. And what did the people gain? Almost as much as the commons of France, who, after massacring the proprietors, saw the lands and money taken care of by their five Directors and three Grand Consuls. The multitude ran down the game—their leaders devoured it. While the hard labourers exhausted themselves in the work of demolishing old and erecting new edifices, the Master-Builders enjoyed both the honours and profits. No one enquired

"Who work'd the mortar or the stones,
But all admired INIGO JONES!"

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A NEW SECRET FOR THE PUBLIC.

EXTRACTED FROM THE LECTURES OF
HOSES GOMEZ PEREIRA, PROFESSOR
OF HEBREW AND NATURAL LAW IN
LILLIPUT.

SINCE the discovery of Perpetual Motion has engaged philosophers in all ages, if the discoverer of such a power in mechanics would deserve much of the world, how much more will he merit who shall discover it in the intellectual, moral, civil, and political system? First, I will shew the benefits of such Perpetual Motion in politics,

and then state to you the certain methods of procuring and maintaining it.

I beg leave then to observe hypothetically, and from analogy, that if matter (as some of our learned friends assert) may have assumed its present forms and directions as mineral, vegetable, or animal substances, to exceeding in use and beauty, by a fortuitous concussion and concurrence of atoms, what noble institutions may not arise from a casual chaos of immaterial substances, and from a perpetual motion, collision, dance, or agitation in the political world?

It is a common observation among modern philosophers, that a state of quiet, peace, or sleep, generates political death. Therefore whatever introduces a perpetual agitation will best preserve the state from torpor, and preserve that health which constant exercise only can bestow. We see all the physical world in perpetual action and revolution. It ought therefore, by analogy, to be the same in the political system.

First, Because this perpetual motion in government creates an agreeable change and variety of important events, without which (as one of our great reformers has well observed) life would be tedious and uninteresting. Common and trivial events feed only common minds. Great souls delight in narratives of thousands slain in a day, in midnight insurrections and conflagrations, the sacking of towns and the overthrow of empires. Such sublime events will arise abundantly from my system of perpetual motion. Poets and painters, no less than historians, will be indebted to these marvellous scenes, and genius and the fine arts will never want food or exercise.

Secondly, this perpetual motion of the political world will excite and throw upward many bold adventurers, whose rare talents would have been lost to mankind, or, instead of shining in heroic deeds of desolation, wasted in peccadilloes and paltry depredations, ending in an exaltation on a vulgar scaffold instead of an ascent to power and glory—by disturbing a nation, endangering and sequestering the property of thousands, or exposing them to banishment or death. As the agitated sea throws up its sediments, the ferment of the civil system will heave up those who would remain at the bottom if they could only ascend by their own exertions. For most of the great

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geniuses who are of such rapid growth in seasons of tumult and commotion, have not the dull patience to acquire wealth or power by husbandry, manufactures, or learning; but, on this plan, they will mount easily over the shoulders of those industrious citizens deemed fit to bear burdens.

This revolutionary or atomic system is also agreeable to nature, and therefore must be best. It has been alleged, that reverting to original principles, and treating all animals according to their primitive constitutions, instincts, and passions, is most conducive to their happiness and perfection. Now the natural or savage state of man is that of independence, hostility, and warfare: and how can this state be better restored and maintained than by my system of perpetual commotion, thereby opening a theatre for all the heroic virtues, bravery, fortitude, patience, contempt of danger and all social and domestic feelings? And thoroughly tearing up those artificial virtues called mercy, benevolence, order, and charity, which are inconsistent with savage nature and true heroism. By this also, Luxury, the bane of political happiness, will be totally expelled. For the proposed agitation will give a due check to agriculture and commerce, and by drawing men from the plough and the loom to the sword, will make them as poor, simple, ferocious, and dextrous in plunder as the Spartans, usually held as models of perfect citizens. In short, there is no conjecturing what glorious advantages may arise from this policy of jarring atoms. For if, according to some ancient and modern philosophers, a number of unthinking particles of matter formed a thinking substance, what extraordinary phenomena may not be produced from the perpetual jarring and concussion of all the Thinking Substances in the nation! I am lost in the profound speculation; and shall therefore proceed to my second grand division—The Methods of Procuring and Maintaining this Perpetual Political Motion.

One very eminent mode will be, discarding all prescriptive right and antiquated establishments. It is idle to say that we thus resign all the advantages we derive from the well-tried wisdom of old times. The world is now older than ever, consequently wiser, and better able to govern, m-

vent, and judge for itself. Now should each future generation hold itself unbound by any contracts, treaties, or limitations of its predecessors, what an astonishing field would be opened for magnificent contests, between neighbouring nations, and between the governors and governed by every state! No alliance, peace, treaty, or constitution, will be fixed, but in a rotatory condition; and thus perpetual motion, the long-desired object, will be produced. For the destruction of one form of government will be succeeded by the demolition of another *ad infinitum*, to the utter extinction of that peace, idleness, wealth, and luxury, which we have proved the most fatal public enemies.

But to render the scheme complete, the rule and practice should be extended, on the same grounds, to the promises, contracts, and engagements of individuals. For what right has one man, any more than a community, to bind another who is yet unexisting? What title has he to abridge the liberty of his posterity? As the legislature of this year, it is said, has as much power as any preceding, why should not the individual have as much as his parents, who were probably not so wise, and good? At least the last age must be granted to have had more experience than the former.

Why may we not apply the same principle to every man respecting his own promises for himself, if the subject-matter is just, promises are superfluous: if unjust, according to the new philosophy, he ought not to be bound by them. And on our mode of reasoning, he may ask, "Why should I yesterday have been a more free agent than to-day?—Or the man of this night have a right to make agreements for the man of to-morrow?" It is supposing that he grows less wise and virtuous as he grows older. If the atoms of which we are composed are in constant change and succession, the man of last year is substantially different from the man of this; and therefore had no more right to bind the new generation of organized matter than our ancestor had to trammel a future age. What a wonderful perpetual motion, what a sublime agitation with this mutability of both private and public compacts cause in the

substitution of theory for ex-

which I recommend to my proselytes. Religion and morality are great hindrances to our project of perpetual motion, and its happy consequences. Early prejudices of either kind are checks to that freedom of thought and action which this system requires: but if men can be again persuaded that "Death is an eternal sleep," that honesty is an inconvenient cowardice, and marriage a vexatious bondage, the jarring elements of society will be once more set afloat and chaos return again.

Another mode successfully practised by certain islanders is to form associations, and call together frequently large bodies of the people. If once set in motion, the political machine rolls on with irresistible energy. By opposing leader to leader and mob to mob, the original question is soon forgotten; the sublime perpetual motion begins; the first projectors are condemned, the engines blown up with their own counterpoises. But this consideration will never deter men of disinterested and noble ambition. The governors of Lilliput ~~dread~~ us, because they say our proselytes are persons of little property and weight. But it is a strong mark of magnanimity and true benevolence to devote ourselves to the service of the community in which we have little or nothing at stake. Here indeed is true patriotism to sacrifice in public affairs that time which might be much more profitably employed for ourselves in domestic labours; to be unconcerned about the discharge of our private debts, and extremely delicate and alarmed about the public's; and to be totally occupied in advancing the national prosperity, while our families and houses are in ruin. This is the heroic self-abandonment which may be ascribed to the majority of my hearers.

And as to their want of property and weight, let it be remembered, that as all history evinces, a few active men of moderate abilities may endanger, if not subvert, the most potent empires. By representing accidental as intended evils, by flattering, gathering and uniting the scattered fires, you may raise the most fatal volcanoes, for they and earthquakes arise not from the fires of heaven but of earth. And as the Lord Clarendon, quoted to us by our guest Gulliver, was known to say—"The contempt and negligence of loyal men are the inlets to the licence which over-

whelms them: since three diligent persons are really a greater and more significant number than ten unconcerned."

Let me also recommend what is now well understood—the forming *imperium in imperio*; wheels within wheels, or associations and assemblies in every state, to direct, dictate to, and govern the supreme government itself: like Stephano king of the island with Trincolo viceroy over him. For, by continually convoking large assemblies to legislate or change their legislators, we shall introduce and perfect that ferment, anarchy, and perpetual motion which is the grand secret of philosophers.

Finally, let me observe, that an agrarian law and equal division of property have been in all ages the projects which great men have used as ladders to popular power: but no philosopher has yet discovered the true method of procuring and preserving it. Gentlemen! the honour of this discovery was reserved for me. Demolishing governments, and reducing men to equal poverty and savage misery will not answer the purpose, as Lilliputian philosophers have pretended. A change would immediately ensue, according to the various talents, strength, dexterity, audacity, and even industry of men or communities. Let us imagine the case in the strongest terms devised by the countrymen of Captain Gulliver. Let us conceive men living without law or separate property in the fancied state of nature. You say, "All have an equal right to be happy." Granted.—"To the undisturbed use of their minds and bodies?" Granted.—"To what they can acquire of earth's productions by their industry?" Granted; but will they be equal as has been proposed? No!—A and B find a bunch of grapes, but A takes them if he is tallest. They have both an equal right to fish, but he that has the best tackle, the most industry, or even the most luck, will catch the turbot. The best runner and marksman will kill the most birds and beasts, wear the richest feathers and the softest furs—the strongest and most industrious man will have the best hut, corn, and provisions. Thus, unless we give men equal powers of mind and body, the same education and opportunities of improvement, with equal health, industry, and success, we cannot make them equal. But the remedy is found, and I humbly propose it.

Let certain stone, wooden, or iron cases be formed in the way of models or moulds of the general or medium size of the human species. Injectors may be chosen for each parish, to compel all such inhabitants as may not be of full growth to be enclosed in these moulds occasionally, that their limbs, heads, ears, chins, and noses, may be of equal dimensions, or, if apt to exceed, reduced to the standard proportion. Thus, and thus only, can the great purpose of equality be gained. But should any, notwithstanding, excel the fixed limit of mental or bodily strength, tongues or hands may be easily abridged. Orators or writers proud of their influence, citizens prone to enlarge the primary or storehouse of the human frame, or professors of that science nearest approaching to nature, and commonly called the fistic, might regret and be regretted; but what will not genuine patriots sacrifice for their system?

Gentleman, I behold in imagination the glorious spectacle this island will present, when all its inhabitants are eased in the iron stays of equality! I see the useful diminution of heads among our senators, and the proudest giants of Brobdingnag reduced to the graceful littleness of Lilliput! You will be like the community of letters in the sublime printing-press of Lophota, all of equal size and with equal chances to form wise or witty combinations in the ups and downs of your perpetual motion. While I, holding the spring of the immense machine, shall keep its multitudinous contents in never-ending agitation, till deified by posterity as the first discoverer of Nature's grandest secret, and the sole original

PHILO-KINESIS.

THE THIRD NIGHT

"LE NOTTI ROMANE."

TRANSLATED BY J. F.

(Concluded from page 409.)

DIALOGUE VI.

The Parricide.

At the appearance of the sun in its transition from a calm to sudden storm, was the agitation of the spectro croud, and the air around was filled with groans of horror, at the approach of a ghast from the farthest extremity of the cavern. He advanced with outstretched arms, imploring pity—but

every eye was averted, as from an object execrable—some threw their gowns upon their heads—others covered their eyes with their hands—all fled!—The earth shook—the tombs trembled—and an impetuous wind rushed around as the forerunner of an approaching prodigy! Every part of the cavern was deserted, and the spectre advanced alone.

Youth was in his aspect—in his eyes terror—in his countenance appeared the agony of grief, remorse, and despair!—his hair disordered stood on end—so short his breathings, that he seemed not to breathe beneath his throat—tears flowed down his cheeks—and his whole person was emaciated, as by a rooted sorrow. A desire to join the flying crowd was evinced by the supplicating groans with which he endeavoured to detain the fugitives, but none remained, and in this seat of death—death's awful silence reigned!

Abandoned by Tully, my heart lost its accustomed firmness—in me, still the slave of death, it required an audacity insensate to abide the approach of an apparition from which spirits so bold had fled. With eyes intent upon the horrid shade, I backward moved. As I receded he advanced, keeping his ardent eyes with wonder fixed on mine, and, as he nearer drew, I saw his hands drip blood, which, as with his vest he wiped, fresh blood sprang up. Around his breast a serpent twined, and with envenomed tooth gored it to a state of open wound. Slowly he moved, for chains enthralled his feet, chiming their dismal clank to groans of poignant woe! With eyes averted, and with quickened step, I, trembling, shunned this spectacle of horror, less from fear of injury to myself, than shocked by such sufferings in a being immortal. But he with languid voice addressed me:—

"Benign Mortal, stop, in pity to me stop,—whose torments are extreme—whose anguish is ineffable!"

At these words the benevolence of humanity subdued its weaker affections, and I stood; which when he saw, in mournful accents he continued thus—
"That thou endurest my presence argues thee among thy fellow-mortals kind, and compassionate of another's pains. Hear then my story, and my fate deplore—for in these desert paths of death I wander, shunned and unloved by all who see me. A burning stone for ever goads—drives me to distraction—but not to madness!—all to

me is torture under vivid sense!—I seek society—and find nought but solitude!—I ask for social pity—and excite abhorrent dread!"

Such was the language of a being in whom Misery seemed personified—of a being whom I heard with commiseration, and affrighted saw. On my lips hung the language of condolence from a heart in sympathy with supernatural pains, when I observed his hair to move, and heard the hiss of angry reptiles?—his groans were now as the roar of a tempestuous sea. I stood shocked to silence, while he still looked at me with eyes which imaged terror overwhelm'd in tears!—Pity again prevailed, and I thus addressed him—

"Oh, thou, of spirits disembodied surely the most wretched, say, if in words intelligible to mortal ears it may be expressed, the cause and nature of thy punishment."

"Alas," he replied, "well may'st thou question the power of language to describe eternal pains!—Look at my head!—See fixed there these angry aspicks!—continually they strive to escape, and still retained they turn and bite—the venom spreads—and propagates throughout, the sense of life!—Look at my heart!—'tis inexpressible!—In the constitution of thy frame, extremity of pain brings on insensibility—to our essence all change is foreign—all is life! and ever life! life sensitive to me to pain predominant—as in others to—(Oh, aggravated torture!)—pleasure pure!—Immortality's my curse!—Annihilation is my prayer!"

"As the shadowy dream to real life, so, from this account, may be thy conception of my sufferings to my real pains! But thou hast asked the cause, and at length, after the slow lapse of many ages, the comfort of confessional relief is afforded to me in a relation of my story to one who can commiserate my punishment, although he must condemn my crime.—Oh, my father!—support of my infancy!—instructor of my youth!—where art thou?—ah what availed thy earnest cares—thy incessant exhortations to the practice of every virtue, active and abstinent—opposed to the force—the violence of imperious passion!"

"In the days which constituted my short sum of life, I shone among my fellows, and acquired that esteem from all, which an excellence of parts and person recommended by respect natu-

rally excites. But I was young—the perversions of our nature, though known to exist, experience had not yet taught me, latent, to detect—the ways of life were as yet untried—and to my father, as to a skilful pilot, I looked for safe guidance through its hidden dangers—and while to him I looked, was safe.

But the time came, when the prevailing sentiment of Love obtrudes its power in the heart, to fill the void by meaner passions left, and chance presented for its object the person of a girl whose beauty, exquisite in itself, was strengthened in its effects, by arts which to my inexperience seemed the symbols of sincerity.

Our first interview was at the games in honour of Ceres. She sat with other girls blooming like the rose just opening to the breath of spring, excelling all.—Alas! to what extravagance of will may not the impetus of Love urge the mind subjected to its power!—Oh, Love! extolled as the balm of human bosoms—as the bond of civil life—why should thy effects e'er be, to drive to deserts or to death?—From the instant that I felt its influence from the object I have described, my mind lost all its firmness—her image ever present, its sole contemplation there was fixed—her look—her speech—her every action, was a charm to bind me to her will!—Alas! her will was only conquest—a conquest venal and selfish in all its views!—in me she saw but weakness—and too like a tyrant used her strength.

She was a stranger to my family, and I had reason to believe in circumstances incompatible with an introduction to it. No longer on my lips was seen the frank smile of youth—my mind was absent—and the cloud of pensiveness obscured my brow—While she possessed both of herself and me was always present to her actions, to her purpose always powerful.

Various, infinitely various, were her arts to complete my subjection, but in all appeared the character of love. Affected bashfulness, and pretended perturbations as of a boy to which the sense of love was new, were but attractions to the influence of more potent spells, by which the sorceress, with subtle management, enthral'd my soul in a captivity so strong, as allowed no egress for other purpose than her pleasure—no views but to the power that bound me!—Such was the

state of thralldom which, from my principles and her policy, marriage could alone enable me to endure.

I, at length, resolved to declare to my father the confirmation of my passion, and desire his consent to a union with the object of it. My father's affection for me had always been tempered with parental dignity—mine for him with filial reverence. He heard all I had to say, and then, with that firmness of decision by which his affection had been prevented from degenerating into weakness, refused his consent—was inexorable to all my entreaties, and heedless to what consequences the desperation of so violent a desire might impel. Nor was this all—he insisted that I should immediately put on the cuirass, and depart for Sicily, which was then the seat of war.—I refused!—I declared that which no other Roman ever had declined—I proffered service in the field of Mars—to wield the sword of battle for his country's honour. But, in my heart the flame of glory was extinct—that only burned which the ardent eyes of beauty had kindled.

To the liberality of that affection which I thought in sympathy with mine I now appealed—but found it all absorbed in the cold sentiment of venal policy—my father's consent seemed to him as necessary as my own—she advised me to renewed entreaties—in an instant dissipated the disgust which she saw her sudden coldness had excited—and on my heart practised new powers!

To my father I again returned—entreated his consent, as necessary to my existence—tried all means of persuasion—but in vain! In terms of anger most severe, he reprimanded my conduct—insisted on my immediate departure for Sicily—called my refusal cowardice—and with dreadful imprecations, grieved that he had begotten me—declared me unworthy of his name—unworthy of my country. But my heart was to his language as impenetrable as his to mine. He then, to counterwork the charm, assured me that my love was but repaid with artifice—that I was not the only dupe of it—that the girl was of doubtful character, and mean condition. To these remonstrances I listened with impatience—the veil of delusion she had thrown over me obscured all perception of the truth. Oh, that the delusion there had ended—that I had been its only victim!—then had my soul,

freed from the sufferings of a venial passion, enjoyed eternal peace!

Now learn the progress of desperation and desire in a soul too sensible to woman's charms.—But ah! who can relate the gloomy gradations of insanity!—the lapse and loss of reason—that light of the soul, without which all is error, fatuity, or mischief, in its conceptions and its conduct!

"Urged to arms by far from an object identified with all my hopes of happiness, my powers of soul daily declined—I felt an aberration of mind over which I had no control—and thoughts strange to its society convulsed and drove it to delirium—the flame of vengeance fired my breast, and in the deep silence of the night my senses were impressed by visions of projected blood! At length the night came, among all that ever were or will be the most execrable; in which my mind to madness brought, conceived the deed which has consigned me to that remorse eternal which thou seest!

"Led by a demon to act the fancies of a phrenzied brain, I entered my father's chamber!—With a heart tempered like the steel I bore, I sought his bed!—Oh! 'twas a heart tempered in infernal flames!—Nature's last effort, as I stood over him, shook its torse fibres, but, alas! roused not my mind from that sanguinary dream which the dark demon of resentment presented to its distraction!

"In heavy sleep, he lay by my mother's side.—The night had passed its middle course, and all was still, except the rushing thunder of a distant storm.—Lit to my full purpose by the lightning's flash—I stood with one knee resting on the bed—my hand uplifted!—In his sleep he talked confusedly, and, groaning, he pronounced my name!—A sudden sense of pity stayed my hand—judgment was still suspended between the intention and the act!—'twas but the pity of a moment!—a power of deliberation in an instant lost!—the lurid fancies of my raging brain returned—and in my father's heart the dagger fell!—He started—shook—and with a groan expired!

"The bed soon filled with blood—my mother woke—striking she called the servants, and invoked the gods!—while I, lost to myself, stood, as in a dark and deep abyss, astonished at my crime—till roused by anguish at the deed I had done—I trembling fled. A dreadful voice seemed roaring

act!—'twas as the sentence of abhorring Nature rejecting me from her bosom—an outcast from all her charities!—and the earth methought shook beneath my feet, revolting at my tread, as at the incumbrance of a monster!

"The wild solitude of the woods was now most congenial with my thoughts, and to the wood of Tusculum, from the city, I retired. There my mind returning to her right perception, the cause of passion was by its dire effects absorbed, and the sense of guilt alone remained! My eyes became two streaming founts—my appetite suppressed by sorrow—or when my body, languishing demanded food, the wood's wild products were its sole supply. The heat, the cold, the winds and rain, in their excess, were as the avenging ministers of heaven, to punish me. By thorns my clothes were torn, and then my flesh—my hair in knots inextricable twined—my whole figure such, that horror-struck I started from the mirror of the brook. Night, which is to all the conciliatrix of sleep, to me but thoughts more dreadful brought—more tense affliction! In its deep shades I thought I saw forms hideous and threatening, pass and repass, forbidding sleep! Or if at length I empowered my eye, lids closed, visions more horrid rose of slaughter and despair!—if sleep it was, rest it afforded none—none to my mind, which sleeping, still, or waking, was the seat of more! If lightning flashed, the bolt seemed aimed at me! If thunder rolled, prostrate on the ground I lay, or, driven trembling to the cavern's mouth, sought shelter from its dread alarm. To me all Nature's operations, kindly purposed to the world, was cause of terror. Leaves shaken by the zephyr's breath, as the approach of savage beast, or deadly reptile seemed, ready to engulf me in voracious jaws—or men, the ministers of civil justice, to arrest my flight, and bring to public punishment an atrocious violator both of her and Nature's law. Terrors these, in themselves sufficient to render life most wretched, but from which to cut me off, Heaven had reserved for me a combination of more real horrors.

"One day, burning with thirst under a moridian sun, I ventured to the river from the wood—was seized—and brought before the praetor. I confessed my crime, of which the proofs were manifest, and by the custom of our nation was inclosed together with

in a leathern bag, in which narrow space, and with such executioners, I was thrown into the sea. Horrid was my crime, but no less so was my punishment! Without light, without air, but that shut up with us—aboard in a turbulent sea—the waters raging o'er me—in darkness dying by successive pains, to feeling exquisite, to imagination dreadful—exposed naked to the teeth and claws of irritated brutes—with them to suffer and with them to be entombed.

Seized by the hungry monster's jaw, my limbs became his prey—my body in the tortuous foldings of life entwined viper, was chilled by its cold scales sliding toward my throat, round which it threw another fold, and pressed almost to suffocation! I strove to interpose my hands—but, alas! only to incur severer torture—the angry reptile darting forth its head fixed on my eyes—and left their sockets void!—the chill of death my frame pervaded, but, alas! I could not die! At length, exasperated by their close confinement, the brutes around me entered into fierce contention, under which I suffered much, until the incarcerating skin was burst—and my last breathing was of vital air—but brief the comfort!—the wave rushed in, and sunk us to the bottom.—From my lacerated body my spirit was at length released—a spirit I know not if more abhorred by others or by me, but certainly of all most wretched!—Thus saying, the serpents on his head erect began to hiss—tears from his eyes gushed out again—and in them terror stared!—then, as impelled by a superior power, he disappeared among the tombs.

Such was my vision of the fire unquenchable—and worm that never dies!—a lesson impressive of the need to guard against the guilt that generates them—against the empire of the passions—which, governed, are subservient to our happiness—but which as tyrants wield for their sceptre—a scourge of scorpions to punish our iniquity.

And now advancing toward the entrance of the cavern, I saw the eastern sky faintly illumined by the dawning day—the scenes of the past night still vivid in my mind, I hastened to record—subjects worthy of a sculptor's pen—but in this humble transcript of my recollections I think it will appear

—That the Romans were a people rather great than good—illustrious more than happy—in their injustice heroes—magnanimous even in their wickedness—oppressors by their education—by their fortune rendered even in their oppressions admirable! Vain glory seems to have been too often the basis of their most admired actions—ostentation, like the character of their vice and virtue. Their achievements were brilliant, but unblest—yet such the fascination of their justice, such the illusion of their lasting fame, that the judgment of the many is at this day awed into error, and the voice of unbiased wisdom drowned in the clamour of their praise. In my own judgment, while I cannot but wonder at the magnitude of their enterprises, I am equally compelled to think it a blessing—that a people whose ambition of conquest nothing less than the whole world could satisfy—who desired all, and would let nothing rest, was at last vanquished by the power of Time.

ERRATA in last Dialogue.—Vol. LXXVI: P. 498, col. 1, line 9 from bottom, for maddling, read middle.—P. 498, col. 1, line 38, for Pharo, read Pharoa.

WELSH EXCURSIONS

THROUGH THE SEPARATE PART OF SOUTH-WALES.

On the Plan of Irish Extracts and Sedition Descriptions.

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D. (Continued from Vol. LXXVI, page 527.)

HEREFORD is a small but ancient city, situated in a fertile plain on the banks of the Wye, surrounded with rich pastures and innumerable orchards, which were at this time charged with bending fruit.

This place has been greatly improved of late years, and excels some of our larger cities in the width and neatness of its streets. There are three parish churches in Hereford, and in former ages some monasteries, of which there are now no remains. The Infirmary is a handsome building, as is also the Asylum for Lunatics, each a quarter of a mile distant from the town. Of the castle there are no remains.

The Cathedral a few years since underwent considerable repairs, in consequence of the fall of its rich western

tower, and the modern is admirably well united with the ancient Gothic. The style of the building is partly Saxon and partly Gothic. Its architecture has not any thing very striking; and the monuments are few and insignificant, except that of Cantilupe and some other bishops, which are in heavy stone sculpture. Its length is about three hundred and seventy feet. The interior is handsome, and contains an excellent organ; the ascent to the altar by steps gives it an air of grandeur. The library was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its carved work is particularly curious, containing in a range of compartments nineteen figures of saints richly painted in gaudy colours. We were shown a manuscript bible of Wickliff's, the first in use, written on vellum in the old black letter, full of abbreviations. Also some Latin manuscripts, in various parts beautifully illuminated with most ingenious penmanship, the colouring of the figures very bright. In the north transept is a Chapel of St. John the Baptist.

The walks around Hereford are pretty. Nearly adjoining the Close is the pleasant and fashionable walk of the Castle-green, which, together with the Bishop's garden, commands the rich country, orchards, and hills towards Ross, and the Wye with its old bridge. It consists of two regular gravel walks round a lawn, which is shaded by trees on the borders of the river. The views around this city are very sylvan, and from some points, where the Welsh mountains are discernible, present something of the magnificent.

Both the tragic and the comic Muse have made Hereford the nursery of their choicest favourites. Mrs. Clive and Mr. Powel were natives of this city. I was shown the house in which Garrick was born in Widemarsh street. Mrs. Siddons claims nativity here; and in a spot in Pipe-lane, where stood an obscure cottage, the celebrated Nell Gwynn, the favourite of Charles the Second, was born.

The country is interesting all the way from Hereford to Monmouth, rich pasturage and fine orchards, but when you come within view of the rich valley in which Monmouth stands you are delighted. The grand old bridge over the translucent Wye, the profusion of wood on the hills, the rich cultivation and pasture in the vallies, in the midst

of which the town with its high spire appears, all tend to awaken the most lively imagination, and to shew how rich nature is in all her varieties of beauty.

The charming scenes of the Wye are not only the theme of the poet, but the favoured subject of the artist, who has so often painted its succession of lovely and fanciful forms, as to leave the feeble powers of verbal description, however glowing and animated, very short of giving an adequate idea of the rich diversity of its pictures.

MONMOUTH.

Monmouth comes now under the denomination of an English county, where we find little traces of the Welsh character and appearance. The Gwentonians will scarcely allow themselves to be Cambrians.

The ancient name of Monmouth, according to William's Survey of the County, was Gwent, a district among the Silures, divided into upper and lower Gwent; and the chief town was called by the Britons *Cætr-went*.

The ancient town of Monmouth is situated at the confluence of two rivers, the Munnow and the Wye, terminated at each entrance by Gothic bridges. The principal street leading to the Beaufort Arms is long and spacious, and contains several respectable looking houses. Monmouth is well inhabited, and the great beauty of its situation, as well as of the adjoining country, has tempted many respectable families to prefer it for their residence. Its public buildings do credit to the spirit of the town and county, consisting of a handsome church, a complete new gaol in the form of a fortress, and the town-house, a noble structure, ornamented with a statue of Henry the Fifth, forming one side of the market place.

Monmouth Castle is almost too insignificant to mention. The access to the small remaining part of the castle, consisting of a broken wall and a window, said to belong to the chamber in which the great Harry the Fifth was born, is through a dirty stable-yard. This castle is said to have flourished in the time of William the Conqueror, and to have been built by John, Baron of Monmouth, from whom it descended to the house of Lancaster. Edward the First was confined here for a short time, when taken prisoner by Henry

of Lancaster, in 1396, but he was afterwards removed to Knechtworth. A large mansion has been built within its walls, which is occupied as a ladies boarding-school.

St. Mary's Church is a handsome structure, its lofty spire being remarkable for lightness, which seen from various directions is a very happy and striking object. The interior contains a good organ, and some monuments, but its decorations are few and simple.

There is another church in the suburbs of the town, called St. Thomas's, a very ancient structure, supposed to have been built by the Saxons, though now in almost a ruinous state.

The County Gaol, situated on an eminence, wears almost the appearance of a castle at a distance. It has a massive and respectable appearance.

There are several delightful walks in the neighbourhood of Monmouth. Chippenham meadow, a beautiful green plain bordered by the Wye, of a fine evening in summer exhibits a very gay scene, being the favourite promenade.

The shores of the Wye are bold, rocky, and woody, but the capital object which catches the eye, on the approach to Chepstow, is the castle, founded on a high perpendicular cliff, rising from the river, and extending along the edge of it.

In descending the hill which leads down to Chepstow bridge, a most enchanting scene suddenly presents itself to view: the Wye is its chief ornament. Nothing in nature can be more beautiful than the steep and romantic banks of that river, thickly clothed with wood from the surface of the water to their summits; every here and there a rocky cliff juts out, and the effect is really fine and striking. The noble and extensive ruin of Chepstow Castle appears majestically in front, and is a magnificent object. The bridge, on entering from the passage side, places the town in a very favourable aspect to travellers, as from thence there is a commanding view of the castle with the lofty summits of variegated rocks, richly fringed with wood, rising above the Wye, and spreading in wild magnificence towards the softer scenery of Piercefield, which it encompasses for several miles along the borders of the river; the natural beauties of which are considerably enhanced by the vessels continually moving on its surface.

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CHEPSTOW.

Chepstow is irregularly built on the side of a steep hill, but the whitened front of its houses bear a cheerful appearance, and an air of opulence distinguishes it from the neighbouring towns. Its advantageous situation for commerce, near the conflux of the Wye with the Severn, may account for this in great part; the extraordinary beauty of its position, and its highly ornamented vicinage, must account for the rest.

The castle stands on a perpendicular cliff on the western side of the Wye, and commands the town and passage of the river; on which account it was formerly considered as a place of strength and consequence. The river is engulfed between a double row of cliffs, beautifully intermixed with wood. One of the most abrupt of these forms its foundation, and many of its caverns descend to the level of the water, the fabric itself being highly elevated. The whole fortress occupied several acres, and the ruins are still considerable. It appears to have been built in different ages: the principal gateway has a venerable aspect, and, though of Norman origin, and the oldest part of the whole structure, is tolerably perfect. The chapel and its adjacent buildings seem more ruinous and neglected than the rest, but these are by far the most modern, as well as the most magnificent parts of the castle, impending nobly over the river. With some difficulty we ascended the decayed steps of the tower, from whence the eye traced with pleasure the windings of the Wye, till it was lost in conjunction with the Severn; afterwards we saw the apartment in which Henry Martin was confined twenty years, one of the regicides who sat to condemn King Charles the First.

The Bridge of Chepstow is a singular structure, uniting the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth; it is of an extraordinary length, built chiefly of wood, with a massy stone pier in the centre; the boards forming the flooring are all designedly loose, so as to admit the water freely between the interstices, but prevented by pegs fastened at the extremity of them from being carried away by the tide, and by that ingenious contrivance gradually rise and fall with it, which is here frequently known, to rise to the extraordinary height of 40, or 50 feet. This occasional

some alarm to strangers, and horses unused to the pass have frequently taken fright from the shaking of the wood beneath them.

The church is part of the old priory. The entrance through the western door is an elegant specimen of Saxon architecture, richly wrought, with three arches. In the inside is a monument of Henry Martin, the regicide above mentioned; a curious carved one to the Marquis of Worcester and his lady; and another to Mrs. Clayton and her two husbands, both kneeling, dated 1620.

It requires some days to explore the beauty of Chepstow and its vicinity: the inhabitants, aware of its surrounding beauties, are too apt to take advantage of strangers; a complaint generally prevalent in places where there is much to be admired.

TINTERN ABBEY.

The scenery on the Wye hence to Tintern is magnificent. The rocks rise to the immense height of six hundred feet in some parts; often they are wholly naked, and at others beautifully covered with wood from the water's verge to their summits, making the contrast more delightful. We were soon greeted with the grand majestic display of Tintern Abbey, encompassed with the truly monastic gloom of vast impending woods and high craggy rocks. A nobler object than this great ruin never burst upon the astonished sight of a traveller, and the characteristic beauty of its position is incomparable. Perhaps there is no ruin in Britain equal to that of Tintern Abbey, for the elegance of its architectural remains, or for the romantic beauty of its situation. This venerable pile is entirely hid from the eye until a close approach, from being embosomed by high and apparently inaccessible hills clothed with rich and umbrageous woods, which seem as if placed there for a tower of defence against every bold intruder. This august building, great in ruins, and awfully grand in appearance, energetically impels the stranger, as it were imperceptibly, to land and inspect its noble arches, tottering pillars, and highly-finished windows.

This abbey was founded in the year 1121, by Walter de Clare, for Cistercian Monks, and dedicated to St. Mary. According to Pennant's Tour in Scot-

land, this abbey was built only two years before the magnificent structure of Melrose, was founded likewise for Cistercian Monks by David the First, and also dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The length of the nave of this abbey is two hundred and thirty feet, and the breadth thirty-three; the cross aisle is one hundred and sixty feet long.

No monastical ruin in Great Britain presents a more beautiful perspective than the inside of the abbey-church. All description can give but an imperfect idea of this beautiful fabric when the portal is thrown open, and it appears in all its ancient majesty; the grand entrance with the high window above it are perfect; the number of arches overhung with ivy, which gracefully support the building, rising one above another, are terminated at the end by a prodigious Gothic window, also interwoven with ivy, but which admits sufficient light to serve as a beautiful vista to the mountains appearing through it. To the left a double row of arcades, clustered in triplets magnificently festooned with the exuberant ivy, spread along the aisle, extending over the ruined divisions of every window, and clustering even to the top, form a *comp d'air* which astonishes the spectator. Four superb arches and pillars, which formerly supported the high tower, remain uninjured; and these are remarkable for their singular lightness and elegance: the key-stones of the several arches also are distinguishable for the exquisite nicety of their carving, as are many of the images dispersed about the ruin.

The present remains are carefully preserved from further destruction, and the fallen ornaments of its once vaulted roof are disposed in piles, which in some measure perverts the character of the scene, not according altogether with the mutilated walls of an ancient ruin, which has braved the pitiless storms of so many centuries. No smooth trim scenes should occur to take from the effect of ancient grandeur.

PEIRCEFIELD.

We next proceeded to view the celebrated grounds of Peircefield, near Chepstow, which combines with all the beauties of nature the most tasteful embellishments of art, to render its scenery enchanting; these contain many points of view scarcely to be

equalled for beauty and variety. At one point both above and below, as far as the eye can reach, rolls in majestic windings the river Wye; at another, the Severn hastening to meet its sister river, is discovered, till at last they are both lost in the Bristol Channel; at another, these scenes are concealed, and thick woods, apparently coeval with time itself, and a long range of rock, burst upon the astonished gazer with irresistible beauty and attraction. The occasional occurrence also of the rude beach, overshadowed by some umbrageous tree, and concealed from the steep precipice below by thick underwood, allow only glimpses of the surrounding scenery. The park and grounds are extensive, covering a considerable eminence, and forming several distinct lawns between open groves; in the centre of one of which, the stately mansion is placed on a fine elevated ground. It commands an extensive prospect over the Bristol Channel to the distant hills of Somersetshire: while directly opposite, the shipping in King's Road, appear before the mouth of the Avon, and on the left the finely variegated shore of Gloucestershire exhibits the parks and villas which decorate the environs of Bristol from Kingweston to Thornbury.—In the nearer view, the Wye, descending through its rocky channel, pours its rapid stream into the Severn, and the castle with the bridge of Chepstow adorn its exit from the hills with considerable majesty. This fine display of distant objects is charmingly contrasted by the views commanded from the walks conducted above the Wye, where stupendous rocks, clothed profusely with wood, impend over the winding channel of that noble river, and disclose all the romantic varieties of a mountainous landscape.

These extensive walks were formed upon the rocks by the late Valentine Morris, Esq. a gentleman whose character lives in the hearts of the old inhabitants of Chepstow with respect and veneration, united with pity for the misfortunes which attended his close of life. He was the original designer of this noble place; since which, Colonel Wood has made great improvements in the house and grounds. The present proprietor is Nathaniel Wells, Esq.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS on the SIXTH BOOK of the ÆNEID.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
NOTWITHSTANDING the innumerable comments made by many learned and ingenious critics upon the whole of this admired poem, and needless as it may appear to add any further observations on a work, whose merits have been so fully and ably discussed as those of the Æneid; yet, in compliance with the desire expressed in a preceding Number of your Magazine, I hasten to send you a few remarks made by myself, on a late re-perusal of the sixth Book, with quotations of those passages, which appear to me peculiarly striking and worthy of attention.

Of all the books which compose the poem, the one before us particularly merits our regard, not merely for the rich vein of poetry that runs through it—the harmony and elegance of the versification—and the variety of scenes presented to the view; but because it was the last of those which received the final polish and correction of the author. On a careful inspection, we shall find all the events so regularly interwoven and connected, and all the circumstances respecting them so natural and so well told, as to leave in the mind of the reader no feeling of deficiency.

In the first six books, which contain an account of the voyages of Æneas (the hero of the story), Virgil has imitated the *Odyssey* of Homer; and in the history of the wars with Turnus and the Rutuli, he has followed the plan of the *Iliad*. The first details his shipwreck on the African coast, and his hospitable reception by Dido, queen of Carthage;—and the second and third his narration of the fall of Troy—of his voyage through the Cyclades—and of the storm described in the first book. In the fourth are related the amours of Dido and Æneas—his abrupt departure from Carthage—and the consequent despair and suicide of the Queen. The fifth contains an account of his voyage to Sicily, where he celebrates the anniversary of the death of his father Anchises, and then continues his course to Italy. In the sixth he visits the Elysian Fields. These events are similar to the voyages and adventures of Ulysses, as described in the *Odyssey*.

In the seventh is detailed the history of his arrival at Latium—his treaty with Latinus the father of Lavinia—and of the declaration of war on the part of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, to whom she had already been betrothed. The subsequent books relate the particulars and various successes of the war, until the death of Turnus; which forms the conclusion of the poem. The general detail of these events corresponds with the history of the war, on which the *Iliad* is founded.

The sixth book (which is the one now under our consideration) opens with the arrival of *Æneas* and his companions on the coast of Cumæ from Sicily, for the purpose of consulting the Oracle of Apollo at the grotto of the Sibyl. The answer being unfavourable, he determines on an expedition to the Shades to see his father Anchises; and after performing the customary sacrifice, he sets forward, accompanied by the Sibyl, upon his perilous journey. On his entering these dismal regions, he beholds the unfortunate Dido, who, in a fit of despair at his desertion of her, had put an end to her existence with the sword; and when he attempts to address her, she indignantly flies from him to the remotest darkness of the shades. He also sees the ghosts of the illustrious heroes, who had been fellow-warriors with him on the earth; and in the midst of them, Deiphobus, who relates the cruel manner in which he had been betrayed and murdered, at the sacking of Troy. Leaving the dreadful regions of Tartarus, he passes on to the Elysian fields; where, amongst the shades of heroes and of men famed for their virtues, he finds the illustrious Anchises. After the joy of their first meeting had in some measure subsided, his father shews to him the cause of the myriads of souls surrounding them crowding to the waters of Lethe; (1) and then, in a

(1) "Interea vidit *Æneas* in valle reductâ
 Secclusum nemus, et virgulta ignota
 silvis;
 Lethæumque, domos placidas qui præ-
 natai, annem.
 Hunc circum innumerae gentes, populi-
 que volabant.
 Horrescit visu subito, causasque requi-
 rit
 Cuius *Æneas*: quæ sint ea flumina
 porro,

Cumæ was a city of Campania, near Neoli, in Italy.

discourse replete with wisdom, explains to him the wonderful formation of the universe, and of the whole animal creation (2)—the mystery of the transmigration—and, finally, opens to his view the glorious race of heroes who should descend from him and his posterity. *Æneas* then takes an affectionate farewell of Anchises: passes from the confines of the Elysian Fields through the Gate of Ivory to his ships, and pursues his course to Caieta.

Such is the outline of the book; and it must be universally allowed, that in the narration of all the events mentioned in it, the poet has shewn himself a perfect master of all those qualities which are the characteristics of true poetry. His imagery is highly poetical, his style harmonious and elevated, and his descriptions vivid, forcible, and

Quæ viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.

Tum pater Anchises: "Animæ, quibus altera fato

Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam.

Securus latet, et longâ oblivio potant."
Æneid, vi. 703—15.

"Far off from these a slow and silent stream,

• Lethe, the water of oblivion, rolls
 Her wat'ry labyrinth; whereof who drinks

Forthwith his former estate and being forgets.

• Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain."

Paradise Lost, II. 582—86.

(2) "Principio cælum, ac terras, camposque liquentes,

Luceniemque globam Lunæ, Titania que astra,

• Spiritus intus alit, totam que infusa per artus

Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.

Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantum,

Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.

Ignæus est illis vigor, et cælestis origo Seminibus; quantum non noxia corpora tardant

Terrenique hebetant artus, moribunda que membra,"

vi. 724—32.

Whoever will compare the above description with the first chapter of *Genesis*, will discover a most extraordinary resemblance.

"Hinc metuent, cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque."

v. 783.

accurate. The picture of the Prophetess at the moment of her inspiration (3) is so strongly painted, that one might imagine it presented living to the view. The funeral of Misenus is finely represented, with all the pomp and magnificence attendant on the performance of the rites of ancient sepulture. So also are the sacrifices offered by Æneas to propitiate the favour of Apollo, on consulting the oracle; and of Pluto, Proserpine, and Hecate; before he enters the infernal regions; in which last he has imitated Homer.* The succeeding descriptions of their passage by the cavern and lake of Avernus—of the horrid images (4) as-

"Hence Love, Hope, Joy, fair Pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, Fear, and Grief, the family of Pain."
POPE'S Essay on Man, Epist. II. 117.

- (3) "Cui talia fanti
Ante fores, subito non vultus, non
color unus,
Non complacuit mansere comæ; sed pec-
tus anheli tum;
Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque
videtur,
Nec mortale sonans, afflata est nu-
mine quando
Jam propiore dei." vi. 46—51.

The circumstance of her figure growing larger to the sight, and increasing every moment, is finely imagined. The idea occurs before in the description of Fame—

"Parva metu primæ mox sese attol-
lit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nu-
bila condit."

Æneid, iv. 176.

Pope also has borrowed this image;—

"When on the goddess first I cast my
sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit's
height;
But swell'd to larger size, the more
I gaz'd,
Till to the roof her tow'ring front she
rais'd."

Temple of Fame, v. 258.

- (4) "Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in
faucibus Orci
Luctus, et ultrices posuere cubilia
Curæ;
Pullentesque habitant Morbi, tris-
tisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malestunda Fames, et tur-
pis Egestas,

assembled in the portals of Hell, with the appropriate appellations † given to them by the poet—of the dreaded Rivers of the place (5)—of the opening of the gates of Hell (6)—of the boatman Char-

Terribiles visu formæ; Lethæaque,
Læonæque:

Tum con sanguineas Lethæas, et
mala mentis

Gaudia, moriferumque adverso in-
limine Bellum:

Feræque Eumenidum thalami, et Dis-
cordia demens

Viperæum crinem vittis innexa cruen-
tis." vi. 273—81.

"Tisiphone sedens, pallâ succincta
cruentâ

Vestibulum insomnia servat noctesque
diesque." vi. 335

"Continuò sotes ultrix accincta fla-
gello

Tisiphone quatit insulans: torvosque
sinistrâ

Intentans angues, vocat agmina nova
hororum." vi. 370—72.

- (5) "Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Ache-
ronis ad undas,

Turbidus hic cæno vasta que voragine
gurgis

Æstuat, utque omnem Cocytus eructat
aream." vi. 295—97.

"Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe
sibi

- "Plumula lata videt, triplici circumdata
iuro;

Quæ rapidior flammis ambit torrenti-
bus amnis"

Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque so-
nantia saxa." vi. 548—51.

A similar description is to be found in Milton;—

"Four infernal rivers that disgorge
Into the burning lake their baleful
streams;

Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly
hate;

Sad Acheron of sorrow; black and
deep!

Cocytus named of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream; fierce

Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame
with rage."

Parad. Lost, II. 575—81.

- (6) "Tum demum horis uno stridentes car-
dine sacro

Panduntur portæ".....

- ".....Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in præceps tantum, tenditque

sub umbras,

† See the contrary opinion of Mr. War-
ton. *Essay on Pop.*, vol. I. p. 23.

* *Odyssey*, B. k xi. 354-48.

ron,(7), who conducts them over the Stygian lake—with the method pursued by the Sibyl, to appease the fury of the formidable Cerberus, are all so vividly conceived and so correctly finished, that we are at a loss whether to admire most, the beauty of the poetry or the genius and skill of the author. The account of their progress onward to the kingdom of Minos (the Judge of Tætarus), with the detail of the various punishments inflicted in these dreadful abodes, is forcible and striking; and is similar to that given by Homer in the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*. So also is the answer of the Sibyl to the prophecy delivered by Tiresias to Ulysses*. The horrid punishment of Tityus is represented to the life.(8)

Quantus ad æthereum cœli suspectus Olympum." vi. 513-49.

So Milton;—

..... "On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil, and jarring
sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges
grate
Harsh thunder."
—Before their eyes in sudden view
appear
The secrets of the hoary deep: a dark
Illimitable ocean! without bound,
Without dimension; where length,
breadth, height,
And time, and place, are lost."

Paradise Lost, ii. 879-94.

(7) "Portitor has horrendus aquas et
lumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon: cui plu-
rima mento
Cantharus inculta jacet: stant lumina
flamma:
Sardibus ex humeris nodo dependet
umictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque mi-
nistri,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora
cymba,
Jau senior; sed cruda deo viridisque
senectus."

(8) "Necnon et Tityon, Terræ omni-
parentis alumnus,
Cernere erat: per tota novem cui ju-
gera corpus
Porrigitur: rostroque immanis vultur
obunco
Immortale jecur nudens, fœcundaque
panis
Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque
sub alto

* *Odyssey*, B. xi. v. 100.

In the view which Virgil has given of the delights and pleasures of the Elysian fields,* he has been imitated by Milton. Both beautifully describe the various occupations of the spirits of virtuous men, who inhabited those blissful regions.

..... "those happy isles,
Those sweet Hesperian gardens fam'd of
old,
Fortunate fields, and groves, and flow'ry
vales,
Thrice happy isles."

Parad. Lost, iii. 568-71.

Both represent them as following the same pleasing tasks (9) which engaged

Pectore: nec fibris requies datur ulla
renatis." vi. 595-600.

"Καὶ Τιτυὸν ἴδον, γαίης ἐρικυδέος υἱὸν
Κύμνον ἐν δαπιδῷ· ὃ δ' ἰπ' ἰνία κίετο
παλιδρα·

Γῦναι δὲ μιν ἰκάτιθε παρημέτω ἥπαρ
ἱκετόν τε

Δίετρεν ἴσω δύνοντες· ὃ δ' οὐκ ἀπαμύ-
νητο χιρσί·

Λητὼ γὰρ ἤλκησε, Λιδὸς εὐδῶν παρὰ-
καίεν,

Πυθῶ δ' ἐρχομένην, διὰ καλλιχόρου
Παγοπήος."

Odyssey, xi. 575-80.

"Saxum ingens volvunt alli, radiisque
rotarum

Disticti pendunt," vi. 616.

..... "Alie panduntur inanes
Suspensæ ad ventos: aliis sub gurgite
vasso
Infectum cluitur scelus, aut exurit
igni."

vi. 740-42.

Pope has borrowed this idea in his *Rape of the Lock*;—

..... "Or as Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall
feel
The giddy motion of the whirling mill;
In fumes of burning chocolate shall
glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths
below."

Canto 11, 133-36.

(9) "Devenère locos lætos, et amœna vi-
reta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque
beatas.
Largior hic campos æther et lumine
vestit
Purpureo: solemque suum, sua sidera
narrant.
Pars in graminis exercebat membra
palæstris,
Contendunt ludo, et fulvâ lætantur
arq̃uâ:

their attention whilst on earth; and

Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt.

Necnon Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos

Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum:

Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsant eburno.

..... Quam grata currum

Armorumque fuit vivis, quam cura nitentes

Pascere equos; eadem sequitur tellure repostos.

Conspicit, ecce alios dextra lavaque per herbam

Vescens, lætamque choro Pægan canentes.

Inter odoratum lauri nemus: unde superne

Plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis.

Hic munus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi:

Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat:

Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti:

Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes:

Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:

Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ." vi. 641—65.

"Thence more at ease their minds, and somewhat rais'd,

By false presumptuous hope, the ranged pow'rs

Disband, and wand'ring each his several way

Pursues, as inclination or mad choice Sends him perplex'd, where he may likeliest find

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain

The irksome hours, till his great chief return

Part on the plain, or in the air aubly lime

Upon the wing, or in swift race contend.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields;

Part curb their fiery steeds, or strive the goal

With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form.

..... "Others more mild,

Retreated in a silent valley, sing

With notes angelical to many a harp

Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall

By doom of battle, and complain that fate

Free virtue should enthrall to force or chance,

Others apart sole on a hill retir'd." *Paradise Lost*, B. ii. 521—61.

partaking of the same rational enjoyments as were the object of their terrestrial pursuit. We here see what ideas the ancients had formed concerning a future state; they imagined its pleasures to consist merely in torpor, real enjoyments, and not in those feelings of happiness and that serenity of mind, which arise from a consciousness of innocence and virtue. Their views respecting the punishments inflicted on the wicked were not more correct than those respecting the rewards bestowed on the excellent and good: in each their opinions were erroneous, for they thought of bodily pains and pleasures only, and not of spiritual felicity or infelicity.

In the prophetic declaration which Anchises makes to Æneas, of the future of his posterity in the long line of the future Kings of Rome, Virgil has again been imitated by Milton in the address of Raphael to Adam, and Shakspeare has given us something similar in the apparitions of the Kings. The poet, however, evidently detailed this vision to please his patron the Emperor Augustus, whom he was desirous of flattering by tracing his descent from the great hero of the Æneid.

In the preceding part of this book, the poet has distinguished himself by the power and energy of his poetry, and the strength of his descriptions; but he now comes to a subject most pathetically and touchingly conceived, in which he shows his whole art and feeling. He attempts to paint the virtues, and lament the premature death of the young Marcellus (the son of Octavia, the sister of Augustus), whose untimely loss was then a source of grief to the whole Roman nation. His efforts were so successful, as history informs us, that when the verses were recited in her presence, she could scarcely restrain her tears; but when he came to the words, "Tu Marcellus eris," she swooned away, and was with difficulty restored to her senses. Nor were his efforts crowned only with praise. He was liberally rewarded by Octavia, and received the increased favour and patronage of the Emperor.

I have now concluded the examination of this book, which forms so small a part of this beautiful poem; and if, as is really the case, the rest of the

* *Paradise Lost*, xi. 420.

† *Macbeth*, Act iv, Scene 1.

work corresponds in all those qualities which distinguish this, the whole may truly be called an "immortal poem." "Majesty," which Dryden declares to be the peculiar characteristic of Virgil, here shines forth in its fullest lustre; and shews the *Æneid* in all its beauty and splendour;—if not equal, only just inferior, to that great work of Homer, the *Iliad*.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
December 6th, 1810. D. W. F.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER,
PERSON, &c. OF ABOUL HASSAN.
A STORY EXTRAORDINARY FROM THE
KING OF PERSIA TO THE COURT OF
GRAY BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS 1809
AND 1810.

BY LORD RASTOCK.

In a Letter to the Countess of

ABOUL HASSAN, is a person whose the common stature, and this into no small degree increased by a high cap covered with a shawl, and heels a full inch and a half high. He is about 35 years of age. His features are perfectly regular; his eyes have a peculiar softness in them, though sometimes animated to the highest degree; his nose aquiline, his teeth the most regular and beautiful imaginable, and his profile as fine as the pencil could trace. His countenance is open and full of candour, and when in its natural state is no less mild than dignified. When conversing and highly pleased, it has a sweetness that nothing can exceed; and when animated, by argument, it bespeaks a soul replete with energy, and a depth of understanding rarely to be met with. His manners are truly captivating, graceful, and as engaging as can be conceived, whilst, at the same time, they are such as ever to command respect, and command even his very intimates, that he is the representative of a great monarch. I have visited the Ambassador every day since his arrival, ex-

* "Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England, did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed;
The next in MASSELY, in both the last,
The force of nature could no further go,
To make a third, she joined the other two."

† For a Portrait, vide June 1810, Vol. VII.

cepting one, when in the evening he told Mr. James Morier that "his heart was sick, as he had not seen his friend Lord Rastock during the whole day." Sometimes call upon him twice a day, and I have dined with him five times. A few days ago he gave us a grand dinner, at which were present, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Broughton, General Grenville, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Vaughan, and four or five others. Sir Gore Ouseley sat at the head of the table, and the Mirza on his left, it being the side near the fire. Nothing could surpass the grace and ease with which he did the honour of the entertainment: I do not mean as to attending to his guests eating and drinking, but to the general tenor of his conduct and behaviour, and unceasing complacency towards them. He drank but one glass of wine at dinner, and none after, although he acknowledged he liked wine, and we kept our seats little short of three hours. This act of his forbearance and abstaining, from religious motives, might have served as a lesson to his Christian guests;—but here candour bids me own they seemed by no means inclined to follow so excellent an example, though certainly nothing like excess was committed: I merely mention the circumstance as comparative, and offering a sort of contrast. When the conversation was serious, the Mirza's attention, questions, and replies, alike bespoke a refined and superior understanding; and when jocose, he displayed his perfect knowledge of repartee, and was all life and merriment. The company were highly pleased, as you will believe, and it was really no easy matter to say in which of the above opposite characters this amiable Asiatic shone most conspicuous. His mind appears to be as polished as are his manners, and, though he is, as might be expected, utterly ignorant of European literature, Sir Gore Ouseley says, that he has a perfect knowledge of that of his own country, as he often quotes historical facts relative to Persia, and occasionally cites Hafiz, Sadi, and others of their most celebrated poets. I accompanied his excellency the other night to the opera for the second time, and I will throw together promiscuously as they may occur, his observations and remarks, so far as they came within my knowledge; for not understanding the language, you may

readily suppose, how much of what he says escapes me. The Ambassador was received at the King's door, and with the same ceremony as if he had been of the blood royal. This marked attention pleased him much, and he expressed his gratitude with much seeming warmth. He appeared to be but little struck with the beauty or grandeur of the theatre, and, to my surprise, held the dancing very cheap. He laughed heartily at the folly of bringing forward Peter the Great and his Empress as dancing to divert the throng. "What!" exclaimed he, "is it possible that a mighty monarch and his queen should expose themselves thus? how absurd! how out of nature! how perfectly ridiculous!" Were I to translate the look that followed these words, it would be thus: "Surely a nation that can suffer so childish and preposterous an exhibition, and be pleased with it, can have but little pretensions either to taste or judgment." Soon after, he jokingly said, "When I get back to my own country, and the king shall ask me, What did the English do to divert you? I will answer, Sir, they brought before me your Majesty's great enemies, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and made them dance for my amusement." This he repeated with the highest glee, as if conscious of saying a witty thing. He possesses much feeling. As a proof of this, he was so affected with a pathetic scene, representing a king and queen with their children in chains and in a dungeon (in which, by the bye, there is the finest acting I almost ever beheld), that the tears ran down his cheeks during the whole of the performance. When I complimented him the next day on this display of his feelings, he instantly replied, "Who could have done otherwise on beholding a king and queen, and their children, in such a complicated scene of misery and distress?" At the end of the comic opera, at which he often laughed heartily, I asked him which he liked best, the serious or the comic opera? Without a moment's hesitation, he replied, "The serious, when I am inclined to cry—and the comic, when I am in a humour to laugh."

I forgot to mention a laughable observation he made the other night during the grand ballet. He asked Sir G. Ouseley what the empress was going to do with the great chest and the casket

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which her slaves were carrying? Sir G. Ouseley replied, that she was going to endeavour to bribe the Pasha, to sign a truce and withdraw his troops. "Is that it?" cries the Mirza; "then I'll answer for her success; for those fellows, the Turks, would even sell their father, could they gain a piastre by it." He appears to despise and detest the Turks as much as possible. He told the Turkish Ambassador the other morning, when I was present, that he would carry him to the opera, where he should first see the Grand Visir dance, and then sell his country. The stupid Turk bowed, and seemed very thankful, receiving the speech as a compliment. I will now give you a proof of the Mirza's readiness at reply. This I ought to have told you before, but you must take things just as chance brings them to my recollection. When at the private audience with his Persian Majesty, the King said, "Sir G. Ouseley, you seem to speak Persian quite fluently." Before the Baronet had time to reply, the Mirza answered, "Better than I, Sir." This I had from the Ambassador himself, and it afterwards was confirmed to me by Sir G. O. This man's mind seems to be ever on the stretch, and filled with interesting and important objects only. His passion is, consequently, the primary one; his next is, the attainment of useful knowledge. His questions and answers are endless, when food for an inquisitive and reflecting mind presents itself: but they are ever to the purpose, scarcely any thing frivolous escapes him, though at times, particularly at table, no one seems to enjoy pleasmory more, even to playfulness. He knows not only how to time a joke, but he can take one with the same good breeding; never saying or doing that which can distress others, or even appearing confounded or abashed, by the lively little sallies which he seems even to court, to promote convivial mirth. I was told the other day, that when he dined at Lord Wellesley's, a rallying scene passed between them that would have done credit to our most refined wits.

The objects which hitherto seem to have made the strongest impressions on the Mirza's mind, are Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the Bank, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Bridge. He desired to have the exact dimensions of the latter,

but the fog and damp weather have hitherto prevented him seeing any external objects with pleasure and satisfaction. He was highly delighted with his reception, both at the India House and Bank; at both which places he was received in a truly magnificent style. He conversed with the Governor of the Bank for nearly half an hour, and nothing could be more pertinent than all his questions were. He then visited the several rooms, and saw and had explained to him the mode of carrying on the business. On observing the ingenuity and facility of striking off the one-pound notes, he asked,—"Is this man paid by the day, or for the number which he produces?" "By the day." "But I suppose he is impelled to strike a certain number?" "Yes; but on emergencies, when more are required, they work longer, and are paid extra wages." "Those are very wise regulations, for they encourage industry, whilst they are a check upon idleness."

Last Sunday evening the Mirza sent a message to Mrs. Morier, requesting that she would permit him to pay her a visit. This being accepted, he shortly after made his appearance, and remained with her and her family and myself nearly two hours. On enquiring what were the books he saw upon the table, he was informed that they were the Bible, and some books of sermons. He then desired to have explained to him the nature of the latter, and seemed to approve much the study of such books on days set apart for devotion. The Miss Moriers then sang an hymn to him, without telling him what was the nature of the music. When they had ended, he thanked them, adding, "I am sure that must be sacred music, it affected me so very much." He said, that among the many of our customs which he approved, he admired none more than that, of not suffering the servants to remain in the room, when they were not wanted. He added, that he was endeavouring to introduce this excellent custom into his own house, and for that purpose he was for ever driving his servants out of the room, but they returned like flies, in spite of all he could do. I never beheld him in such high spirits, and so merry as he was during that whole evening.

Every thing seemed to conspire to please him; the smallness and neatness of the house gave him an idea of com-

fort he had never experienced before. He repeated more than once, "What could any person in the world wish for more than you have here?" Mrs. Morier shewed him a miniature of one of her daughters when a child. This delighted him so much that Mrs. M. begged he would accept it. He was so pleased with this present, that he would not part with it for a moment during the rest of the evening; but kept stroking it with his hands, as if it had been a favourite little animal. He is uncommonly fond of children, and the younger they are the more he likes them. The first time he saw my youngest daughter, who is eleven years of age, he seemed quite enchanted with her, and made her sit by him the whole evening, when she was not dancing. He afterwards saw a little girl of Mr. Elliot's, who is not yet six years of age, and he seemed still more delighted with her, if possible, than he was with my daughter. I asked him at what age girls were married in Persia? He said, "About sixteen." I remarked, that in India they married at a much younger age; he replied, "It was true, but in Persia they liked children as children, but women as wives." He has but one wife, which he says is enough for any man, adding, "that there can be no good or use in having more." The first time he heard my daughters sing a trio, he was much struck with it, saying, "This music quite delights me, but at the same time it puzzles me beyond measure; for, though I can plainly discover that all of them are singing in different tones, yet it seems to produce but one sound; all is in unison, as if their very souls understood each other."

I find I have been throwing all these little sayings and doings together in a most irregular way, and without the slightest adherence to form or order; but the fact is, I write merely from memory, and just as the thoughts occur. As to the simple facts themselves, you may rely on them; and as to the rest, if I have given you a tolerable idea of the man I have been endeavouring to sketch, it is of little consequence whether I begin with his head or his heels.

Should it be considered that I have not entered into this man's character so much as might have been expected, considering the frequent opportunities

I have of seeing him; let it be remembered that I do not understand one syllable of the Persian language, and that the Mirza's knowledge of ours extends not beyond a few familiar phrases which he learnt during his passage to England. It is true that I sometimes request Sir Gore Ouseley or Mr. Morier to tell me what the Mirza is saying, but good breeding, and indeed common decorum, bring these questions and interruptions within such narrow limits, that it is but rarely I venture to ask for an explanation of that which I am so anxious to learn.

A circumstance has just come into my recollection, which certainly ought not to be omitted. On the third or fourth day of the Ambassador's arrival, the Turkish Ambassador paid him a visit. "What are you about?" cries the Turk. "I am writing English!" "Writing English! why you have scarcely been here three days, whilst I have been in England seven years, and I know not a syllable of the language; or how to form even a single letter."

Thanks to Mr. J. Morier's kind attention and instruction, the Mirza writes daily copies that would do credit to any boy of twelve or fourteen. So much for the Persian Ambassador. Whatever more I can collect concerning him that is worth notice, you shall have it.—Adieu!

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN a most amusing repository of learned anecdotes and satirical humour which I have lately read, I found an original and truly characteristic anecdote of the late Dr. William George, the celebrated Provost of Eton. Your Miscellany confessedly bears the palm of precedence above the heads of all its competitors, for the entertaining pleasantness with which it glazes those little discriminating peculiarities which sometimes serve to mark the manners, and illustrate the dispositions of eminent personages, more strikingly and faithfully, than can ordinarily be done in the grave and less condescending narrative of regular biography. And as the one now before me is not very long, I am induced to hope that you will not deny a sincere friend to the *European Magazine* the favour of giving it a place in its pages.—The author I allude

to, after indulging some smart ridicule against learned indifference and slothful Societies, adds as follows:—"A Sappho of the sisterhood; 'horisée partant de Gibe!' [Belleau]; and who was adorned 'la plus savante des belles, et la plus belle des savantes,' which is Madame de Genlis' picture of the Duchesse d'Estampes, once asked Dr. George, of Eton, how he liked her Latin verses?—"Madam," replied the Orator, "I should have whipped you for 'con. Sec Junius with his Vicar up' page 81."—It may be added, that this great scholar had wonderful talents for Latin poetry, as may be seen by two copies from his pen, on the *Camera Obscura*, and *Omnia Vanitas*, published in the *Muse Anglicana*. An account of his life and studies (though too short and meagre) may be seen in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. ix. p. 681. A more extended biography of him, as well as a life of the late Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, was many years ago promised to the learned world by Mr. Polwhele, the author of *Isabel*. Let me hope that he will yet call to mind his engagement, and redeem the interesting pledge thus given to the public.

Yours, with respect,

W. DUDLEY BOUVERIE.
Upper Crescent, Bath, Jan. 18, 1820.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE strict impartiality with which your excellent publication has always been conducted, will, I am sure, induce you to give insertion to a few observations on the extract from Mr. Britton's *Life of Chatterton* which is published in your Number for last December. I must, however, premise, that in making these observations, I do not mean to revive a controversy in which no certainly can now be obtained; but merely to state certain facts which have hitherto been overlooked.

It appears to be Mr. B.'s opinion, that Chatterton must either have written Rowley's poems himself, or have discovered them precisely in the state in which they are now given to the public; the latter of which positions he considers to be absurd. Certainly it is so—but why is it not possible that Chatterton might have found cer-

these poems really and bona fide written in the language and metre of Edward the Fifth's time (for all sides agree that both his father and himself were possessed of certain parchments taken from a chest in Rochestre Church), and that partly from mistake, owing to his not being able to read the writing, and partly from supposing that he could improve the verse, he made those alterations which have left Rowley such as we now see him?

It remains, however, to explain why no originals were ever produced, for those brought forward by Chatterton as such are undoubtedly forgeries. When the public attention was first drawn towards the subject, the parchments were naturally the first object of inquiry; and whatever chance might have thrown them into the hands of Chatterton, it is evident that he had no claim whatever to the possession of them, and it was a breach of trust on the part of his father to have removed them at all from their proper place. But a greater and, as it proved eventually, a more substantial cause of fear remained. Certain satires had been circulated upon leading characters in Bristol, which were known to have proceeded from the young poet's pen, and the offence was one which could not easily be, nor ever was in fact, forgiven. It is more than probable, that under the influence of fear lest he should lose his treasure, and not being fully aware of their value, he destroyed the original parchments, reserving to himself manuscript copies, which he had "gleaned sufficient of law" to know were his own, and which he might possess in security.

One of the circumstances noticed above will explain why Chatterton left his home for London. His satire had offended beyond forgiveness; and what was even worse, he occasionally repeated the offence. There is no excuse to be made for such conduct, but the punishment far exceeded the crime. What must have been the feelings of some upon hearing the tidings of his death!

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. G. S.

P.S. It is material to ask why nobody except Dr. Gregory has written the life of Chatterton (Davis being reckoned as nothing). This is not mere chance, as the Post Laureat can testify.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

A FEW days ago, by mere accident, I met with the following very curious account of the force of ice.

"Huyghens, in order to try the force with which ice would expand itself when confined, filled a cannon, the sides of which were an inch thick with water, and then closed the mouth and touch-hole, so that none could escape. The instrument thus filled, was exposed to a strong freezing air. In less than twelve hours the ice within was frozen, and began to dilate itself with such force, that it actually burst the piece in two different places. Mathematicians have calculated the force of the ice upon this occasion: such a force, they say, would raise a weight of 27,720 pounds. From hence, therefore, we need not be surprised at the effects of ice destroying the substance of vegetables, trees, and even splitting rocks, when the frost is carried to excess.

"Freezing is carried on much more expeditiously when the water is at rest, than when it is in motion." It is easy to assign the cause of this; as the ice is carried from one surface to another by filaments, the current is still destroying them as soon as formed; and it would be as difficult for a spider's web to be formed while the wind was breaking and blowing the threads that formed it, as it is for the frost to send forth its filaments in the proper order, for the general congelation of a river. In very great frosts, however, rivers themselves are frozen. I have seen the Rhine frozen at one of its most precipitate cataracts, and the ice standing in glassy columns like a forest of large trees, the branches of which have been newly lapped away.

"In general, the ice of northern regions is much harder than that of the more southern climates, and, though it contains more air, yet its texture is much stronger by reason of the greater degree of cold by which it is congealed. The ice of Spitzbergen, and the Greenland seas, is so hard, that it is very difficult to break it with a hammer. In our own climate, we may in general form a very just conjecture concerning the duration of frost by the hardness of the ice. If in the beginning of the frost the ice is more hard and resisting than it usually is, the frost will continue long in proportion. A machine might, with a little ingenuity, be made, that

would discover this hardness with sufficient precision. During the hard frost of 1740, a palace of ice was built at Petersburg after the most elegant model, and the justest proportions of Augustan architecture. It was fifty-two feet long, sixteen broad, and twenty feet high. The materials were quarried from the surface of the river Neva, and the whole stood glistening against the sun with a brilliancy almost equal to its own. To increase the wonder, six cannons of ice, two bombs and mortars, all of the same materials, were planted before this extraordinary edifice. The cannons were three pounders; they were charged with gunpowder, and fired off; the ball of one of them pierced an oak plank at sixty paces distance, and two inches thick, nor did the piece burst with the explosion." See *M. de Mairan's Dissertation sur la Glace, Part 2d, Sect. 3d, Chap. 3d.*

However strange and unaccountable the building a palace with ice may appear, yet on reference to *Guthrie's Geographical Grammar*, I there find it recorded, that this edifice of ice was built on the bank of the river Neva, by order of Anne, Empress of Russia, constructed of huge squares of ice hewn in the manner of freestone; that the walls of the building were three feet thick, and in the several apartments there were tables, chairs, beds, and all kinds of household furniture made with ice. In front of the palace there were also pyramids and statues, and that the illumination of the ice-palace at night had an astonishingly grand effect.

I remain, Sir, &c.

Your constant Reader,

London, 12th Jan. 1820. W. E.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the Views and Purposes of the Radical Reformers.

"We are sleeping on the brink of a volcano; and its first throes have not yet awakened us." EDMUND BURKE.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE a little story at your service, and feel assured that, with your usual courtesy, you will spare a look for its insertion in your journal. About 50 years ago there flourished in the polyglot republic of the *Blue Stockings* a certain Mrs. Macauley. She was a sort of petticoat Cobbett, as well as the pro-

totypous and first patent of those reforming Andrusons who have lately dressed themselves in the worth of England. She published, *inter alia*, a History of England, flaming with democracy, and faceting to revolution; but it dropped still-born from the press, and not possessing one spark of vitality to preserve it from putrefaction, was soon sucked into Lethe's inexorable gulph. There was a great pouring out, too, of the same desolating doctrines in her conversation; and she had the hardihood to broach them occasionally in the presence of that most orthodox and unbending of all Tories, Dr. Johnson, who, as we are told by his entertaining biographer, took occasion, like a stancher and more playful than was usual with him under similar provocations, to put an extinguisher upon her absurdities. "One day (said the Doctor), when I was at her house, I put on a very grave countenance, and said to her, 'Madam, I am now become a convert to your way of thinking; I am convinced that all mankind are upon an equal footing; and to give you, Madam, an unquestionable proof that I am in earnest, here is a very sensible, civil, well-behaved fellow-citizen, your footman; I desire that he may be allowed to sit down, and dine with us.' At this, Sir, shamed her the absurdity of the levelling system. She answered never liked me since. 'Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves, but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves.'" *Johnson's Life of Johnson*, Vol. 1. p. 429.

To the inference, Mr. Editor, which I wish your readers to draw from this anecdote, will readily occur to all those minds which illustrate, and throw a strong and clear light on the principles and views of levellers of all countries, and all ages. The *ultra* Reformers of the present day, like Mrs. Macauley, would eagerly level every body down to themselves; but once let them usurp the seats of power, and they would engage no levelling up to themselves. Set a regiment of living Radicalism horse-back, and they would ride rough-shod over us all, without looking in pity or compunction either to the right hand or to the left. Pretended Reform is for ever on their lips, but revolution and robbery dwell within their breasts. Their object is to inoculate the multitude with the plague-spot of sedition; that so, while the pestilence rages, they

may plunder the city! Their principle, in one word, is selfishness. They care for nothing but their own purposes, and the gratification of a selfish and heart. This ARCHER, too, is to be supported by a twin brother of the same profligate salubility, whose name is LAWLESSNESS; and by the joint operation of the two, acting in a full practical efficiency against all that we have now, and all that we hope for hereafter, they are deliciously eager to shiver into fragments the beautiful compactness of the British Constitution—to transpire in the dust the distinctions of rank and the sacred rights of property—to mark their way by spouting and scabbling, and to build up the monument of their own plundering passions, their blood-thirstiness and callous malignity over the meditated ruins of the ARMY and the THRONE.

These "Architects of ruin" (to use the strong figurative language of Mr. Burke) have discarded, with all manner of blasphemous outrage and demoniacal madness, the authority of that wise man which hath said, "render to all their due!" They have debauched themselves out of their religion:—"that last of judgments (as his word divine well expresses it), inflicted by God upon those who have refused all the methods of his mercy." They have no fear of God, and no pity for man—no pity even for themselves. For they recollect not that in a revolution nothing is certain but blood; and that she is a monster that, sooner or later, will devour her own parents! They are alike prodigal in character, and pennyless in pocket; and being so, they would most joyfully give a helping hand and a sympathising heart to the throwing down of ALL ROYALTY in one wild and indiscriminate ruin. For them such a prostration

For a proof of this, one need only call to mind the notorious character and circumstances of HUNT, CANNING, CARLISLE, and Co. The celebrated Mr. Pope once asked, "What must be the Purse, where a Monkey is the Gun?" And when reflecting such as those above mentioned are the captains and directors of the banditti, it may accurately be conjectured what sort of stuff their SUBALTERNs and FOLLOWERS must be made of. The very association with such men, even upon terms of equality, is a sufficient pledge for the wickedness of their doings, and the dishonesty of their designs. You cannot have a pick, and remain unspoiled.

would be a lottery of prizes! To the general vermin that might ensue they could be no losers, having nothing to lose;—and they must be gainers if they could pillage, and get up into their hands even the smallest doer. They wear, indeed, prettily, the cloak of reformation; but it is lined with the fox-skin of hypocrisy; and all its numerous and gaping pockets are stitched like the tailor's sink—to hold nothing but what is cabbaged. The education of most of them had stopped before they had learned to read or write: though it is but fair to acknowledge that there is scarcely one amongst them who has not either taken his degrees in the university of Billingsgate, or gotten, at his fingers' ends, the experimental philosophy of Newgate. Such Reformers, surely, if they wish to avoid dying in a horse's nightcap, should begin, with reforming themselves. Let us give no heed, therefore, to these "seducing spirits and doctrines of devils;"—but when (with the impudence of the chimney-sweep who reproved the farmer for having a dirty face) they would force their instructions, and pour out their folly upon cleaner characters than their own, let us push them and their abettors aside with contempt, and crush them beneath the tooth of public indignation.

At the same time, it is consolatory to reflect that, amid this ragged and roguish and ungodly gang, only two names (in spite of all its swaggering boasts and turbulent numbers) can be found, exempted from pollution, and carrying with them the remotest pretension to respectability; and these two are the names of Sir Charles Wolseley and Major Cartwright. But is it not notorious that Sir Charles is a sorry miscompoop, and afflicted with a head that is timbered in the most loose, disjointed, and rickety manner. I had once the misfortune of hearing him spatter one of his speeches, and never, to be sure, in all this spouting world, did any thing come upon the senses so nonsensical and so nonsensical as the "copy drive" of his theumatic brain. And as to the Major (or rather *Major*) Cartwright, she is a crocheted and wadded, and ought to be sent to the hospital, to be cured of the thorough corns in her head, and (which is worse) of St. Vitus's dance in her tongue, and the "rol" of democracy in her heart.

Regular treatment, Mr. Ediger, in a well-ordered asylum of this kind, and a diet upon meats really wholesome and nutritious of the *Constitution*, might, peradventure, re-establish the inviolated health of this poor thing; but the quackery of *Hunt's Family Pills*, and *Doctor Watson's Pigeon Lozenges*, to which, I am told, she now addicts herself with an unswerving pertinacity against all other prescriptions and emollients, can only irritate and inflame her disorders; and must, after some few more drunken convulsions of the frame, terminate in an abrupt death.

Yours, respectfully,

A LOYAL APPRENTICE.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

No. XXXVI.

MEMOIR OF JOHN TOBIN,

WHO was born, at Salisbury, the 26th of January, 1770. His father was well connected, and by education prepared for a liberal profession, but that destination was afterwards altered: and on his marriage with Miss Webbe, the daughter of an opulent West Indian, his parents surrendered to his possession an estate in the island of Nevis; and from that period he became, ostensibly a planter. During the first years of this union he did not renounce his residence in England, but settled with his young wife at Salisbury; and much of their time was spent with her father at Old Sarum, in the mansion still distinguished for having been the retreat of the great Lord Chatham, and the birth place of Wm. Pitt. At the commencement of the American war, Mr. Tobin, finding his personal superintendence necessary to the prosperity of his plantations, embarked with his wife for Nevis, leaving three sons, who were all of an age to be placed at school, under the protection of their maternal grandfather, and the tuition of Dr. Mant, long deservedly respected for the ability and success with which he conducted a classical seminary at Southampton. In separating from their parents the young Tobins lost not the comforts and privileges of home, since they regularly spent the vacations at Stratford, where

they received a full share of paternal affection and indulgence.

The town of Southampton was annually visited by a company of players, and it was the reward of those scholars who had produced a superior Latin composition to attend the little theatre. On these occasions the diligence of young Tobin was quickened at the expense of his equanimity; and such was his ardour, that it even betrayed him to expressions of impatience foreign to his character. With a passion for the drama so decided and invincible, it might have been expected, that, like many other juvenile amateurs, he should seek opportunities to distinguish himself as an actor; but this propensity, if it really existed, was completely counteracted by his aversion for active pursuits, and any thing like personal exhibitions. Already devoted to the pleasures of imagination, he relished not the exercises which disturbed the harmony of his thoughts, and forced him from his own aerial castle of indolence and meditation. During the vacations he was observed to take no interest in gardening, and to show little ambition for the reputation of a keen sportsman: his favourite recreation was angling, which he could pursue without effort and without interruption to his solitary musings.

The termination of the American war at length permitted Mr. and Mrs. Tobin to return to England, and to reunite the divided branches of their now numerous family, of which the elder and younger must have been strangers to each other. Mr. Tobin, having engaged in mercantile concerns, finally settled at Bristol, where John and James had once more the happiness of being restored to the paternal roof; nor was their grandfather deserted, by his pupils, since he quitted Stratford, and established himself at Redjagd, near Bristol, where he enjoyed an uninterrupted intercourse with his daughter's family, and to the last moments of his life, distinguished with peculiar affection the boys who had been so often the companions of his rural walks, and the partners of his Christmas festivities. This happy reunion was, however, but the prelude to future separation: the three eldest sons were rapidly advancing to maturity, and it became necessary to allot to each his respective part in life. James had long been destined for the church, for

John it was not easy to discover a suitable vocation. Yet, misled by his sedentary habits and apparently unambitious temper, his friends conceived him to be exactly fitted for a solicitor's office. Associated in their daily studies and recreations, assimilating in tastes, sentiments, and opinions, James and John Tobin sensibly contracted a friendship, such as is rarely found to exist in the most intimate relations of domestic life. A community of interests seemed established between them; and in a family distinguished by harmony and affection, they stood pledged to each other for a still more exclusive fraternal attachment.

It was not merely in the society of his fellow student and his tutor, that the younger Tobin had opportunities of enjoying cultivated society. His father who had received an education such as is rarely bestowed on a West Indian merchant, still devoted his leisure hours to the British Classics; and without suspecting he had a son who aspired to dramatic fame, unconsciously cherished the passion he had even in childhood conceived for dramatic poetry.

At the expiration of that year, which various circumstances conspired to render the happiest of his life, young Tobin quitted Bristol, to be articled to an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn; he had just attained his seventeenth year, and it required all his constitutional philosophy to support, without murmurs, the transition from his father's house and his master's study—the attractions of elegant society—the charms of beautiful scenery—for the drudgery of an office—the noise—the bustle—the heartless insulation of a vast and to him unknown capital.

During some months he appears to have resolved to attach himself to his profession, for which, according to the following letter, addressed to an old school-fellow, he at that time rather felt indifference than aversion.*

"My present situation upon the whole is pleasing, notwithstanding the perseverance that is necessary to support ten hours of constant daily attention to a business which I do not yet thoroughly understand; a business which, though subject to the greatest abuse, requires more attention than most any other. I find the city of London very dull; it, however, improves upon me."

"I generally go to the theatre once or twice a week at half-price. I have there-

fore an opportunity of seeing most of the new pieces, and some of the new plays, which (though I do not pretend to the talent of criticism) I think are for the most part very bad.

"I have been once or twice to the disputing clubs, where I have met with two or three good speakers.

"I begin to enter by degrees into the spirit of my business, and though I meet with a great deal of what Shakspeare calls the insolence of office, I console myself with the reflection, that it is impossible to arrive at knowledge in any profession, without being in some measure a slave to it. The office I am in abounds with business, sufficient to keep ten of us constantly employed."

From these extracts it might be suspected that the writer already directed his thoughts to the stage. In the love of his strictures he evidently discovers something of the spirit of the author by anticipation, who is roused to exertion by the perception of errors he hopes to avoid, or provoked to competition by the feeble though successful efforts he expects to surpass. Our poet, like many juvenile students, appears to have been almost an exclusivist in his literary predilections; and whilst he cherished Pope and Dryden with ardour, he was but little sensible to the beauties of Thomson and Cowper. In comedy his *beau idéal* was formed on Sheridan and Congreve; in riper years, although he continued to admire those great masters, he reserved his profounder homage for Shakspeare and Nature. To those who desire to trace the germs of literary talent, the following verses, composed in or before 1788, may be acceptable:—

EPITAPH ON MARIA T.

A prey to grief and pain no more,
Maria sleeps beneath this tomb,
Whose virtue could no higher soar,
Whose beauty could no sweeter bloom.
Heaven view'd with care its darling pride,
Too spotless for a world like this;
Left her awhile to sweeten here,
Then match'd her for the main of bliss.
At morn, in pride of youth, she shone,
No stain the dew-drop on the rose;
At eve, she wither'd, pale and wan,
So sinks the dew-drop to repair.

The fondness which he almost in infancy imbibed for theatrical amusements, had acquired the energy of a ruling passion. But it was no longer a simple recreation that he attended the first representation of every new play; of selected libraries, public and pri-

vate, for dramatic volumes; he devoured with avidity every anecdote illustrating the habits and studies of dramatic authors. Convinced that he could never arrive at eminence in his profession, he sought to occupy his mind with some literary pursuit more congenial to his latent predilections. As his judgment ripened, he became sensible that he could not obtain a distinguished place in the walks of didactic or heroic poetry; he discovered that satire was not his forte; and that his simple and almost spontaneous lyrics were better calculated to inspire delight, than his more ambitious compositions.

He felt that he had received that measure of poetical talent, which enables the dramatist to aspire to distinction. This impression gave a new impulse to his existence; the stage was ever present to his imagination; a succession of scenes and personages passed constantly before his mental view; and if he did not, like Goethe, sustain an audible conversation with visionary companions, he was surrounded by an ideal representation, engaged in constructing dialogues appropriate to certain personages, or in contriving situations to exemplify particular humours and eccentricities. In attending the law of court, he was sometimes surprised by an idea, which incessantly expanded to a scene. In traversing the streets he often composed the single stanzas of a song; and at the close of every day was accustomed to insert in a commonplace book, whatever happy thoughts had occurred in its progress; and this repository of wit and fancy afterwards furnished materials for his operatic pieces. During his clerkship he produced but one finished piece, and that was a farce, of which mention will be made in its proper place.

At the expiration of his clerkship, Tobin continued in the same office, with the expectation of being admitted to partnerships; but having learnt that he could not obtain this advantage without superseding the claims of a senior clerk, who was in equity entitled to the preference, he insisted that this gentleman should be included in the arrangement, and to obviate the objections which were suggested to the admission of distinct names in the firm, he proposed to divide with his friend his share of the concern, and counsel with him to submit to the restrictions imposed on a dormant partner. With this arrangement all parties

were satisfied; but the poet appears to have gained neither liberty nor liberty by his assumed independence; with an alienated mind he persisted in his avowed labours, whilst it became every day too palpable that he would never be able to attach himself to business; whether he admitted or resisted this conviction, he was too happy in the consciousness that he had discovered the true bias of his mind; to waste one moment in impossible regrets, although he appears by the following letter to have been strictly hindered in his favorite pursuit:—

30th July
“I have hitherto deferred answering your letter, in hopes of being able to give you some satisfactory intelligence of my dramatics, which however would have cost me the opera is in Mr. Harter's hands, and waits for his judgment; and the success which is less material. I have not yet determined upon trying at Covent Garden; however, both of them shall certainly take their chance (if I can effect it) the ensuing winter. I have not been quite idle since you left town, having entirely completed a tragedy of six acts, and written some and part of the dialogue for another opera, which I hope to finish also somewhere the Christmas season. (These I shall bring with me to Bristol, and have your advice and assistance, in it.) I have some other dramatics, chiefly floating in my fancy, which I hope some time or other to realize, and give to them a local habitation and a name. I did the *Calceolaria Dramatica* in French so much upon the spot, but did I time and independence, I should have undertaken in that way some enterprise of great risk and magnitude, but the scraps of time I occasionally dedicate to my muse will not allow of the trial. My chief difficulty, being getting good plots, or in making them, which I think you will be able to give me great help in; and when we meet I mean to have such a long conversation with you upon this subject.”

Although Tobin loved not music, he had been long addicted to lyrical compositions; he therefore determined to make his first advances to the stage in a comic opera.

Through the intervention of a friend, this opera was presented to the manager of Covent Garden, who declined its acceptance. The author had fortified himself against disappointment, by writing another piece decidedly superior

This confusion subsisted until Mr. Wildman's death; after which Tobin and his friend entered into an independent partnership.

to its predecessor; to which he gave the appropriate title of *The Robbery; or, Your's or Mine*.

The opera of *Your's or Mine* was not more fortunate than its predecessor; but the unknown applicant resumed possession of his piece, with a determination not to be subdued by disappointment.

Nil desperandum appears to have been Tobin's favourite motto. Excluded from tragic or operatic entrance to the theatre, he turned to comedy; and during an indisposition which confined him to his room, beguiled his sufferings by writing the play of *The Faro Table*. A much longer interval of time was consumed before he could procure for it a manager's eye; but in this more arduous task he had now the assistance of his brother, who, in 1706, came to reside with him in his chambers in the Temple, and from this period is to be considered, not merely the confident, but almost the partner of his literary pursuits.

No sooner was Mr. James Tobin settled in the Temple, than *The Faro Table* became the immediate object of his attention: and after many delays and difficulties, he at length succeeded in procuring for it the penguin of Mr. Sheridan, by whom it was at first, so warmly approved, that it was even read in the Green Room, with a promise of being performed in the ensuing season. When the season arrived, Mr. Sheridan was no longer accessible; nor was it without reiterated importunities that Mr. James Tobin obtained a definitive answer, and with it the play, which, on reconsideration, was discovered to bear too close a resemblance to the *School for Scandal*; and (still worse) to contain certain allusions which might be suspected of an invidious meaning to a titled dowager who kept a faro bank.

Before he quitted the more busy haunts of the drama, he produced the farce of *The Undertaker*, which, though never performed, has always been admired by theatrical readers.

He had long observed that tragic-comedy, or, as Schlegel calls it, the old romantic drama, was the ancient and permanent favourite of the English stage, and from the brilliant example of the younger Colman, was encouraged to assume the liberty of our elder writers, in alternating prose with blank verse. For the foundation of his drama, he chose those old feudal times, so

congenial with romantic events, and naturally requiring the agency of music and spectacle. Having carefully traced his plan, he soon completed the play, at present well known by the appropriate name of *The Cursfew*.

It was supposed that the language of this play, which constitutes one of its primary attractions, could not fail to recommend it to the critical rulers of Drury Lane.

The Cursfew was presented, but although sanctioned by Mr. Wroughton's cordial recommendation, was decidedly rejected; on what real grounds it would now be difficult to hazard a plausible conjecture.

From the unfortunate issue of this negotiation, Tobin had reason to felicitate himself that his secret was unsuspected, and that the disappointment of his hopes was not liable to that sinister interpretation which ignorance and detraction are ever ready to pronounce on similar disappointments.

But Tobin stood not alone. In his brother he possessed a friend not to be moved by chance or circumstance: and sustained by his encouragement, and that latent confidence inseparable from the possession of real talent, he determined to persevere till he should overcome. His literary studies were still confined to those hours which should have been given to recreations from nine to twelve in the evening being the only portion of time that he could dedicate to his favourite pursuit. In society, although his conversation was spirited and intelligent, he excited no suspicions of authorship, and was generally considered as a sensible man, who cared less for money than books, and by his abstracted habits was unfitted for business.

It was often with difficulty that Mr. James Tobin repressed the impulse which prompted him to do justice to his brother's merits; and when he heard his prudence suspected, or his indolence condemned, he was apt to say, with a secret consciousness of exultation, "There is more in John than you are aware of;" and by this ambiguous allusion to his brother's pursuit, in some degree relieved the feelings of his affectionate heart.

The success of this piece being generally attributed to its magnificent sentiments, (to which political events had given interest and importance,) Tobin for his emulation excited to

produce an American play, and while he was eagerly seeking a subject, his attention was accidentally directed to the recent example of General Bowles (the accredited Ambassador from the Creeks and Cherokees to his Britannic Majesty,) who had spent the winter of 1791, in London.

Such was the origin of *The Indians*, a play, which, allowing for the irregularity of its fable, contains many striking passages, and some dramatic situations.

He had the mortification to add *The Indians* to the list of his rejected plays.

The School for Authors, one of his most pleasing efforts in comedy, was, in 1800, offered and rejected.

Unshaken by opposition, the poet preserved an unalterable conviction, that he should ultimately achieve his object, and having expressed his willingness to embrace any expedient, to obtain a single introduction to the stage, it was suggested by a friend that he should prevail on some popular performer to bring out his piece for a benefit. This proposal was, therefore, made to Mr. Munden, who, having read with approbation a farce which had been his most juvenile production, it was announced for representation in April, 1803, by the title of *All's fair in Love; or, A Match for the Lawyer*. To the author of *The Curfew*, this was, indeed, to launch a raft on the ocean, but repeating his motto of *nil desperandum*, he repaired to the theatre on the appointed evening, and without any visible emotion, took his station in the pit, accompanied by his brother, who could not so easily divest himself of anxious apprehensions. The author, on the contrary, declared, that after a momentary agitation, he became as composed as an indifferent spectator. May it not be suspected, that this apparent indifference, disguised the latent feelings of chagrin and regret, with which he must have contemplated the result of his long and meritorious probation? After all his exertions, his diligence, his perseverance, he at length succeeded in bringing out a *benefit farce*, and such were the fruits of his long-cherished hopes—such the morbid reality of his magnificent anticipations.

The farce, though successful, was not repeated; and it was suggested to the author that he must renounce his claims to the production, if he hoped to dis-

tinguish himself by undertakings of a higher order. Wearied with controversy, and almost exhausted by the unceasing effort to reconcile discordant interests, Tobin took, at length, the spirited resolution to write according to the dictates of his own mind, and without regard to those by laws of the stage to which he had hitherto paid observance. A question was one day started in his chambers at Barnard's Inn, how far it might be practicable to resuscitate the old English comedy, as it existed in the age of Shakspeare and Fletcher. Mr James Tobin maintained that this suggestion was perfectly feasible, and that the effort, if sustained by talent, would possess the attraction of novelty. On this question he first appeared to suspend his judgment, but finally answered it by producing the comedy of *The Honey Moon*.

The author experienced neither surprise nor disappointment, when *The Honey Moon* was rejected at Covent Garden Theatre. At Drury Lane it was referred to future consideration. The fate of the play was still suspended; when the author, who had too long neglected the state of his health, was constrained to remove to the country, to avoid the probable consequences of another winter in town. From childhood he had been rather delicate than robust, and his constitution was gradually undermined by sedentary habits and unremitted application. His increasing indisposition had long attracted the notice of his friends, before he acknowledged any cause of complaint. Wearied by their importunity, he at length consented, without ascertaining the fate of *The Honey Moon*, to leave London, and spend the winter of 1804, with a relation who resided in Cornwall: of which the mild salubrious air, it was hoped, would contribute to re-establish his declining health.

During his residence in Cornwall, Tobin never alluded to the circumstance of his having written plays; but whenever the drama became the subject of conversation, he discovered such prompt and familiar acquaintance with its literature, and such critical accuracy and felicity of observation in every thing connected with the stage, that it was impossible not to suppose he entertained the idea of becoming a dramatic author.

Whilst he was thus detaching himself from his former pursuit, *The Honey*

Moan, which had been long incarcerated at Drury Lane Theatre, narrowly escaped being ignominiously dismissed with other literary lumber. Fortunately, it was reserved for Mr. Wroughton, whose interference on a former occasion had proved wholly unsuccessful, to rescue this play from unmerited oblivion. Through his importunity, it was submitted to unprejudiced decision, and finally, to the unspeakable joy of Mr. James Tobin, declared to be accepted. Not one moment was lost in transmitting to his brother the welcome intelligence, accompanied by a strict injunction, that he should immediately prepare the prologue and epilogue; but the time was past, in which the poet would have obeyed this mandate with eager alacrity. Consumption continued daily to gain ground on his enfeebled frame, and at this moment he was leaving Corkwall, to return to Bristol, from whence he was to embark for the West Indies, a voyage being recommended as the last resource to re-establish his declining health. It was late in November when he embarked at Bristol, after a cheering parting from his parents and friends, who probably little imagined it was to prove eternal. During his short voyage to Cork, he was constantly admonished of his impending fate, by the hoëtic appearance of a lady, who, like himself, appeared to be rapidly sinking to an untimely grave.* Such, however, was the cheerfulness of his temper, that even the contemplation of her sufferings only excited commiseration, without suggesting one personal apprehension; yet so strongly was he impressed with the conviction of her immediate danger, that he dwelt on this subject in the last letter which he ever wrote, and in which, whilst the vessel was getting under weigh, he once more spoke with confidence of his speedy return to Europe, his future exertions, his smiling prospects, and sanguine anticipations. For the first time he ventured to trace a plan of domestic felicity, founded on a mutual attachment, and sanctioned by the promised bonus of success and independence.

Such was the impression with which, in the afternoon of the 7th of December, he commenced his voyage; the night proved boisterous, but it passed

quietly with Tobin, who had retired to his bed, and dismissed his attendant. Towards morning the wind became contrary, and it was judged expedient to return to Cork harbour. Amidst the bustle and confusion incident to this situation, it was remarked that all was silent in Tobin's cabin; but this circumstance excited little surprise in those accustomed to witness his habitual self-possession and composure. No suspicions were entertained of his safety; and it was simply to offer refreshment, that his attendant approached the bed, when it was discovered that the poet indeed slept—to wake no more. It was in vain to surmise at what moment he had breathed his last.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

31st Jan. 1820.

IF you can find room for the following extract from my observations, and if you think it worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, and will be any information to your philosophical readers, by inserting it you will oblige

Your attentive reader,

Spencer street, J. G.
Northampton-square.

"The late frost produced quite a phenomenon at the back of the Cold-Bath-fields' prison, where the New-River Water Company's leading iron pipes cross the Fleet Ditch. The pipes not having been properly cemented, or the cement having worn away, the water had spouted up high in the air; and when the very severe weather was, it commenced freezing, and continued to freeze, till a large cascade or fountain of ice was actually formed, as white as snow, and about ten feet above the pipe, and reaching in large icicles, con-cocted together, nearly to the water in the ditch below. The bank was covered with a thick coat of ice from the spray which blew from the waterfall. The circumference of the frozen pile could not be less than eight or ten feet, at half that height from the pipe. At a distance, it was not possible to distinguish it from water spouting and falling down; and when close to it, the ice looked so clear and beautiful, and the rarity of such an object being considered, made every one behold it with wonder and admiration."

* This lady is living, and in good health.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LXIII.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up his ideas."—LOCKE.

THE VICAR OF DUDLEY'S ANNUAL PASTORAL ADDRESS: NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1820.

A GAIN, my Dear Parishioners! with the best intentions I unobtrusively enter your dwellings, at a time when the mind is generally disposed to serious thoughts; and never, surely, was serious thought more requisite in all classes than at the present crisis—a crisis when no one, who is desirous that the laws of God should continue inviolate, or that the bonds of civilized society should not be broken, will charge the sacred guardian of a parish with exceeding the line of his duty if he thus publicly exhort those, "over whom the Holy Ghost hath made him overseer," to holiness and to peace! That such exhortation will be received in the same spirit as that in which it is written, I have reason to presume, my flock, from your recent conduct during those days of blasphemy, disloyalty, and rebuke, when so many of your deluded countrymen in other parts of the kingdom were too prone to "follow a multitude to do evil." Then did you wisely maintain a faithful adherence to the laws, and a steady attachment to "the Faith that was once delivered unto the Saints." The various attempts of men wishing violently to alter the former, and to subvert the latter, which unhappily wrought so much mischief elsewhere, were by you resisted in a manner alike honourable to your understandings and to your hearts. Though, like "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," Infidelity and Disaffection here scattered their noxious tares, with a diligence deserving a better cause, yet so far from taking root in a single heart, they excited only pity towards the wretched disseminators, and horror at the dreadful precipice down which such emissaries of Satan would plunge the unwary. Your peaceable demeanour at your daily employments, and your added numbers, on the Sabbath, at the Sanctuary, proved this—expressively declaring that you conceived it an indispensable duty to show in a public manner who were on God's side, when the

mouth of the wicked was opened against him. Yes; during that portentous time when the Anarchist, the Parodist, the Deist, and the Atheist, seemed leagued in a common confederacy, not only against the Laws, but against God and his Church—the Laws ye remained inflexibly obedient, and to the Church ye resorted with an ardour of affection. Thus did infidelity and disloyalty, by their own boldness, unmask their own features; which "to be hated need but to be seen." Continue, my flock! to abhor them, while ye pity and pray for their infatuated votaries—observing the strictest vigilance and caution against their devices. Continue to "fear God, to honour the King, and meddle not with them who are given to change." In a word, "continue in the faith of Christ, grounded and settled; and let nothing move you away from the hope of his Gospel."

To strengthen and confirm that faith, behold the following high authorities in its favour!—opposed to which, what can infidelity adduce that is comparable?

"There never was found," said the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, "in any age of the world, either philosopher, or sect, or law, or discipline, which did so highly exalt the public good as the Christian faith."

"There is no book," said Lord Chief Justice Hale to his children, "like the Bible, for excellent learning, wisdom, and use. It is want of understanding in them who think and speak otherwise. By frequent reading it with due observation, it will make you wise for this world, and for that which is to come."

"Let me exhort you," said Sir John Eardley Wilmot to his son, "to read with the greatest attention, both the Old and New Testaments. You will find your mind extremely becalmed by so doing, and every tumultuous passion bridled by that firm belief of a Resurrection, which is so evidently impressed upon mankind by Christianity."

"There are no songs," said Milton, "comparable to the Songs of Zion; no omens equal to those of the Prophets; and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach."

"Had Cicero lived," said Addison, "to see all that the Gospel has brought to light, how would he, who so fondly hoped for immortality, have lavished

out all the force of eloquence in those noblest of contemplations—the Resurrection, and the Judgment that will follow it! How had his breast glowed with pleasure, when the whole compass of Futurity, revealed in the Scriptures, lay open to his view! How would he have entered, with the force of lightning, into the affections of his hearers, upon the glorious themes which are contained in those pages!”

In his own Bible thus wrote the learned Sir William Jones:—“I have regularly and attentively perused these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion that this Volume (independently of its Divine Origin) contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been written.”

In his last moments, when his penitence was as great as had previously been his infidelity and his vices, Lord Rochester, laying his hand on the Bible, exclaimed with emotion, “Ah! here is true philosophy; here is the wisdom that speaks to the heart. A bad life is the only grand objection to this Book.”

“There is no book,” said Seldon, who (on account of his extensive acquirement) was called by Grotius *The Glory of England*—“there is no book, upon which we can rest in a dying moment; but the Bible.”

Edward the VIth seeing a person once in the Council Chamber take a Bible and stand upon it, for the purpose of reaching some paper then wanted, was much displeased with him for making such a use of so sacred a book; and, rising from his seat, the King took up the sacred Volume, and having kissed it in a very reverent manner, put it in its place again.

“The Bible is a matchless Volume,” said the learned Boyle; “it is impossible we can study it too much, or esteem it too highly.”

“It is,” said the profound Locke, “all pure, all sincere; nothing too much, nothing wanting. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It is God for its Author, Salvation for its end, and Truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter.”

“Young man,” said the learned Dr. Johnson, in his last illness, to a gentleman who sat by his bed-side, “attend

to the advice of one who has possessed some degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker: read the Bible every day of your life.”

Poyder, my parishioners! in your hearts, these deliberate and disinterested opinions of eminently-learned men; before whose names those of unbelievers fade into nothing; opinions given upon the fullest consideration. Some of them on the bed of death, when disguise is the least likely to take place: and observe, these are all the opinions of laymen; whose honourable how might easily be enlarged by such distinguished characters as Grotius, West, Lyttelton, Bryant, Beattie, Cumberland, laymen also; and from that profession whose province it is to act as the conservators of Divine Truth, the sacred witnesses in behalf of the Bible might be multiplied a hundred-fold. To the suppliant carcasses of unbelievers, appear only, with dispassionate minds, the authorities here laid before you; and, concerning the result, I have no apprehension. The pages of infidelity, as “works of darkness,” ye will “cast away” from you with contempt, and will press the Bible to your hearts, as the best gift of a gracious God to prepare his creatures for endless glory. Believe only his immutable truths; attend only to its sacred counsels; and go on, even unto death, relying on the merits of that Saviour whom the holy volume so clearly reveals; and whatever your condition may be in this world, ye will be eternally blessed in the next.

Your faithful Pastor and Friend,

LUKE BOOKER.

Dudley Vicarage, Jan. 1, 1820.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

COMMON SENSE.

Rarus ferme sensus communis.—JUVENAL.

MANY years ago, I was acquainted with two young men, whose mutual resemblance in circumstances, age, and fortune, was particularly striking: they were born in the same year to a similar estate, had been educated under the same master, and were now both entering on the world.

Building his conjectures upon these grounds, an observer of human events might have pleased himself by tracing their future course upon the map of life, and he would surely have imagined

that course to be the same, and its progress and termination equally prosperous to each; but it was otherwise ordained. The dawn of to-day was as the dawn of yesterday; but how differently were the fair prospects of the morning realized. So similar in the outset, and so unlike in the career, were the lives of these youths, whom we will call *Simplex* and *Camillus*; but instead of arraigning the designs of Providence, for what appears to us a partial distribution of his favours, let us examine into the real cause of difference in the fortunes of these men; and, if we can, trace the success of the one and the misfortunes of the other to their proper source.

Both were blessed with a large portion of native talent, and readily acquired whatever instruction the lessons of their tutor could afford.

But while, to the world's eye, *Simplex* and *Camillus* were so much alike, there was one who saw differently, and, unhappily, saw wrong: this was their common instructor; and he always predicted that *Camillus* must be a great man, while *Simplex* might be happy and respectable, but not eminent, as he had not a thirst for fame, and would surely never venture to leave the beaten track.

The truth was, that in the course of their education *Camillus* speedily outstripped his friend; but it was hardly a fair race, for *Simplex* closely kept to one subject until it was finished; while *Camillus* was allowed to pass rapidly from one author to another, his tutor blindly indulging the taste his pupil had acquired for new and uncommon reading. Thus, it may be supposed, he quickly surpassed his friend in variety, but not in depth of learning. Conscious of superior abilities, he disdained to surmount, by serious application, those difficulties which lie in the way of every young scholar; and in grappling successfully with these difficulties, consists half the benefit of education.

The learning of *Camillus* was not, however, of a superficial kind; but in the acquisition of it he had been guided too much by caprice. Little conversant with men, and devotedly attached to books, he insensibly acquired eccentric notions of things, and a manner of thinking peculiarly his own. In addition to this, he showed an indifference to dress and external appearance, which he would boastingly defend by

sentiments gathered from his favourite authors. We cannot wonder that such a language should be held by the metaphysicians of ancient Greece, who, for the sake of leading a sect, or instructing their fellow-men, were alike regardless of the comforts and domestic obligations of life; but happily, in these days it is possible to be a gentleman, without derogating from the character of a scholar; and to distinguish the former of these, a due attention to outward form is justly required.

Thus *Camillus* had studied books alone, fondly imagining, that through them he had been reading men. But, alas! amidst the business of common life, we may meet with a case unprecedented in history, and may find it difficult to settle a question of conscience with a system of ethics at our fingers' ends.

Camillus, marked as he was, by great originality, soon fixed the peculiar regard of his master; but this was one of his first misfortunes, for he had to deal with a person blind to his vulgar errors, who rather cherished his peculiarities as the symptoms of a vast and growing genius, than checked them as the ebullitions of a misdirected mind. These he himself in some measure observed, and, like his mentor, encouraged as certain pledges of his future eminence. He imagined, too, that upon his entrance into life, fame, and riches, and troops of friends, would come out to welcome him—but, alas! neither of these were to be his portion, for, amidst all his researches, he had not yet discovered that inestimable treasure, ~~common sense~~; common sense, which should give a tone to all our thoughts, words, and actions, and without which, learning is often unprofitable; and wit always ridiculous.

Abounding in a rich store of science generally, and wanting in this one plain article, poor *Camillus* was as a babe in the world.

It were needless to recount the various straight and vexatious in which he was involved a trouble, which his conscious superiority to the sleek and contented around him, made the more galling and intolerable. The few who knew him could not but admire his extensive attainments; but while they acknowledged the scholar in their hearts, they ridiculed the man; for it was their lot to view him placed in situations unbecoming his character, and unable to

extricate himself from those dilemmas, into which his own neglect, or the mischinations of others, had thrown him. He was restless and unhappy in general society, and would fly with eagerness from the crowded room to his retirement, where, among his favorite authors, he would forget, while the toils and sorrows of the bustling world: to him every fresh incident of life brought a serious and sparkling difficulty; in a word, he wanted the grand moving principle to direct him aright in the common business of mankind. But the vessel was now in full sail, and must run her course; but woe to that vessel that has to brave the rocks and the billows of a tempestuous world, without the pilotage of common sense.

Poor Camillus was wrecked. At the close of his days he confessed that his few happy hours had been passed amidst the circle of literary men, receiving and imparting the sacred stores of deep and solid information—or in more silent converse with some departed, but immortal writer. But all this, without the discipline of plain sense, as it refined the soul and fed the imagination, only made him more keenly sensible to the crosses and jostlings of the world.

The course of his friend Simplex was very different. The character of his earliest youth was marked by genuine retiring modesty. On important subjects his opinions were slowly formed; but the animated zeal with which he supported them, arose only from entire conviction. In his reading he was deliberate and precise; not desirous to shine preëminently in conversation, for he knew that a day must arrive to every man, when it would appear to those around him, whether he had derived real and solid learning from its true source, or had indulged in desultory study for the sake of present applause.

Oh! vanity! vanity! truly, thou buildest thy temple in the midst of a literary circle, where thy gazing votaries hang in silent wonder on the silver tongue of thy priest, himself the most devoted of thy slaves.

Simplex was more sound than brilliant, and he was seldom known to travel to the realms of fiction in search of a glowing simile or uncommon notion. The great secret of his art

was this, he never suffered his reason to become subordinate to his imagination. How happily gifted is that breast where they can dwell quietly with a divided empire; but oh! if once this god-like reason yields its throne to the imagination with all its fantastic train of fiction, romance and enthusiasm, then, farewell peace!—it is true the soul may have its ecstasies and momentary delights, but where is the honest and sober joy that arises from being useful and doing well?—the rich consciousness that at the decline of a well-spent life, we are proceeding by useful knowledge and moral rectitude in the path that leads to heaven?

Such was the honest self-applause bestowed upon Simplex—he found his sphere of benevolent action daily enlarged, and a reasonable cheerful old age approached with all that should accompany old age. It was with no regret that he looked back upon the past, and he grieved not for the days that had gone by; for his pleasures and so his pains had ever been qualified by common sense.

He had no misgivings about the future; for he looked onward with a modest hope to the time when he should shake off this mortal coil, and continue, in a greater degree of perfection, the course of a happy and well-regulated life.

M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS you will probably have many Thermometrical accounts transmitted to you this month, allow me to add one: accurately observed on a self-registering instrument, exposed to the open air in Barton-street, Westminster, denoting the lowest degree in the present winter:—

December-11, 1819. .13°.—Highbury—11½°

January 1, 1820. .16.

5, 18.

13, 14.

15,

Eltham 4. Stratford 1. Tottenham 1. Blackheath, below zero!

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant

J. A.

D E A T H

OF

His Royal Highness

Prince Edward,

Duke of Kent and Strathearn, K.G. G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c."

WHERE SHALL WE TURN TO MOURN THINE LOSS?
 WHEN CEASE TO HEAR THY CHERISH'D NAME?
 TIME CANNOT TEACH FORGIVENESS,
 WHILE GRIEF'S FULL HEART IS FED BY PAIN.
 ALAS! FOR US, THOUGH NOT FOR THEE,
 WE CANNOT CHOOSE BUT WEEP THE MORE;
 DEEP FOR THE DEAD THAT GRIEF MUST BE,
 WHO NE'ER GAVE CAUSE TO WEEP BEFORE!

Lord Byron.

NEVER before has public or professional duty imposed a task so personally afflictive, as that which now awaits us, in announcing the sudden decease of the beloved and lamented Duke of Kent. Never before have our private feelings of affection and regret been so mingled with those imperative claims upon our attention, which now demand from us the recital of an event, too poignantly distressing to permit us yet to contemplate it with calmness, or to yield to it with resignation. With the name of the illustrious Dead is blended the memory of his virtues, his condescension, and his kindness: the recollection of his unwearied benevolence, and his unceasing philanthropy; while to these are added the bitter consciousness, that they have all now ceased for ever, and that the dreamless slumber of the dark-cold grave shrouds in its forgetfulness, and in its silence, the form once so idolized, and so revered! But we must wait for a calmer moment to indulge our grief, by descending on all that we have lost; for the shock is yet too recent to permit us that command of feeling, and of language which the occasion and the subject so peculiarly require.

* For a Portrait, &c. &c. vide the No. for April, 1820 Vol. CXXIX

On Monday morning, January 24th, the intelligence arrived in town, that his Royal Highness had expired at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. His complaint, as the Public are already informed, was inflammation of the lungs, so violent as to baffle the utmost efforts of medical skill. The bleeding and other remedies unavoidably resorted to on such occasions are calculated to reduce the strength of the patient, if they do not remove the disorders. In the present instance, unfortunately, they failed of giving relief; and the robust frame of his Royal Highness sunk into complete exhaustion, from which the resources of art, and the powers of a naturally fine constitution, were alike unable and ineffectual to restore him.

EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN, the fourth son of GEORGE III. was born on the 2d November, 1767. After being, in part, educated by the present Bishop of SALISBURY, at eighteen years of age he was sent to Germany by his Majesty's command, and resided successively at Lüneburg and Hanover until he had almost completed his twentieth year. During this period, his "whole income consisted of an allowance of 1000*l.* per annum, of which his Governor had the sole disposal, except of one guinea and a half per week allowed to his Royal Highness for pocket money." His Royal Highness then passed two years more at Geneva, but without any further increase of income. An ardent enthusiast to the profession of a soldier, for which he was destined from early life, with the rank of Colonel, he commanded the 7th Fusiliers, which formed part of the garrison of Gibraltar under General O'HARA, in 1780 and 1781, some time before the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France. In that subordinate military station, his Royal Highness soon became remarkable for the diligent discharge of his own duties, and for exacting a similar punctuality from every man and officer under him. His attention to the appearance and discipline of his regiment was altogether exemplary and unremitting. But as he could not inspire all the military world with an equal sense of the solid value of those dry, homely, and uninteresting duties which ought to employ so large a portion of military life, or with an equal taste for those *minutiae* of the service, of which, nevertheless, when considered in the aggregate, the correct performance adds so much to the precision and efficiency of a military machine, the Colonel of the 7th Fusiliers was for some time an unpopular Commander. As harmony ought to be the characteristic of every military movement, so the spring of it must be subordination. The Duke of KENT laboured to communicate these two great powers to the troops, for whose qualities he was responsible. He frequently issued orders on points which were of inferior moment, and enforced them rigorously because he had issued them. By this system, by a conscientious fulfilment of his own duties, a firm requisition of the like propriety from others, and an anxious interposition on behalf of every individual who had wrongs to be redressed, or claims to be recommended, he at length carried the discipline of his regiment to the highest pitch, and established for himself the most respectable military reputation. But in

his progress towards this end, he encountered much detraction, considerable obloquy, and some resistance. Complaints were made, which injured his character at home; and mutinies were prepared by the troops, which threatened his authority, and more than once endangered his person. From Gibraltar his Royal Highness was removed to Canada in 1791, thence to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and again to Canada, where, as commander of the forces, he acquired universal esteem for the justice and integrity of his demeanour. During this service in British America, he received orders to sail for the West Indies, and join in the attack on the French Islands, under Sir CHARLES GREY.

On the expedition, the impetuous bravery of his Royal Highness was manifested at St. Lucie, with too little consideration for his own safety, and too much disregard for the enemy's position. The troops were repulsed; but the Duke of Kent's high personal courage obtained him the applause of the soldiers, and a flattering rebuke from the Commander-in-Chief.

At the close of the campaign of 1794, the Duke of Kent, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, returned to British North America, and served at Halifax as Major-General till 1796, and as Lieutenant-General till October 1798, when, in consequence of a severe fall from his horse, he was obliged to return to England.

In April 1799, his Royal Highness was created a Peer by the titles of Duke of Kent and STRATHEARN, and Earl of DUBLIN, and obtained a Parliamentary establishment adequate to the support of his new dignities. The following month he was promoted to the rank of General in the army, and appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America, to which destination he proceeded in July; but ill health again obliged him to return, and he arrived in England in the autumn of 1800.

The next theatre of his Royal Highness's public life was Gibraltar, the scene of his earliest military service, where in May 1802, his Royal Highness was appointed Governor of that important garrison. A mass of abuses here waited his correcting hand. The establishment of wine houses for the sale of liquors to the troops, had been encouraged from shameful motives in those who had the means of suppressing them, and to an extent not more subversive of the health, discipline, and morals of the garrison, than perilous to the safety of the place itself. The Royal Duke, attentive only to the welfare of the community of which he was the head, and scorning the vicious though vast emoluments which some of his predecessors had derived from the sale of licenses for that illegal and ruinous traffic, resolved to cleanse the Augean stable, and to sweep away the abomination of many years. The virtuous attempt was made; but it recoiled upon its author. It is true that the wine house licenses were withdrawn; that the peaceable inhabitants of Gibraltar could carry on their business, and walk the streets, and repose within their dwellings, at less risk of insult, outrage, or robbery, than before; that drunkenness disappeared among the regiments; that cleanliness and discipline were restored, while military punishments were reduced in frequency, the hospitals emptied of their numerous inmates,

and the sexton disappointed of his daily work. But we turn to other consequences. The liquor-merchants were forced to discontinue their enormous profits, and instigated the unreflecting soldiery to vengeance for the loss of those indulgences which devoured their pay and destroyed their health. Insubordination broke out on all sides; the *reforming* Governor was not supported by the local authorities; and he was sacrificed by those nearer home. The illustrious subject of this memoir, after receiving the grateful and unanimous acknowledgments of the civil population of Gibraltar, was recalled from a post in which his efforts for the public good were neither appreciated nor defended as they ought to have been; and his official services since confined to the command of the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Scots' Royals, which his Royal Highness held with the rank of Field-Marshal, and with the nominal Government of that fortress, from which his rigorous discharge of a solemn duty, had been made the instrument of his expulsion.

The later years of the Duke of Kent were distinguished by the exercise of talents and virtues in the highest degree worthy of a beneficent Prince and of an enlightened English gentleman. There was no want nor misery which he did not endeavour to relieve to the extremest limits of his embarrassed fortune. There was no public charity to which his time, his presence, his eloquence, and his sanction, were not willingly devoted, nor to the ends of which they did not most powerfully contribute. The traces of his intercourse with the inhabitants of this great metropolis on occasions of a salutary tendency to the morals and happiness of his poorer fellow-creatures will never be effaced from the grateful hearts of those who saw and heard him, nor will the recollection fail to call forth their tears and their regret.

A less mournful task than the enumeration of those virtues, by which we are to estimate the amount of what we have lost in the death of the illustrious Prince who practised them, now remains to be performed. His Royal Highness married within these two years a Princess of a noble stock—a woman fitted to make a good man happy; and to educate children not unworthy of the British Crown. She is the sister of Prince LEOPOLD of SAXE-COBURG, whom all England esteems for his private virtues, and loves for the calamity in which this nation has been a sharer with him. His widowed sister has in her hands the presumptive hope of the British empire,—the infant daughter of the Duke of KENT. Her husband's reputation is, as was his person, dear to this illustrious and afflicted lady. He was poor and in debt; but his debts were not the offspring of his vices. From this subject, however, we must now refrain; we leave the memory, and virtues, and known solitudes of the Duke of KENT, to the just feelings of the nation which admires and laments him, and to that respect and veneration with which posterity must regard his memory.

After returning to England in May, 1803, he continued to reside here until August, 1816, when economical views led him to the Continent. And he resided principally at Brunsell, until May, 1818, on the 29th of which month he was married at Coburg, according to the Lutheran-rites, to her

Serene Highness VICTORIA MARIA LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late reigning Duke of SAXE COBURG, widow of his late Serene Highness, the Prince of LEININGEN; and sister of his Royal Highness the Prince of SAXE COBURG, the chosen husband of our much lamented Princess CHARLOTTE. The Royal Pair shortly after the solemnity, arrived in England, and were re-married, according to the rites of the English church, at Kew Palace, on the 11th of July, 1818. Persevering in the plans of economy which he had laid down before his marriage, the Duke, a few weeks after this second ceremony, returned with his Royal Bride to Amorbach, the residence of the Duke of LEININGEN, which the Duchess, who was left by the will of her late husband, Guardian of her Son (a minor) and Regent of the Principality during his minority, had occupied as her residence during his minority. It was during their Royal Highnesses' retirement at this spot, that the Duchess proved to be pregnant; and as her Royal Highness fully concurred in the sentiments entertained by her illustrious Consort, that her child ought to draw its first breath on English ground, they both revisited this country, where the Duchess gave birth to a daughter named ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, who was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819. His Royal Highness a very few weeks ago, took his Duchess and their lovely offspring into Devonshire, to give them the benefit of its purer air and milder climate; but unhappily fell himself a victim to a sudden attack of pulmonary inflammation, produced by accidental cold. At the time of his death, besides the offices and dignities which we have already enumerated, his Royal Highness was invested with those of a Knight of the Garter, the Guelphic Order, and St. Patrick, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Keeper and Paler of Hampton Court Park, Colonel of the Royal Scots' Regiment of Foot, and since the year 1805, a Field Marshal in the army.

In person his late Royal Highness was tall in stature, of a manly, noble, and commanding presence. His manners were affable, condescending, dignified, and engaging; his conversation animated; his information varied and copious; his memory exact and retentive; his intellectual powers quick, strong, and masculine; and he strongly resembled his venerable father in many of his tastes and propensities, as well as in his person. He was an early riser, a close economist of his time; temperate in eating; indifferent to wine, though a lover of society; and heedless of slight indisposition, from confidence in the general strength of his constitution; a kind master, a most punctual and courteous correspondent, a steady friend, and an affectionate brother.

The very brief illness of his late Royal Highness, added to his great distance from London, occasioned the transmission of intelligence by official bulletins to be by no means regular, and we insert therefore only the latter of those melancholy harbingers of the last awful crisis:—

“WOOLBROOK COTTAGE, SANDHURST, Jan. 18, 1820—9, A. M.

“His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT experienced last night considerable

increase of his complaint, but we find his Royal Highness somewhat better this morning.

(Signed)

"J. WILSON, M. D.

"W. G. MATON, M. D."

"WOOLBROOK COTTAGE, SIDMOUTH, Jan. 18, 1820—8, P. M.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT has had some comfortable sleep, and is at present in a more favourable state.

(Signed)

"J. WILSON, M. D.

"W. G. MATON, M. D."

"SIDMOUTH, DEVON. Jan. 20, 1820—1, A. M.

"Since the date of our last Reports, His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT is become much worse, and his danger is considerably increased.

(Signed)

"J. WILSON, M. D.

"W. G. MATON, M. D."

"SIDMOUTH, DEVON. Jan. 21, 1820—9, A. M.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT continues much the same as he was yesterday.

(Signed)

"J. WILSON, M. D.

"W. G. MATON, M. D."

"SIDMOUTH, DEVON. Jan. 21, 1820—8, P. M.

"The Duke of KENT passed the day rather more favourably than yesterday.

(Signed)

"J. WILSON, M. D.

"W. G. MATON, M. D."

"SIDMOUTH, Jan. 23, half-past one o'clock, P. M.

"It is with the deepest regret we announce the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, which event took place at 10 o'clock this morning. We have only time to add the following Bulletin, and that Major-gen. MOORE is going off express, with the despatches for the PRINCE REGENT:—

"SIDMOUTH, Jan. 23.

"We have great satisfaction in being able to announce that notwithstanding the most unremitting attention to His Royal Highness the late Duke of KENT, during the whole course of his illness, her Royal Highness is as well as we could possibly have expected, after so great a degree of anxiety and exertion.

(Signed)

"J. WILSON, M. D.

"W. G. MATON, M. D."

Prince LEOPOLD, Captain CONROY, and Generals WEATHERALL and MOORE, were present to afford consolation and support to the Duchess, at the awful and trying event; and it is consoling to know, that the Royal Duke bore his affliction and illness with the greatest composure and resignation.

The melancholy news was brought to town on Monday morning by General MOORE, who arrived in London at half-past 8 o'clock, and drove Carlton-house in a chaise and four, which was soon after closed, as a

token of respect to the demise of the REGENT'S Brother. General MOORE then proceeded to communicate the death of their beloved brother to the Dukes of YORK and CLARENCE, and the Duchess of CLARENCE. The General soon after proceeded to Windsor to communicate the dismal tidings to the Princesses.

The following official letter from LORD SIDMOUTH was also immediately despatched to the LORD MAYOR, and placarded at the Mansion House:

"MY LORD,

WHITEHALL, Jan. 24.

"It is with very great concern that I acquaint your Lordship with the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, which melancholy event happened on the 23d instant, at Sidmouth, after a few days illness, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

"I have to request your Lordship will give the directions usual on such occasions, for the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral."

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

"SIDMOUTH."

"To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR."

The complaint which has thus so suddenly terminated the life of his Royal Highness, was an inflammation of the lungs, with cough, attributed, we understand, to a neglected cold, which he caught from sitting in wet boots after a walk in the environs of Sidmouth, with Captain CONROY. In the morning of the 20th inst. his Royal Highness was reported to be in imminent danger; but towards the middle of the day he rallied again in consequence of a little refreshing sleep which he had been enabled to obtain. Towards evening, however, all the alarming symptoms again returned with increased vehemence, and continued so till towards Saturday morning, when a kindly remission of them took place. Though this, however, proved to be only that fatal relief which so commonly occurs before the last awful change.

The situation of his amiable and afflicted Duchess will excite the sympathy of every heart. She was most indefatigable in her attentions to her departed consort, and performed all the offices of his sick bed with the most tender and affectionate anxiety. She did not even take off her clothes for five successive nights, and all the medicines were administered with her own hands. These mournful duties, though they could not snatch their object from the grave, must at least have smoothed the passage to it; and the recollection of them will be among the strongest consolations of her widowed heart, when the lenient hand of time shall have soothed the keener pangs of sorrow.

The whole of the Theatres were closed on Monday evening, but re-opened again on Tuesday, and will remain so until the night of the Royal Funeral, when they will again be closed for that night only.

The mourning commences on Sunday, January 30, for one month, and two weeks for the change, according to the regulations which were established some time ago, with a view to prevent that injury to trade which has been experienced from more protracted Court Mournings.

Some of the gentlemen belonging to the Lord Chamberlain's office left town on Monday for Sidmouth, in order to make arrangements for the removal of the remains of His Royal Highness, and for their interment at Windsor, where it is understood, that the funeral is to be similarly private to that of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester.

The mournful sympathy which now exists between Prince LEOPOLD and his illustrious sister, though doubtless in many respects painful, may perhaps be said to unite them still closer in affection, and consequently to afford to the Duchess a more heartfelt relief from her sorrows. In this point of view, it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that these two exalted relatives are together, and that they are for the moment at a distance from those interruptions which might at once aggravate their mutual affliction, and disturb their mutual consolations. It is at least satisfactory to know that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, notwithstanding her unremitting exertions and anxiety during the illness of her illustrious Consort, sustains the shock of his loss with a resignation to the Divine will which can alone support her through such a trial. She has the consolation of feeling that her tenderness and affection, as it cheered him in health, so it alleviated the pains of his sick bed, and even smoothed the pillow of his death.

This faithful discharge of the offices of a Christian wife must ever endear her to the People of England; but more particularly to the surviving relatives of her departed Consort, and above all to those, who as they dearly loved him, in his life, now doubly lament his irreparable loss in death.

The Public are too well acquainted with the zealous benevolence and energetic charity of the late Duke of Kent to render it necessary that we should call to their remembrance the many noble instances of that virtue which he constantly displayed. Scarcely a public Charity in the Metropolis was known to him to exist, which did not derive benefit from his ready patronage. To most he contributed, and over many he presided. His Royal Highness was also eminently distinguished as a man of business, carrying on an extensive correspondence both on charitable and other concerns, principally with his own hand, and writing with an ease and elegance rarely equalled.

To the nation which respected and admired the Duke of Kent, this record of his graces, and his accomplishments must be dear, and grateful; but "Oh! the recollections sweet and bitter," which it brings to those, who were honoured with his confidence and his friendship.—To those who were enabled to estimate his private feelings, and to appreciate his private virtues,—to those who now know his value only by his loss, the remembrance is agony! The hour is not yet arrived when the subject can be treated dispassionately, and the Writer of this feeble tribute to the memory of an individual most loved and honoured, feels the chiefest consolation to his sorrow, in the knowledge that it is shared by Thousands!

Tuesday, January 25, 1820.

J. T.

For the Orders respecting the Mourning, see our GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1820.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID VOS.

No Fiction, a Narrative. 2 Vols. small 8vo. pp. 667.

WE shall pass a few comments on the above work which has just been handed to us, and we feel much pleasure in anticipating the effects which it may have upon the minds of the junior part of the metropolis. It is a religious novel, and as the title-page expresses it, is "founded on recent interesting facts," and represents in glowing colours the effects which temptation can produce on the minds of young men, in seducing them from the proper path which religion and virtue point out as most essential for their cultivation. Upon the slightest inspection it will appear, that the sole end of the author (who is unknown) was the formation of the youthful character, and it is this object he has constantly held in view, in the illustration of the facts he has written. He has endeavoured to blend instruction with amusement, so indispensably necessary for the completion of his project; and has not only touched upon every feature with accuracy that can instigate the youthful mind, but has happily conducted his work to secure advantage for the edification of the juvenile reader, and the amusement of those more advanced in life. On the whole, we can fully recommend this work to persons who may be desirous of giving their children, during the vacation, a book which will teach them "to look up to nature's God," and ascribe to him those attributes which can never fail to be effectually rewarded.

The Annual Biography and Obituary, for 1820. Vol. 4. 8vo. pp. 468.

When rumour is the source of intelligence, or the partial report of *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXXVII. Jan, 1820.

friends, how very trying it is, to steer in the middle course of truth: but we are happy to say, that in the work before us, there is an evident desire to do so, and in some instances they are surmounted to a tolerable degree; and though there are some slight deviations from truth in the memoir of Mr. Billington, for instance, yet on the whole, the delineations of the editor are pretty accurate, and we certainly recommend the work to the perusal of our readers.

Travels in Italy, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, in a Series of Letters descriptive of the Manners, Scenery, and the Fine Arts. By H. W. Williams, Esq. with Engravings from Original Drawings. 2 Vols. 8vo.

THIS work seems to contain some very valuable information on the subject of the Fine Arts, more than has been met with for some years; though we have seen tours superior to it, yet on the whole it possesses an agreeable character throughout, and may be always taken up with pleasure. Mr. Williams is a very intelligent and very observant traveller, and though he has trod upon beaten ground, yet he has contrived to produce an acceptable publication.

The Sceptic, a Poem, by Mrs. Hemans. pp. 38, 1820.

THERE are several of this lady's poetic talents before the public. Her "Tales and Historic Poems," "Restoration of the Works of Art in Italy," "Modern Greece," and "Wallace's Invocation to Bruce," have been, more or less under the eye of criticism, and

blazoned forth by the voice of fame! The Sceptre is not likely to fade the laurel entwined round her brow; though we cannot say it is very prominent in the higher walks of poetry, yet it is sufficiently raised above the common mass of didactic productions, and it is distinguished by a sweetness of versification and purity of thought, which recommend it to our warmest regard. Mrs. Hemans's muse though with less genius, should be hailed for its beauty and delicacy.

Remarks on the History and Philosophy, but particularly on the Medical Efficacy of Electricity in the Cure of Nervous and Chronic Disorders, and in various local Affections, as Blindness and Deafness, &c. illustrated with many new and striking Cases, together with Observations on Galvanism, as an efficient Substitute for Mercurial Re-

medies in Bilious and pleuritic. Dedicated, by to his Royal Highness Prince of Saxe Coburg, &c. by M. L. M.D., Medical Surgeon-Electrician, F.L.S. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, with Copper-plate Engravings. 12mo. pp. 373.

This is a neat manual on a very interesting subject. It is pleasing to behold science and benevolence thus united in alleviating the pains and sufferings of humanity. Electricity is the powerful agent employed by the God of Nature to effect its greatest wonders. It fires the heavens, and impregnates the earth, even through the inmost recesses of her empire! Nor must it be forgotten, that the elicited vital spark judiciously applied revives and invigorates the declining frame, arresting the progress of disease, and augmenting the mass of human felicity. Health is a blessing above all estimation.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL,

DRURY LANE.

DEC. 27, 1819. Pantomime has now superseded Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, and Farce; and for this time Grimaldi is a hero, and Farley an author. Covent Garden has, as usual, produced a superb pantomime; and Drury Lane has laboured hard to outstrip its renowned competitor. The race is a doubtful one, for to the rising credit of Drury Lane he it told, that it has a better pantomime this year than at any time for the last five, and that it gives good hopes of winning the next Christmas plate. To drop our metaphor, both pantomimes exhibit much ingenuity, and both have obtained applause enough to exalt carpenters and scene painters, clowns, and columbines, several steps in their scramble towards immortality.

This evening, after the comedy of the "Dramatist," the new comic pantomime was, according to annual custom, brought out at this theatre. It is called "Jack and the Bean Stalk, or Bartolomeo and the Ogre," and is founded on an old story, which is far from being destitute of interest; but of which the interest must be greatly increased, when it is exhibited with all the improved circumstances of music, dia-

logue, action, and splendid scenery, as well as appropriate costume. The story is briefly as follows: Jack (Miss Povey), an idle, playful, but good-natured lad, is reproached by his poor widowed mother for his careless conduct: he tells her of a dream that he had, in which he heard the following words:

"The seed shall be sown,
And the stalk shall be grown,
Then up, Jack, up, and the day's your own."

He then, by the direction of his mother, proceeds to a fair to sell her only cow to relieve her distress. While he is returning with the money which he obtained for the cow, he is met by Arpa, the Genie of the Harp (Mrs. Orger), who promises to protect him, and who, by her supernatural power, converts the money he carried in his bag into beans. When he delivers the bag to his mother, and she finds what it contains, she becomes enraged with her son, who is equally grieved and astonished; and in her despair she throws away the beans. Shortly after, however, one of them begins to grow, and shoot up to the clouds; a chorus of aerial voices then sing the stanza above stated; and

Jack thus encouraged, and at the same time recollecting his dream and the promise of the Genie, climbs up the stalk until he gets into the castle of the Ogre, a ferocious giant and necromancer, whose practice it was to destroy human beings, and sometimes feast upon their flesh. On coming into the interior of the castle, he wanders about and sings a plaintive song. It is a sweet air, and well executed by Miss Povey, though perhaps too *rombre* for pantomime.

"Oh! pity a poor peasant boy,
Wandering, I wearily go;
Ye who are cherish'd by joy,
Oh! cherish the victim of woe!
Ah! pity a poor orphan boy!"

"Rude as the mountain winds blow,
Are the proud turrets I endure;
Cold as the coming of snow
Are the lone paths of the poor;
Ah! pity a poor orphan boy!"

Janette (Miss Tree) then approaches, is struck with the interesting appearance of Jack, conjures him to fly the cruel spot, and informs him of the fate of her own family; but seeing the Ogre's wife returning, resolves to admit and conceal him in the Castle. In this she completely succeeds; for though the Ogre soon after arrives, his eagerness to gratify his hunger prevents him from searching the Castle, where he said he had "*Smelt the blood of an Englishman.*" The Ogre having ate his supper and drank his liquor, falls asleep; on which Jack, after coming forth from his hiding place, and encouraged by the sound of aerial voices, takes up a sword and runs the giant through the body. Arpa then comes forth from the body of a gigantic harp, converts Jack into Harlequin, and Janette, who had been a slave to the Ogre, into Colombine, and removes them from the enchanted Castle. She at the same time releases a dwarf, who takes away, for Harlequin's use, a bird that laid golden eggs, which belonged to the giant. In the mean time, the wife of the giant, who possessed a power over evil spirits, conjures up two of her imps as *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, and sends them in pursuit of the fugitives. Then commence those tricks and mischances which have always been observed. Some of the new scenes are admirably executed; and the concluding one was really splendid. Among those most deserving of notice are—the Ogre's

Castle, a romantic marine bay, a view of the exterior of Exeter Change on the east side, and the County Fire-office, Piccadilly. At length, after the usual quantum sufficit of adventures and misadventures, Harlequin and his faithful Colombine realize their longed-for happiness, and all wrongs are righted in the palace of Arpa. The pantomime has been since repeated nightly, and continues increasing in fame and popularity.

JAN. 5, 1820. We notice the performance of "*Guy Riknering*" to an overflowing audience this evening, merely to remark, that from the sudden indisposition of Mr. Oxberry, the part of *Dominie Sampson* was sustained by Mr. Liston, from the rival Theatre! This evinces a mutual feeling, which we are happy to recognize, and is certainly as it should be.

JAN. 15. This evening a new comedy, entitled "*Gallantry, or Adventures at Madrid*," was produced, for the first and last time. Any thing new at this period of theatrical dearth has its attractions, and gives room for no slight gratulation in the house, and the best of blazonry in its bills. But a new five-act comedy is a kind of miracle; and in this impression, one of the largest audiences of the season was drawn to the representation of "*Gallantry*." The perfectly absurd practice, of omitting the names of the characters in the play-bills leaves us in much doubt as to the *Dramatis Personæ*, but such as they seemed to us we give.

Don Amoretto ..	Mr. Munden.
Don Manuel	Mr. Powell.
Don Ferdinand ..	Mr. Barnard.
Don Presto.....	Mr. Ekiston.
Don Retardo	Mr. Harley.
Don Hectoria....	Mr. Russel.
Victoria	Mrs. Edwin.
Constantia	Mrs. West.
Piquette	Miss Kelly.

Dowton was *Victoria's* father, Mrs. Harlowe *Constantia's* maid, and Knight an innkeeper. It is therefore obvious, that if this play was destined to perish, considerable pains had been taken to prop it by good acting.

The plot was extremely confused, and from this perplexity there started up no scene of sufficient power to guide us to the story through the mixed and misty agitation of the rest. *Don Amoretto* was meant to exhibit the silliness of pretence in age to the sensibilities of

Yonth, and *Munden* trod his cheerful way through a path as heavy as mud could tread, with unabating festivity. Nothing could be more diligent than this clever actor, yet nothing could have less supplied his buoyant gaiety with the materials of exasperation. *Don Presto* was an uncoloured sketch of a character too habitual to the drama, not to require more vigour than the author of this comedy had at his disposal. The two ladies were of course beloved, and in love; *Constantia* had found her admirer in a Salamanca student, who had concealed his fortune in order to win her by his own attractions, and who undoubtedly, as Mr. Barnard was pleased to equip the character, would have on that point startled the fondness of any spinster alive. *Don Presto* and *Retardo* were brothers, who had laid some wager about obtaining *Victoria's* hand. *Retardo* was thrown out in his formal approaches, for *Presto* glided in at the door while his brother was speculating on the situation of the mansion. Of the scenes that followed, when this hasty cavalier had at length found himself in the presence of his mistress, we can give no further account than that there was the usual tumult on the outside which disturbed the *tête-à-tête*, the usual consternation of the mistress, the usual perplexity of the maid, the usual eagerness of the lover to make his escape, the usual cabinet ready for hiding him, the usual turbulent incursion of the father, the usual he of the *maubrette*, the usual blindness of the father, who probes every corner with his sword but the corner in question, the usual escape of the lover—in short, every thing done in the usual way with great precision and punctuality. A quarrel was next raised between the ladies and their lovers in consequence of the old cause, letter-writing: for some minutes sighs and tears were busy in diversifying the scene: however, sunshine and tranquillity followed with due propriety, and the play closed in universal friendship; but, unfortunately, these benevolent feelings did not extend a hair's breadth beyond the stage lights; all that gloomy expanse in front, which belongs to the critics, was in a storm of exprobration; hisses, and cries of *off, off*, came hurthling with the sterner thunders for the manager's apology. *Edwin's* appearance pacified the rising billows for a time, and they suf-

fered her to begin the Epilogue: but nothing could be more calamitous for the play, for nothing could be less propitiatory than the Epilogue. It was, however, at last concluded, when Mr. Elliston came forward, announced that the drama was withdrawn; and thus closed the brief career of "*Gallantry*!"

JAN. 20. The profits of the house were to-night appropriated to the City Fund for relieving the Houseless and the Destitute, and we are gratified in having to say that it was difficult to obtain a seat. The inclemency of the evening, one of the most repelling of the season, seemed to have had no other influence, than to remind the contributors of the pressing importance of the charity, and the Theatre was early filled. A subscription list lay in the lobby, which contained the names of the Manager, his family, some of the principal performers, and others, with liberal donations annexed to them, amounting to about fifty guineas. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Committee, sat in the three corner boxes on the King's side, and were loudly cheered at their *entrée*; while the remainder of the dress circle was crowded with the fair and fashionable; or, to give them a more honourable designation, by the charitable and compassionate. The entertainments commenced with an elegant poetical address, written for the occasion; Reynolds's amusing comedy of the "*Dramatist*" was the play, which was excellently sustained, and frequently applauded: but the peculiar feature of the night was entitled, "*A Tribute to St. Cecilia*," and consisted of singing by the entire company. Upon the rising of the curtain, about sixty Ladies and Gentlemen of the Theatre were seen seated in an illuminated saloon, where tea and coffee was served by footmen in full-dressed liveries; at a grand piano-forte in front sat Mr. Reeve and Braham, and T. Cooke then came forward and sang the cantata, "*How shall soft Charity repair*;" Miss Carew then accompanied herself on the piano to "*Auld Robin Gray*," which she sang with her usual sweetness; and to this serious exhibition, Harley succeeded with a mimicry of "*Dolce Conento*," and its variations, in the opera style, concluding with an echo, which was the more ludicrous, from its being much louder than the original notes: this pleasant absurd-

dity was vociferously encored. Braham then sang "*Robin Adair*," with great effect, and was also encored; then followed "*Glorious Apollo*," by Braham, Cooke, and Smith; and then an Irish melody by Miss Byrne: the whole concluding with "*God Save the King*," which was sung by the Company and the audience standing, with every mark of loyalty and gratification. The new pantomime then finished the performances at a very

late hour. We cannot conclude without congratulating the Manager upon the result of the night; he could pursue no more honourable cause of popularity, though we perfectly acquit him of every personal motive in this instance, and are persuaded that the suggestion proceeded simply from the benevolent feelings common to liberal minds at the sight of severe calamity. (*The Occasional Address next Month.*)

PERFORMANCES.

1819.
Dec. 27. Dramatist—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
28. Ditto—Ditto.
29. Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.

1820.
Jan. 1. Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
3. Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.
4. Country Girl—Ditto.
5. Guy Mannering—Ditto.
6. Wild Oats—Ditto.
7. Country Girl—Ditto.
8. Guy Mannering—Ditto.
10. Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.
11. Wild Oats—Ditto.

1820.
Jan. 12. Guy Mannering—Jack and the Bean Stalk
13. Three and the Deuce—Rival Soldiers—Ditto.
14. Devil's Bridge—Ditto.
15. Gallantry, or Adventures in Madrid—Ditto.
17. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
18. Wild Oats—Ditto.
19. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.
20. Dramatist—A Tribute to St. Cecilia—Ditto.
21. Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
22. Isabella—Ditto.
23. No Performance.
24. Coriolanus—High Notions.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 27. After the usual holiday fare of "*George Barnwell*," was produced a Pantomime taken from the most renowned of romances; and if the ghost of Cervantes cares about what is doing upon the cloudy spot that used him so ill, it may be consoled by these remote honours of earth to his memory. Don Quixotte is the hero of the scene which is now gathering golden opinions from all sorts of men within the walls of the most gilded of theatres. The title of this resistless performance is "*Harlequin and Don Quixotte; or, Sancho Panza in his Glory*." The action commences with the celebrated scene of the conflagration of *Don Quixotte's* treasures of romance—gallant knights and gay dames, perils by flood and field, are doomed to promiscuous extinction by the Priest, the Barber, and Sampson Carrasco, while the luckless Don sleeps in the very sight of the ruin. But he sleeps in the full dignity of errantry, with lance in hand, and mail on breast, like Walter Scott's cavaliers of Branksome, who

"Lay down to rest,

With cuirass brac'd,

Pillow'd on buckler, cold and hard:

And carv'd the meal,

In gloves of steel,

And drank the red wine thro' the helmet
"hurr'd."

The Spirit of Romance ascends, interrupts the sacrifice, calls up visions of

renowned chivalry, in the forms of Amadis de Gaul and King Arthur, transforms Carrasco into Harlequin, the Housekeeper into a Squire, for whom an immense variety of disasters are in wait, and the Don's niece into Colombine. The last personage that appears, and for whom the multitude actually languish, is Sancho, who comes in mounted upon Dapple, but in so far, straying from the fact, that the English Dapple is a remarkably plump animal, and obviously no feeder upon the thistles of La Mancha. Don Quixotte's steed has been more classically selected, and the white charger in the pantomime might stand a trial with the leanest Rozinante between the Sierras. The historic adventures of the Knight (Norman) and Sancho (Grimaldi) are then detailed with considerable skill, and the pantomime is a kind of graphic epitome of the novel. The Don is knighted in the inn yard, and the adventure in the cock-loft is given with a particularity which has been animadverted on by the daily papers, and which we think obviously offensive. Sancho's pumping and his tossing in the blanket, took place with due respect for tradition; and the Knight's equipment for the attack on the windmill is the height of accurate absurdity. The mill, on his first glance, turns into a giant taller than all the sons of Anak, and hiding his head in the canvas clouds; the gallant Knight pre-

pared fearlessly for the charge; but the mill resumes its shape, and the *Don* is soon seen sweeping round on the vane. His attack on the flock of sheep, which he mistakes for an army, was also well executed; and *Sancho's* consolation and collection of his teeth were humourously conceived by Grimaldi. *Sancho* is at length fixed in his government of *Barratania*, and his meek dignity is well sustained. Here pantomime assists romance; for the dishes, instead of being carried off by obtrusive lacqueys, vanish through the table. The incursion which unknights this new monarch is a clever riot, and the galleries expressed their sympathy by roars of applause, as each party pressed the other. *Sancho* was another Achilles, and the ladies of his family howled in matchless aggravation of the horrors of the fray, till the evil cause prevailed, and the hero flung down his culinary armour. The closing scene reconciled all the combatants of this hard fought floor, and scenery, nymphs, gas-lights, and gorgeous clouds,

raised the audience to raptures worthy of the original day of Theopis. The scenery at this house is the best that this country has produced; and in the present pantomime there are some fortunate specimens: we would remark the mirror of chivalry, the offship of the mill scene, the pass in the Sierra, and the outside of the cottage on the river side. The house has been in general crowded at the commencement of the pantomime. Ellar is the *Harlequin*, and a most active one; Miss Scott makes a pretty *Colombine*.

Dec. 29. "Curtailed of its fair proportion" by nearly one hour's length, the Tragedy of "*Mary Stuart*" was to night again brought with the heroine sustained by Miss Foote, *vice* Miss Micanley, who, we hear, has made her exit, and as far as we may be competent to judge, will not be missed. The drama went off with much more spirit than before, but, we doubt, can never be a favourite.

PERFORMANCES.

1819.

- Dec. 27. George Barnwell—*Harlequin* and *Don Quixote*.
28. Comedy of Errors—*Ditto*.
29. *Mary Stuart*—*Ditto*.

1820.

- Jan. 1. Comedy of Errors—*Harlequin* and *Don Quixote*.
2. *Mary Stuart*—*Ditto*.
3. Comedy of Errors—*Ditto*.
4. The Steward, or, Fashion and Felling—*Ditto*.
5. Rob Roy Macgregor—*Ditto*.
6. The Confederacy—*Ditto*.
7. Marriage of Figaro—Short Reign and a Merry One—*Harlequin* and *Don Quixote*.

1820.

- Jan. 10. Comedy of Errors—*Ditto*.
11. As You Like It—*Ditto*.
12. Comedy of Errors—*Ditto*.
13. As You Like It—*Ditto*.
14. Comedy of Errors—*Ditto*.
15. Guy Mannering—*Ditto*.
16. Comedy of Errors—*Ditto*.
17. As You Like It—*Ditto*.
18. Rob Roy Macgregor—*Ditto*.
19. Much Ado about Nothing—*Ditto*.
20. Othello—*Ditto*.
21. Guy Mannering—*Ditto*.
22. No performance.
23. The Antiquary—A Rowland for an Oliver.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

JAN. 6, 1820. Horace Walpole's justly celebrated "*Castle of Otranto*," and Jephson's tragedy of "*The Count of Narbonne*," aided by Mr. Dibdin's inventive genius, this evening furnished a New Tragi Comic Melo-Drame, entitled "*The Prophecy, or the Giant Spectre*," supported as the piece was by the whole talent of this gifted Theatre, it could not but be successful, and the night's thunders of applause have been since increased by repeated. Our fair friend, Mrs Chatfield, from the English Opera House, made her debut as *Matilda*, and was as deservedly successful as the new Drama. "*House-traps*" still continue to take.
Jan. 20. The rapidity of the manager's exertions were never more con-

spicuously manifest, than in his production of a new and most splendid romantic Drama this evening, under the title of "*Ivanhoe, or the Jew's Daughter*," from Walter Scott's very recently published romance of the same name; we say Walter Scott's, because, though that gentleman has never owned the authorship of that series of works, which would add fame and splendour to the proudest literary character which graces Britain; we believe he never has denied it, and were he so to do, the public disappointment would be only equalled by the public difficulty of selecting any other individual at all competent to the task. The new piece of to-night embraces every leading event of the three volumes, and the valour of

Cœur de Lion, the tyranny of *Front de Boeuf*, and *Brian de Bois Gilbert*, the jollity of *Friar Tuck* and *Locksley*, the waggeries of *Wamba*, the sufferings of *Isaac*, and the hopeless love of *Rebecca*, were alike prominent on the stage as in the novel. The tournament, the destruction of the Castle, and the ordeal combat, were also all depicted with scrupulous fidelity, and the excellence of many new scenes were not among its least attractions. The performers

acquitted themselves as became their former high reputation, and the taste of the public must be indeed variable if the play does not both acquire and sustain an equal popularity with the original Romance. The piece was preceded by an apologetic address, admirably delivered by Miss Copeland, and a usually crowded audience applauded to the very echo, which did applaud again."

POETRY.

THE PILFERING POET'S APOLOGY TO HIS JUDGES.*

MY muse, they say, like our Gil Blas,
Both drank the wine and stole the glass:

I meet the charge without demur,
For what is thievery to her?
I'll prove it neither shame nor grief,
Since all creation is a thief.
The knavish sun drinks up the rain—
Earth takes the stolen goods again;
Pale in her guilt, the moon fills up
From clouds and tides her stolen cup;
And thievish flowers with downcast heads,
Receive her brib'ry in their beds,
That shamefac'd moon's a thief of light,
Her planets grow by theft more bright:
And what's the rainbow but a felon,
With borrow'd colours put pell-mell on?

Come down from heav'n to earth, and there
Does any thing from theft forbear?
Jove play'd the thief, and rear'd his son
(Brisk bright-hair'd Mercury) for one;
His grandson was a thief by licence,
Of hearts and eyes; but growing wise
since,

Now looks for purses and for parchments,
In spite of chancellors and starch aunts;
Next to the gods we'll speak of poet's,
For mortal men are far below wits.
Since Homer's days did ever bard,
Disdain a theft for fame's reward?
Smooth Virgil was a thief, and Tasso—
Will he for downright honest pass? No—
The Greeks were thieves, but Shakespear
greater,
Stole every thing he saw in nature.

And Frenchmen! what distemper ails ye,
That all at once remembrance fails ye?
Must you, so rich with robbing grown,
Imagine all you have your own?
When Cæsar sold, and Clovis spurn'd ye,
And Norman kings to cattle turn'd ye,

* The *Parisian Journal* last month, detailed a merry trial of a French poet, for stealing tavern-keeper's cups and glasses.

What was your own? and what, I may,
Except your thefts, have you to-day?
Your air-pump?—no, a German fram'd
it—

Your gunpowder?—*Mr. Swarts* proclaim'd
it

A theft from him—the clocks you trim
With such eternity of whim,
Dutch Huygens knows, belong to him
Your very spectacles are stolen
From some old monastery's Solon†—
Your op'ras, harlequins, romances,
Toys, pictures, telescopes, and dances,
Are all Italia's—lie upon it!
You scarce claim honestly a bonnet;
Your own Voltaire proclaim'd you all
Of thefts receiver's-general.

But Frenchmen, other nations reach you,
And rob themselves while they impeach
you;

For laws are thefts, and more or less, are
All stolen from some predecessor:
Rome plunder'd Greece, and nearer home
We see some lawyers pillage Rome:
From fools, perhaps, we steal a few,
And future times may thief from you?
But why so rigorous a hard on?
I only strive to steal your pardon;
Save trouble with a worthless elf,
And let me steal away myself. V.

SONNET FROM ANACREON.

THE girls with laughing faces,
Still harp on age's traces;
And still they cry, grow wiser;
Your glass be your adviser.
See there—the locks we cherished,
On that dear brow are perished.
For me, nor know, nor care I,
If they depart or tarry.
But this I know much better,
It suits me to the letter,
To privè the joys remaining,
Because those joys are waning.

* Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg.

† Francis Spira, an Italian monk.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ended 5th January 1819, and 5th January 1820, distinguishing the Quarters; and also the Total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and War Taxes; as also the Total Produce of the Customs and Excise.

REVENUE, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.	5th April, 1818.	5th July, 1818.	10th Oct. 1818.	5th Jan. 1819.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1819.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,991,718	1,568,030	2,795,689	1,530,779	7,886,416
Excise	4,248,062	4,058,989	4,927,456	5,113,923	18,948,450
Stamps	1,588,759	1,599,844	1,672,165	1,530,532	6,391,270
Post-Office	336,000	324,000	360,000	319,000	1,339,000
Assessed Taxes	917,414	2,208,976	787,426	2,305,778	6,217,574
Land Taxes	178,295	441,220	181,801	408,366	1,209,682
Miscellaneous	73,270	112,282	49,150	133,981	368,083
Unappropriated War Duties	713	3,198	36,454	44,735	85,100
Total Consolidated Fund.	9,334,251	10,916,509	10,810,341	11,384,494	42,445,593
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.					
Customs	11,946	289,114	873,965	934,825	2,109,810
Excise	6,520	106,316	134,124	299,780	546,740
Pensions, &c.				16	16
Total Annual Duties ..	18,466	395,430	1,007,989	1,234,681	2,656,566
Permanent and Ann. Duties	9,352,717	11,311,939	11,818,330	12,619,175	45,102,161
WAR TAXES.					
Excise	897,203	872,196	805,224	824,337	3,399,260
Property	254,190	154,439	72,249	661	481,539
Total War Taxes	1,151,393	1,026,635	877,473	824,998	3,880,799
Total Revenue, distinguish- ing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and War Taxes	10,504,110	12,338,874	12,695,803	13,444,173	48,982,960
REVENUE, distinguishing the Customs and Excise.					
Total produce of Customs, as particularized above	2,003,664	1,857,141	3,669,734	2,465,664	9,996,276
Total produce of Excise, as ditto ditto	5,151,805	5,637,801	5,866,804	6,238,040	22,894,450
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, and Unap- propriated Duties and Pen- sions, &c. as ditto	3,348,641	4,843,929	3,159,245	4,740,409	16,092,282
Total Revenue, distinguish- ing Customs and Excise ..	10,504,110	12,338,874	12,695,803	13,444,173	48,982,960
Deduct the Receipt upon Property, and Unappro- priated War Duties	231,903	157,637	109,703	45,396	566,639
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property, and Unappro- priated War Duties	10,272,207	12,181,237	12,587,100	13,398,777	48,416,321

REVENUE, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.	Quarters ended				
	5th April, 1919.	5th July, 1919.	5th Oct., 1919.	5th Jan., 1920.	Year ended 5th Jan., 1920.
Customs	1,683,340	1,335,073	1,346,138	1,858,437	6,318,988
Excise	4,338,557	4,704,193	4,559,307	5,746,259	19,748,318
Stamps	1,570,757	1,594,729	1,575,437	1,808,381	6,149,299
Post-Office	355,000	367,000	375,000	378,000	1,475,000
Assessed Taxes	835,246	2,457,960	781,448	2,304,875	6,176,529
Land Taxes	148,440	444,753	198,177	448,953	1,234,323
Miscellaneous	75,245	62,785	77,628	117,074	392,732
Unappropriated War Duties	95,797	39,461	19,252	11,491	166,001
Total Consolidated Fund.	9,124,382	10,745,969	9,392,287	12,514,513	41,717,193
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.					
Customs	484,010	909,366	1,467,029	273,018	3,023,623
Excise	82,827	118,101	127,204	72,379	400,611
Pensions, &c.					
Total Annual Duties ..	516,837	1,027,667	1,594,233	345,397	3,424,134
Permanent and Ann. Duties	9,041,219	11,773,617	10,866,280	12,859,510	45,141,266
WAR TAXES.					
Excise	936,494	869,974	588,276	620,805	3,015,549
Property					
Total War Taxes.....	936,494	869,974	588,276	620,805	3,015,549
Total Revenue, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and War Taxes	10,577,713	12,643,591	11,454,796	13,480,715	48,156,815
REVENUE, distinguishing the Customs and Excise.					
Total produce of Customs, as particularized above	2,119,350	2,244,639	2,753,167	2,226,455	9,343,611
Total produce of Excise, as ditto ditto	5,377,878	5,602,270	5,674,657	6,439,543	23,184,378
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, and Unappropriated Duties and Pensions, &c. as ditto	3,080,485	4,706,682	3,026,942	4,814,717	15,628,326
Total Revenue, distinguishing Customs and Excise ..	10,577,713	12,643,591	11,454,796	13,480,715	48,156,815
Deduct the Receipt upon Property, and Unappropriated War Duties	95,797	39,461	19,252	11,491	166,001
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property, and Unappropriated War Duties.....	10,481,916	12,604,130	11,435,544	13,469,224	47,990,814

INCOME AND CHARGE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND IN THE QUARTERS ENDED 5th JANUARY
1819 AND 1820.

INCOME.	Quarters ended	
	5th Jan. 1819.	5th Jan. 1820.
Customs	£. 1,530,779	£. 1,953,437
Excise	5,113,923	5,746,359
Stamps	1,580,532	1,503,392
Post Office	319,000	378,000
Assessed Taxes	2,303,778	2,301,375
Land Taxes	408,366	442,955
Miscellaneous	183,381	177,074
Unappropriated War Duties	44,735	11,491
	11,384,494	12,514,513
To be brought from Supplies, being the amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund of Ireland	7,94,664	574,310
	12,179,158	13,088,853

CHARGE.	Quarters ended	
	5th Jan. 1819.	5th Jan. 1820.
Exchequer Annuities	£. 38,697	£. 20,118
South Sea Company	168,190	168,184
Bank, on their Capital	89,125	89,125
Dividends	9,432,278	9,461,090
National Debt	2,927,200	3,027,848
Civil List	257,000	242,000
Pensions	113,851	118,000
Imperial Annuities	286,713	121,712
Other Charges	149,946	142,923
	13,400,000	13,460,000
Income	12,179,158	13,088,853
Deficiency	1,230,842	811,147
	5th Jan. 1819.	5th Jan. 1820.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL CAPITAL OF THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, including the Austrian and Portuguese Loans; distinguishing the Amount Redeemed and Unredeemed, and the Total Charge of the said Debt, including Annuities for Lives or Years; and also distinguishing the Proportion of the said Charge paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, as it stood on the 5th January, 1818, and 5th January, 1819.

YEARS ended	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.
	Unredeemed Debt.	Redeemed Debt.	Total Debt.	Charge in respect of Unredeemed Debt; including Annuities for Lives or Years; and Management.	Charge in respect of Redeemed Debt; including Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
On 5th Jan. 1818	£. 776,742,402	£. 369,988,586	£. 1,146,730,982	£. 29,310,454	£. 14,596,685	£. 43,907,139
Do 5th Jan. 1819	781,867,513	389,637,049	1,171,504,562	29,934,250	15,815,001	45,749,251

The Debt is shown in Columns 2 and 3, without deducting the Capitals cancelled.

* National Debt Office, 22d Nov. 1819.

S. HIGHAM, Secretary.

Compare of the Produce of the Excise Duties (exclusive of any Arrears received of the War Duty on Malt), in the Quarters ended 5th January, 1819 and 1820, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Quarters end. 5th Jan. 1819.	1820.	Increase.	Decrease.
Auctions	68,080	59,246		8,834
Beer	624,629	560,434		64,195
Bricks and Tiles	150,261	196,431	16,170	
Candles	69,204	71,800	2,596	
Coffee and Cocoa	23,579	87,321	63,742	
Cider, Perry, &c.	2,698	14,038	11,340	
Glass	131,483	145,095	13,612	
Hides and Skins	159,275	157,856		419
Licenses	492,884	488,773	5,889	
Malt	970,612	851,031		119,581
Paper	124,361	115,329		9,032
Printed Goods	115,338	254,535	139,197	
Pepper		20,093	20,093	
Salt	401,610	390,272		10,811
Soap	262,719	277,685	14,966	
Spirits } British	603,714	522,000		81,744
} Foreign	571,145	623,276	40,131	
Starch	12,118	12,464	346	
Stone Pottilles	861	550		272
Sweets	2,312	3,907	995	
Tea	758,233	771,508	13,275	
Tobacco and Snuff	330,619	547,186	216,567	
Vinegar	9,508	8,616		1,193
Wine	330,774	258,052		72,722
Wire	1,717	2,107	390	
	6,238,040	6,439,544	568,309	366,606
Deduct decrease			366,805	
Increase on the Quarter			201,504	

An Account of the TOTAL WEEKLY AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES and BANK POST BILLS in Circulation, from the 23d November, 1819, to the latest Period to which the same can be stated; distinguishing the Bank Post Bills and the Amount of Notes under Five Pounds, and stating the Aggregate Amount of the Whole.

	Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under 5l.	Total.
1819/	£.	£.	£.	£.
November 30	45,191,550	1,310,940	6,745,850	23,248,340
December 7	14,533,460	1,309,190	6,694,040	22,536,690
14	14,463,130	1,333,100	6,621,990	22,418,220
21	14,307,600	1,317,490	6,569,860	22,194,950

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PERSONS committed to his Majesty's Gaol of NEWGATE, and how they have been disposed of, in the Year 1819.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody 1st January, 1819	277	107	384
Committed to 31st December:—			
Under 20 years of age	677	82	2344
Above that age	1928	337	
			2725

Of which there have been executed	25.
Died.....	13
Removed to the Hulks at Sheerness, preparatory to transportation.....	376
Ditto to Portsmouth	125
Ditto to Gosport	177
Ditto to Woolwich.....	161
Ditto to the Penitentiary	55
Ditto to the Refuge for the Destitute	20
Ditto to Bethlem Hospital	2
Ditto to Habens Corpus, for trial at the Assizes.....	7
Ditto to the House of Correction for the City of London, pursuant to their Sentence	73
Ditto to Ditto, for Middlesex	310
Ditto to Female Convict Ships, destined to New South Wales	41
Discharged, having had his Majesty's free pardon	15
Ditto, being acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions.....	426
Ditto by proclamation, no bills being found	254
Ditto not prosecuted	34
Ditto having undergone their sentence of imprisonment	101
Ditto being privately whipped	51
Ditto being fined one shilling	78
Ditto upon bail and other causes.....	25
<hr/>	
Remained in custody 1st Jan. 1820—Males.....	248 }
Females.....	113 }, 361

PRINCIPAL OCCURENCES DURING THE YEAR 1819.

JANUARY.

6. **A** BSTRACT of the nett produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the quarters ending the 5th January, 1818 and 1819 respectively, exclusive of arrears of war duties;

	1818.	1819.
Customs	3,017,627	2,465,864
Excise	5,409,072	6,238,040
Stamps	1,566,532	1,590,392
Post Office.....	319,000	319,050
Assessed Taxes	2,260,017	2,303,778
Land Taxes ..	353,604	406,966
Miscellaneous	253,318	133,381

13,271,764	19,398,811
------------	------------

8. Accounts received of the sudden death of the Queen of Spain, 26th ult. at Madrid.

The will of her late Majesty, the Queen, proved in Doctors' Commons by the executors, Lord Arden and General Taylor, the personal property sworn to be under 140,000*l.*

The American papers give the full details of official documents laid before Congress respecting the execution of Arbutnot and Ambriester.

14. The new Parliament opened by commission.

The House of Commons unanimously voted the Right Hon. Charles Sutton, their late Speaker, to the chair.

20. Accounts received of a 'tumultuous meeting' held at Manchester, 15th instant.

21. The preliminary business of the new Parliament, swearing members, &c. being gone through, the session was opened by commission.

25. Maria Theresa of Parma, Queen of Charles IV. of Spain, and mother of Ferdinand VII. died at Rome 4th inst.

Lord Liverpool, in the House of Peers, brought in a bill, entrusting to his Royal Highness the Duke of York the custody of his Majesty's person.

26. Accounts received of the death of Charles IV. of Spain.

FEBRUARY. 6

2. In the House of Peers, Lord Liverpool moved, that a secret committee be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of England with respect to the expediency of the resumption of payments in cash, at the period fixed by law.

In the House of Commons, 20,000 seamen, including 6000 marines, voted for the year.

4. Lord Castlereagh proposed to grant £9,000. per annum to the Duke of York, as custos of his Majesty's person, and various small sums to the servants of her late Majesty. The Windsor establishment also to be reduced from 168,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum.

8. Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, in proposing a Finance Committee, made the following official statements:

Actual Produce of the Revenue.

One year to 5th Jan. 1819 .. £54,063,000
Ditto 5th Jan. 1818 52,185,000

Increase one year to the 5th
Jan. 1819 1,898,000
Arrears of War Duties received
in year ended 5th Jan. 1818 2,330,000
Ditto 1819..... 566,000
Revenue, exclusive of arrears
of War Duties, one year to
the 5th Jan. 1819 53,497,000
Ditto 1818 49,834,000

Increase one year to the 5th
Jan. 1819 3,663,000
Amount of Sugar Duties paid in
the year to 5th Jan. 1818,
as an anticipate, estimated at 600,000
Permanent Revenue to 5th Jan.
1819, supposing Sugar Duties
had not been anticipated.... 54,097,000
Ditto 5th Jan. 1818 49,834,000

Actual improvement of perma-
nent revenue... 4,263,000

8. Important papers connected with the
Bank of England laid before Parliament,
the following are abstracts:—

An account of the total amount of Bank
notes and Bank post bills in circulation,
from the 30th of December, 1817, to the
25th of January, 1819:—

Bank notes of 5*l*. and upwards £ 18,668,660
Bank post bills 1,701,810
Bank notes under 5*l*. 7,613,810

Total 19th January, 1819... 27,983,880

Balances.

It appears there were in the hands of the
Bank, balances of Customs, Excise, and of
Stamps, from the 1st of January to the 15th
December inclusive, 10,890,928*l*.

Total from the different departments of
Government, including the balances of the
accountant-general of the Court of Chan-
cery, 31,984,304*l*.

Of balances from unclaimed dividends,
including lottery prizes, and other ba-
lances not stated, on the 15th December,
1818, 141,507*l*.

The amount of sovereigns issued to the
latest period to which the account could
be made up, 3,790,569—half-sovereigns,
1,410,890.

Forgeries.

The number of forged notes which were
detected by the Bank of England, from
the 10th of April, 1818, to the 28th of
January, 1819, 23,104: of these, 21,568
were for 1*l*.; of 2*l*. there were 679; of 4*l*.
there were 71; of 15*l*. none; of 20*l*. there
were 19; and of notes above 20*l*. there was
but one forged note.

The aggregate amount of guineas, half-
guineas, and seven shilling pieces, issued
from the Bank of England, from the
5th January, 1816, to the latest period

to which the same could be made up, was
701,419*l*. 19*s*.

10. Between the 10th April, 1818, and
28th January, 1819, the Bank prosecuted
123 persons for forgery; that within the
same period his Majesty's Mint had pro-
secuted 273 persons for counterfeiting the
legal coin, or for altering counterfeit gold.

11. By official returns, the amount of the
Unfunded Debt, in Exchequer Bills out-
standing on the 5th January, 1819, was
43,655,400*l*.

12. The Committee to whom the establish-
ment of her late Majesty, and the estimate
of the expenses of the proposed establish-
ment of his Majesty's future household
at Windsor were referred, made their re-
port:—

“ That 100,000*l*. granted for the Wind-
sor establishment should be reduced one-
half, sum in future 50,000*l*. That of
58,000*l*. granted by the Prince Regent
to the public service, various sums should
be granted to the persons forming the
establishment of her late Majesty.

19. Lord Castlereagh brought forward a
motion respecting the arrangements made
with France, for the satisfaction of British
claimants upon that government.

23. An official return of the British army
on the 25th of January, 1819, laid before
the House of Commons, states the total at
109,810 non-commissioned officers and pri-
vates, and 5,852 officers; of which number
there are serving in Great Britain 15,218;
exclusive of 5,516 foot-guards; Ireland
18,928; East India 18,281—Troop horses
11,216.

MARCH.

4. Termination of the Westminster elec-
tion. Mr. Lamb elected.

For Mr. Lamb 4465

Mr. Hobbins 3861

Major Cartwright.. 88

Great riots; many persons severely
wounded by the mob. Mr. Lamb's house
attacked by the rioters with bricks, stones,
&c.

Parliament voted thanks to the Marquis
of Hastings, and the Army in India, for
their conduct during the late war.

10. By a report from the Commissioners
of the Herring Fishery, it appears that
the quantity of white herrings exported for
the year, ending the 5th April, 1819, was
102,339½ barrels.

By an account of the amount of Bank
Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation
from the 25th January, 1819, to the 1st
inst. it appears, that, on the 27th January,
the amount was 27,176,540*l*. and, on the 1st
March, 24,991,410*l*. being 2,185,170*l*. less
at the latter period than at the former.

APRIL.

1. Mr. Peel presented a report to in-
quire into the state of the Bank of Eng-
land, with reference to the expediency

of the resumption of cash payments.—Bill brought in, read, and agreed to.

10. In the year ended April 5th, 1817, the total quantity of Herrings caught was 192,343 barrels; in the year ending April 5, 1818, the total quantity caught was 227,691 barrels, being an increase of 35,347 barrels. The quantity of herrings branded for bounty was in 1817, 140,018 barrels; in 1818, 183,089, being an increase of 43,071 barrels. In the former period the total quantity exported was 138,682 barrels; in the latter, 162,239 barrels, being an increase of 23,711 barrels.

13. The Duke of York, by an accident in entering a room at Windsor on the 12th inst. broke his arm.

14. Accounts from Petersburg state, that an ukase had been published, allowing ~~Rum~~ to be imported into Russia on the same terms as Brandy, Arrack, &c.

17. Accounts received from Chester state that three persons, Bagguley, Drummond, and Johnston, had been tried and found guilty of sedition.

The following is a return of the total amount of the effects of the suitors in the High Court of Chancery, as laid before the House of Commons:—

In the year 1736, the total amount of the Effects of the Suitors in the High Court of Chancery was,.....	£2,864,975	16	1
In the year 1766, the total amount was.....	4,019,001	19	4
In the year 1776,.....	6,602,229	8	6
----- 1786,.....	8,848,535	7	11
----- 1796,.....	14,550,397	2	0
----- 1806,.....	21,322,754	12	8
----- 1816,.....	31,958,890	9	5
----- 1818,.....	33,534,520	0	40

24. Official value of British produce and manufactures, and of Foreign and Colonial merchandise, exported to all parts of the world from Great Britain, in the last ten years.—The year ending—

1819, Jan. 5th.	£56,000,000
1818, Ditto	53,000,000
1817, Ditto	51,000,000
1816, Ditto	51,000,000
1815, Ditto	60,000,000
1814, Ditto	56,000,000
1813, The accounts destroyed by fire.	

1812, Jan. 5th	42,000,000
1811, Ditto	32,000,000
1810, Ditto	45,000,000

27. Mr. Hase, from the Bank of England, read the following communication:—That "Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer requested that Exchequer Bills upon the Aids and Supplies, and which have not been advertised to be paid off, shall be received at a premium of 20s. per cent. in payment of the instalment of any loan which may be contracted for in

the present year, in a proportion not exceeding 25 per cent. upon each instalment.

29. Return of the fixed Regimental Peace Establishment of the Army, exclusive of the Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry serving in India:—

Total Cavalry	8,951
— Foot-Guards ...	5,760
— Infantry	55,080

War-Office, March 1819. 69,794

MAY.

3. The American papers state, that the President was about quitting Washington for the purpose of visiting all the Southern States.

Mr. Grattan moved for a Committee "to consider the state of the laws relating to the Roman Catholics of this kingdom.

For the motion ... 241
Against it..... 248

The report of the Secret Committee of the Bank brought forward in the House of Commons.

The total sum the Bank could be called on to pay, on the 30th January last, was 33,894,580*l.* it was in possession of government securities to the amount of 39,096,900*l.*; the balance in its favour was 5,202,320*l.* exclusive of the debt due to it from government, to the amount of 11,000,000*l.* repayable at the expiration of the charter.

10. Advices from Gibraltar mention that, on the 12th ult. the terms of a truce and suspension of hostilities for two years, between the Portuguese and Tunisians, was signed there by their respective commissioners, and that the two Tunisian vessels of war which had been blockaded in the port of Gibraltar were preparing to return to Tunis.

11. The Exchanges advanced; Gold fell from 4*l.* 2*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Bank Stock fell from 250 to 238; stated to be in consequence of the Bank reports of Parliament.

14. The following persons being convicted of an extensive conspiracy to defraud tradesmen and others, by setting up mercantile establishments in different parts of the city, were brought up for judgment:—

John Kinnear, to be imprisoned two years in Ilchester gaol.—Lewis Levy, to be imprisoned two years in Gloucester gaol, and to pay a fine of 5000*l.*—Moses Wolfe, to pay 10,000*l.* and be imprisoned in the House of Correction till the fine should be paid.

18. Meeting of merchants, traders, &c. at the London Tavern, to petition the legislature against the Bank resuming cash payments, agreeably to the reports of the secret committees of parliament.

20. Official proceedings in parliament relative to the Bank.—The restriction on cash payments proposed to be continued as it exists at present, till the 1st February.

1820.—From the 1st February, 1820, to the 1st October, 1820, gold bullion to be delivered by the Bank in exchange for its notes, in a quantity not less than sixty ounces, at a rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* per oz.—From the 1st October, 1820, to the 1st May, 1821, the same quantity of gold bullion shall be delivered for its notes, at the rate of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—From the 1st May, 1821, gold bullion to be delivered for notes at the rate of 3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* (the Mint price of gold).—For two years after the 1st May, 1821, viz. to the 1st May, 1823, the Bank are to pay its notes in gold bullion only at the Mint price.—From the 1st May, 1823, the Bank are to pay its notes in the legal coin of the realm.—As a parliamentary measure, calculated to facilitate bullion payments, it is proposed to make provision for the gradual repayment of the sum of ten millions due to the Bank.—The laws which prohibit the melting and exportation of the coin of the realm to be repealed.—And in order that the amount of notes in circulation may be regularly ascertained, a weekly account of the average amount of notes in circulation during the preceding week is to be transmitted to the privy council; and a quarterly account of the average amount of notes in circulation during the preceding quarter, is to be published in the London Gazette.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated early in March, confirm the intelligence of the rising of a large body of the Caffres, who, from their numbers, were able to destroy every thing that was opposed to them. The British troops, and indeed the whole country, were in arms.

21. In the House of Lords, the great question of the Bank came under discussion. It was preceeded by the communication of an important document, being a paper delivered to government by the directors of the Bank, containing their views of the plan recommended by the committees of the two houses of parliament. This paper is dated the 20th inst. and expresses, in strong language, the opinion of the directors, that the proposed plan cannot be carried into execution without the risk of producing great mischief to the country. They profess their willingness, however, to co-operate with any measure deliberately sanctioned by the legislature, and are duly anxious to escape from the responsibility of those evils which they anticipate as the inevitable result of the one contemplated, and in which, had they remained silent, they were apprehensive they might be considered as acquiescing. They chiefly complain that, by the declaration of a definite period, within which they are to pay in cash, and by the specification of intermediate but fixed periods, at which they are to pay in bullion, they will be precluded from exercising any discretionary power in regulating the amount of the circulating

medium, according to the exigencies of the community, and they apprehend great embarrassments and dangers to all the public interests of the nation, by being thus deprived of that discretionary power.

The report of the committee and the proposed plans carried.

23. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered, at Kensington Palace, of a princess.

25. Parliament pass an unanimous vote, adopting all the resolutions proposed respecting the resumption of cash payments by the Bank.

JUNE.

3. Accounts received from Carlisle, that the weavers out of employment, having struck for higher wages, had become riotous.

9. The new plan of Finance submitted to the House of Commons, in a series of resolutions, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These resolutions state, that since the peace 18,000,000*l.* of taxes have either been repealed, reduced, or suffered to expire; that the supplies voted for the present year may be stated at 20,500,000*l.*; that the existing revenue applicable to those supplies cannot be estimated at more than 7,000,000*l.*, leaving a balance unprovided for of 13,500,000*l.*; that the Sinking Fund applicable to the reduction of the National Debt, this year, is about 13,500,000*l.*; exceeding the above sum, necessary to be raised for the service of the year, by about 2,000,000*l.* only. These two millions are to be increased to five millions by additional taxes of three millions per annum, thus making a clear surplus beyond the expenditure of five millions.

The sum of 2,483,318*l.* was proposed, by Sir G. Warrender, for the ordinary services of the navy, who observed, "that the navy never had been, with reference to its extent, in a state of greater efficiency than at that moment."

4. Lord Liverpool acquainted the Deputation from the City that the Loan would be 12,000,000*l.* Half of this sum to be taken in Exchequer Bills, at 10*l.*; that is, bearing a premium of twenty shillings.

Loan, 1819—12,000,000*l.* payable as follows:—

Deposit.		L.	
June 12, 1819,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
July 23, "	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Aug. 30,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Sept. 17,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Oct. 15,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Nov. 19,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Dec. 17,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Jan. 21, 1820,	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	
Mar. 17, "	10 per Cent.	1,200,000	

£12,000,000

It is proposed to give 80*l.* Consols, for each 100*l.*, and the biddings to be in Re-

doed. The dividends upon the Consolidated Account to commence from the 5th July, 1819. The dividends upon the Reduced Account to commence from the 5th April, 1819.

One-half of each payment will be accepted in Exchequer bills, upon which a premium of 20s. per cent. will be allowed.

A discount of 3l. per cent. to be allowed upon prompt payment in the usual manner, reserving the power of supplying so much of the Sinking Fund as may be deemed expedient to the services of the year, and of managing the interest in Exchequer bills.

Great fluctuations in the Funds; Consols which were 66, advanced to 69.

5. Lord Liverpool reported to have stated to the Gentlemen wishing to contract for the Loan, the plans were to raise a Loan of 30 Millions, fixing the

last payment on the 2nd July, 1820, or 2d ditto..... 1st April, or 12 ditto..... 11th March.

But the Bank had refused to take in the Omnium under any of these plans. He therefore proposed a Loan for only twelve millions.

The bill to abolish wager of battle (an old law, in which personal combat was allowed) passed into a law.

7. Sir S. Shepherd retired from the office of Attorney-General, appointed Chief Baron of Scotland; the Solicitor-General, Sir R. Gifford, appointed Attorney-General; Serjeant Copley, Solicitor-General.

8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that three millions of new taxes be raised, which, with two millions surplus of revenue, would constitute a Sinking Fund of five millions annually, the former Sinking Fund being applied to the public service.

10. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget—The gross amount of the supplies voted, and to be voted, for the present year, 20,477,000l.; to meet those supplies, Parliament had hitherto provided only 7,074,000l. leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the Revenue, of about 13,500,000l.

11. The news from the Cape of Good Hope of the most serious description. Letters and papers to the end of March received. All the inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, were ordered to join the military force.

12. When the investigation by Parliament took place, gold was 4l. 1s. per oz.; standard silver varied from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per oz.; gold now declined to 3l. 10s. per oz. or 1s. 1d. higher than the Mint price; silver fallen more in proportion; standard silver is 5s. 2½d. per oz., only ½d. above the Mint price; dollars are of an inferior silver, so low as 5s. ½d. per oz.

15. Accounts received of the capture of Porto Bello (Isthmus of Darien), on the 10th April.

17. The American papers state, the greatest commercial distress throughout the Union.

23. About this time, numerous meetings advertised to be held throughout the country, for Parliamentary reform, annual Parliaments, and universal suffrage.

The Bank Cash Payments Bill passed in the House of Lords. An amendment made, which went to modify the clause introduced by Mr. Ellice, in the other house, for allowing to the Bank the option of paying either in bullion or coin after the 1st of May, 1821. The option not to be permitted till the 1st May, 1822, which would allow the Bank a longer time to increase its treasure.

In a committee of the House of Commons, a resolution was voted, authorising the loan of 12,000,000l. out of the Sinking Fund for the service of the year.

28. Accounts received from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 15th April, state, that a detachment of troops, joined by a number of the inhabitants, who had been sent to suppress the Caffres, had succeeded in driving them back; they were compelled to cross the Great Fish River.

29. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, the total amount of Exchequer and of Irish Treasury Bills, at the close of the year, would be 38,500,000l. having been reduced by ten millions and a half from 49,000,000l. Of these 38,500,000l., the Bank of Ireland would hold about 2,500,000l. and the Bank of England about 14,000,000l.—Taking these sums jointly as 19,000,000l. and from that amount deducting the 5,000,000l. to be paid to the Bank, the bills will amount to 14,000,000l. If they took 16,000,000l. from 38,500,000l. there would then remain upwards of 22,500,000l. of unfunded debt Exchequer Bills in the hands of private individuals.

JULY.

1. Accounts received of the re-capture of Porto Bello, 1st May, by the Spanish General, More. McGregor's force, about 400, all killed or taken prisoners, himself escaping by jumping out of a window naked, and swimming to one of the vessels in the harbour, which immediately got under sail.

The Earl of Liverpool presented, as an act of grace on the part of the crown, a bill to reverse the attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by which the blood of his two children had become corrupted.

3. A comet made its appearance to the northward, at 11 o'clock, P.M. of great brilliancy.

6. Sir J. Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, presented the Report of the Committee on the criminal laws of the country.

Madame Blanchard, by going up in a balloon, on the lights being extinguished, the fire works exploded. She fell in a small street near Rue Mont Blanc, literally dashed to pieces.

12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the grant of a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* to be issued from time to time, for the purpose of enabling government to assist persons disposed to settle in his Majesty's colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

13. Parliament prorogued by the Prince Regent in person.

15. Accounts from Chester state, that the grand jury at the quarter sessions on Tuesday found true bills of indictment against Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart. and Joseph Harrison, the dissenting minister of Stockport, for the turbulent and seditious speeches made by them on the 26th ult. at Stockport, with intent to excite tumult and insurrection within this realm.

17. Official circular, dated Downing-street, published, explaining the manner in which emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope would be conveyed, &c.

21. Numerous meetings in Smithfield, for the purpose of obtaining annual parliaments and universal suffrage; Henry Hunt in the chair. Harrison from Stockport, who had escaped the officers sent to arrest him for sedition, was taken into custody by the civil power, and conveyed quietly from the hustings.

26. Letters received from Stockport state, that Birgh, the constable, who had taken Harrison from London, had been shot at and severely wounded.

Accounts from Chili state, that Lord Cochrane, by a proclamation dated 1st of March, 1819, declared the south-west coast of America under blockade.

28. Accounts received from Manchester, that the radical reform meetings in the neighbourhood were numerous; the language of the orators very inflammatory; persons had been indicted for words used at these meetings.

29. Accounts received of an insurrection amongst the Spanish troops at Cadiz, destined for South America, the troops estimated at 20,000 men.

31. Proclamation, dated 30th July, stating that public meetings of the disaffected are held in various places, where speeches of inflammatory nature, particularly against the House of Commons, are made.

AUGUST.

4. The Manchester papers state that the magistrates had, by public advertisement, and by placards, declared the public meeting, proposed to be held on the 9th, to be illegal; they therefore command persons, at their peril, from attending such meeting.

Information of another irruption of the Caffres at the Cape of Good Hope, who were supposed to be completely repulsed, to the number of 80,000 men.

Letters from the country state, that the grand jury of the county of Warwick had returned a true bill of indictment against

Edmonds and Maddocks, of Birmingham; Major Cartwright; Wooler, of the Black Dwarf; and Lewis, of Coventry, for a misdemeanor committed on the 12th of July last, by electing Sir Charles Wolsley representative for Birmingham in Parliament.

14. The letters from Manchester state, that a public meeting was called for Monday the 16th; Hunt had issued an address to the inhabitants of Manchester and neighbourhood, inviting them to come to the meeting, but to keep the peace, &c. Private drilling about Manchester stated to be carried on nightly amongst a very extensive number of the disaffected.

Letters received in town from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 17th of May; they contain accounts of an insurrection of the Caffres upon Graham's Town, which ended in their complete discomfiture, and the loss of many killed and wounded.

Papers and letters from Manchester state, that the public meeting of Monday, the 16th instant, consisted nearly of 80,000 persons; that, after they were assembled, and Mr. Hunt proceeding to harangue them, the civil power, unable to make their way through the crowd to arrest Hunt and others, applied for the military—the yeomanry cavalry; they forced their way to the hustings, and arrested the ringleaders, Mr. Hunt, and about twenty others, apprehended.

21. Accounts from Manchester state, that an inquest on three persons killed during the outrages of the 16th, had been held; the verdict—accidental death.

Public meeting held at the Crown and Anchor; violent resolutions passed against the Manchester magistrates, terming their proceedings, murderous acts at Manchester.

22. The portabut against the importation of all kinds of Foreign Grain and Flour.

23. Accounts from Manchester state, that Hunt and his associates were remanded under a charge of high treason.

24. Accounts from Spain state, that the yellow fever, had made its appearance at Cadiz, some of the soldiers had died.

25. Official letter by Lord Sidmouth addressed to the Earl of Derby, in the name of the Prince Regent, thanking the Manchester magistrates for the prompt decision and efficient means resorted to by them to preserve the peace on the 16th inst.; also thanking the military and yeomanry who assisted the civil power.

Violent letter from Sir F. Burdett published, condemning the magistrates and yeomanry at Manchester, and calling for a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, to express their detestation of those proceedings.

Meeting at Smithfield, about 5000 assembled; the speakers, persons by the names of Watson, Preston, and Thistlewood; the resolutions entered into were for the pur-

... of obtaining a radical reform in the House of Commons; violent invectives used against the proceedings at Manchester, condemning the conduct of the magistrates, yeomanry, &c.

30. Accounts from Manchester state, the charge of high-treason against Hunt and his associates was abandoned; they had been liberated on bail—the charge, conspiracy; the names—Henry Hunt, Joseph Johnson, J. T. Saxton, John Knight, James Mourhouse, Samuel Bamford, John Healey, George Swift, Thomas Taylor, Robert Wilde, and Elizabeth Gaunt.

SEPTEMBER.

2. The meeting at Westminster, to condemn the proceedings at Manchester; an immense concourse of people, and violent resolutions passed; the speakers, Sir P. Burrell, Hubhouse, &c. &c.

3. The harvest nearly finished in England; the crops most abundant, and secured in the best condition.

6. Accounts from Lancaster state, that the grand jury had returned true bills against Hunt and others for a conspiracy.

The Lord Mayor refused to call a Common Hall to confer on the late proceedings at Manchester.

7. About this time numerous meetings held throughout England and Scotland, praying for a reform in Parliament, and condemning the proceedings at Manchester, 16th August; great public interest excited by the latter.

9. Meeting of the Common Council; resolutions passed, declaratory of the right of the people to meet to petition for the redress of public grievances.

13. The radical reform committee having determined to receive Hunt a few miles from town, that he might enjoy "a triumphant entry into London," celebrating his conduct at Manchester, Lancaster, &c. an immense mob collected, proceeding down the City, through Sun-street, Bishopsgate, Cornhill, to the Crown and Anchor, Strand.

16. Accounts received of a serious riot at Paisley.

17. Accounts received of riots having taken place at Glasgow, several houses plundered.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen Smith and Waltham, with a number of the Common Council, went to Carlton-house, to present the address to the Prince Regent.

21. Letters from Spain state that the yellow fever was making dreadful ravages in the island of Leon and neighbourhood of Cadiz.

Duchess de Berri delivered of a princess at Paris.

23. Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the communication with Spain was closed on the 2d inst. on account of the fever at Cadiz.

West India papers state, Gregor McGregor had run off from Aux Cayes with the British ship Hero; taking advantage of the master being on shore, he got the vessel under sail, ordering the mate the command.

Southwark meeting—Resolutions passed, condemning the conduct of the magistracy and yeomanry of Manchester.

Accounts received of the death of Prince Blucher.

29. Tumultuous proceedings at the Common Hall; the election of the new Lord Mayor interrupted by several persons, who carried resolutions, reflecting on John Atkins, the present Lord Mayor, for not allowing a Common Hall, for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the citizens on the late proceedings at Manchester. The election then proceeded. The candidates were, Bridges, Thorp, and Wood—a poll demanded.

OCTOBER.

1. Accounts received of the death of the Duke of Richmond, governor of Canada, at Richmond, near Montreal, on the 28th of August, of hydrophobia.

The inquest on John Lees (late dead of wounds supposed to be received 16th August).

Loyal address by the merchants, bankers, and traders, of the City of London, commenced.

4. The American papers state the yellow fever was raging throughout the states, (north to south, from Boston to Charleston,) all intercourse with Baltimore was prohibited.

8. Alderman Bridges returned by the Council of Aldermen as the Lord Mayor elect; the numbers at the close of the poll were—

For Alderman Bridges, 3007—Alderman Thorp, 2023—Alderman Wood, 2006.

Advisers from Batavia at the beginning of May state, that the English expedition from Bengal under Sir T. Raffles, consisting of several of the East India Company's cruizers, with troops on board, had arrived on the coast of Sumatra, to take possession of all the ports on the west side of the island, which were ceded to the British by the King of Acheen.

14. Richard Carlile, bookseller, Fleet-street, found guilty, by a special-jury, of publishing a blasphemous and seditious publication, entitled *Putne's Age of Reason*.

15. Carlile, on a second indictment for publishing the *Principles of Nature*, or a *Développement of the Moral Causes of Happiness and Misery among the Human Species*; found guilty by a special jury.

18. Accounts received of a riot at North Shields, the keelmen and other labourers having struck for higher wages.

22. Earl Fitzwilliam dismissed from the office of Lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on account of his great ear-

nessness and exertion in promoting the late meeting at York.

Government determines to call out 10 000 men, old pensioners and others, who receive pay for former services, that a greater disposable force may be in readiness in case of disturbances.

NOVEMBER.

1. Lord Lascelles appointed Lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, succeeding the Earl Fitzwilliam.

8. Accounts from Havannah dated 1st September, state that the Spanish frigate Sabina arrived 29th August from Cadiz, with 14 transports and 3500 troops.

10. The Navy Board contracted for eight or ten vessels to convey emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope.

Accounts from India state, that a dreadful earthquake took place near Poonah on the 16th June; the earth opened, and a considerable district of the country of Kutch sunk. The estimate of the loss of inhabitants above 2000.

12. In the Court of King's Bench, Sir Manasseh Lopez was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000*l.* and be imprisoned for two years, for bribery and corruption.

15. Accounts from Manchester state that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Nadin, deputy constable of that town.

In the King's Bench, Robert Carlile received judgment for two blasphemous and seditious publications. For the first offence, a fine to the king of 1000*l.* and imprisonment in Dorchester Jail for two years; for the second offence, a fine of 500*l.* and imprisonment for one year in the same jail; and then to give securities for good behaviour for life, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

22. Accounts received of a hurricane having done great injury to the crops and shipping at St. Thomas's and the adjacent islands, 21st and 22d September.

The Paris papers state, that a considerable change had taken place in the French ministry.

Accounts from Cadiz state that the yellow fever had considerably subsided.

23. Opening of Parliament—The Regent proceeded in state to open the session of Parliament. The crowd from the palace through the park to the House of Peers, was immense. His Royal Highness was received with loud and general acclamations.

The address passed in the House of Lords, thanking the Prince Regent for his gracious speech. For the address 150—For an amendment moved by Earl Grey 34.

24. The adjourned debate in the House of Commons concluded. For the amend-

ment moved by Mr. Tierney 150—For the original address 331.

Lord Castlereagh laid before the House of Commons, documents respecting the internal state of the country, treasonable practices, &c.

27. Accounts from Liverpool state, the notorious Cobbett landed, 24th inst. from the Hercules from New York; he brought with him the bones of the late Thomas Paine.

30. Several of the new and important bills brought into the houses of Parliament to prevent seditious and inflammatory writings, large public meetings, secret and military trainings, &c.

DECEMBER.

1. In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdown moved for a committee to consider the state of the nation. For the motion 47—Against it 178.

In the House of Commons, moved by Lord Althorpe, for a committee on the state of the nation. Aye 150—Noes 323.

Accounts from Manchester state, that Cobbett intended making a grand public entry into that town. On being acquainted by the magistrates that if a large assembly of the people took place, and the appearance of any riot, they would interfere, he set off for London without entering the town.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state, that severe actions had been fought with the Hottentots; all their chiefs taken. Lord Charles Somerset, the governor, had left Cape Town to form a treaty respecting the boundaries.

8. Public meetings held—in Covent Garden, Sir F. Burdett in the chair—Smithfield, H. Hunt; to petition against the new bills in progress through the houses of Parliament.

9. Public meeting held in the Borough, to petition against the new bills in Parliament.

11. The bill to prevent secret training and drilling passed both houses after long debates, and this day received the royal assent.

15. John Cam Hobhouse committed to Newgate, by order of the House of Commons, for a libel.

27. Letters from Ireland state the marriage of the celebrated actress, Miss O'Neil, to Mr. Becher, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny.

30. The bills brought into Parliament to prevent public meetings, seditious writings, and private drillings during the night, finally passed into laws.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

THIS Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has appointed S. G. Marshall, Esq. to be Consul at Ostend, &c.; and H. Rochfort, Esq. to be Consul at Embden.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 27.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Dr. William Pulteney Alison, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Andrew Duncan, jun. Esq. resigned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1820.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has appointed Major-General Lewis Grant Governor of the Bahama Islands;

and Dr. R. Graham Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh; and that he has approved of the flank companies of the 25th regiment being permitted to bear on their appointments the word "Martinique."

CROWN-OFFICE, JAN. 15.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Baronet of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness.
Charles Milner Ricketts, Esq. in the room of Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has appointed the Right Hon. George Earl of Glasgow to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Ayr.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 24.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, departed this life, at Sidmouth, after a short illness, his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, his Majesty's fourth son, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JAN. 25.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next, the 30th instant, for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of his Majesty; viz.—

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslins or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long-lawn travats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape handkerchiefs, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

HERALDS' COLLEGE, JAN. 25.

The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

In pursuance of the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,

These are to give public notice, that it is expected that upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of his Majesty, all persons do put themselves into decent mourning, the said mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 30th.

HENRY HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-HOWARD,

Deputy Earl Marshal.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 25.

It is not required that the Officers of the Army should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

By command of his R. H. the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent does not require that the Officers of his Majesty's Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathern, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

J. W. CROKER.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM DECEMBER 26, 1819, TO JANUARY 26, 1820.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under-named; viz.

JOHN HANCE:

JOHN STARR, 149, Goswell-street-road;

PIETER PERREY, 8, Mill-Pond-street, Bermondsey; as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as Members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members that the Society calling themselves

The ROYAL Metropolitan Bread INSTITUTE for the relief of the Industrious Poor, by supplying them in their own neighbourhood with best Wheaten Bread at 4d. per quarter loaf (before mentioned) is removed to

No. 7, Pall Mall, opposite Carlton House, and it is proper to represent, that supposing every subscriber of one guinea exercised all the privileges granted by the Society, he would confer on the poor object of his bounty a benefit amounting to the receipt of shillings only, being a loss of eight shillings on every guinea.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

" Windsor Castle, Jan. 1, 1820.

" His Majesty's disorder has undergone no sensible alteration; his Majesty's bodily health has partaken of some of the infirmities of age, but has been generally good during the last month.

(Signed) " Henry Hallford,

" M. Bailla,

" W. Habberden,

" J. Willis,

" R. Willis."

The Prime Minister of the late King of Candy is now a prisoner in the fort of Colombo: his name is Killepoley, a fine intelligent-looking man, and possessed of considerable talents: his title is that of an Adajar. Others of the Candian chief people have been sent to the Isle of France, in the Liverpool frigate; and many inferior ones are in prison in different parts of the Island of Ceylon. The King of Candy has been a prisoner at Vellore, on the continent of India, some time.

By letters from St. Petersburg, of the 28th ult. it appears that an extraordinary degree of cold was experienced on that day, the thermometer ranging between 27 and 30 degrees of frost, by the scale of Reaumur, equalling from 61 to 67½ degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

According to advices from Madrid of the 2d instant, Brigadier Vargas, Secretary to the Board of General Inspection of the Militia, and Capt. Dominguez, one of the

clerks in the same department, have been arrested, on suspicion of having been concerned in the fabricated orders issued some time since for calling out the militia.

The King of Sweden has issued an ordinance, prohibiting the Jews from exercising, within his dominions, any wholesale or retail trade, without having served an apprenticeship for the time prescribed by law.

An article from Stockholm of the 28th ult. states, that Lord Strangford had presented a note to the Swedish Court, relative to the commercial relations of Great Britain with Norway, and to certain seizures recently made in that country of merchandize claimed by English subjects.

A Jew, named Siegel, a native of Frankfort, and a student at the University of Bonn, was lately conducted before the Central Commission at Montz, on a charge of having published a Political Catechism, but had been sent back to Frankfort, where it appeared that an investigation had been in progress respecting the subject of his offence.

The Senate of the city of Frankfort has abolished the *Droit D'Aubaine*, with respect to the subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Several of the Officers belonging to the Irish Legion raised by General D'Evereux, who lately went out to join the Patriot army in South America, have returned from the Island of Margarita, where they were landed, and published statements concerning his conduct, and calling the powers which he has exercised in question.

An article from Brunswick states, that a fire broke out in the Chancery buildings of that town during the night of the 2d of December; all the papers have been consumed. The superb and costly mansion, called the Thraue Hall, fell a prey to the conflagration, which continued raging at the departure of the post. Some lives were lost.

SINGULAR MEETING.—The mail-coach which left Waterford on the afternoon of Thursday week, for Dublin, found itself at one o'clock in the morning insuperably obstructed at Moon, between Castledermot and Timolin, by an enormous tree, which the extreme violence of the weather had uprooted, and thrown across the road. An hour was spent in fruitless endeavours of extrication, when the mail from Dublin for Waterford arrived at the other side of the tree, similarly impeded. The coaches exchanged passengers and parcels, and easily fulfilled the destination of each other by turning back to the towns from which they had respectively departed. No accident happened on either side.

Christophe, King of Hayti, gives up to their owners any runaway slaves from our islands who may take shelter in his dominions.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The population in 1817, was 17,165; in 1818, 21,294. In 1817, the acres of land in cultivation were 290,361; in 1818, 241,852. In 1818, the colony contained 3454 horses, 6457 horned cattle, 73,361 sheep, and 22,633 hogs.

ATROCIOUS PIRACY.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Port au Prince, Nov. 10, 1819:—

“A recent and most flagrant act of piracy has been committed on this coast, on board the brig Neptune, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool. From the information afforded me by Mr. Lloyd, who was on board at the time, and had the charge of the cargo, I send you the following narrative:—“On Tuesday morning, the 19th of October last, we observed a sloop and schooner at anchor under the N. W. point of the Isle of Tortugas. We were at that time nearly abreast of them, and about 12 miles from land. The schooner immediately got under weigh, and after making a few tacks round the sloop, gave chase, and came up with us at half past 1 P. M. and immediately fired two guns, when Capt. Anderson thought it prudent to heave to. They then boarded us with a crew of armed men, commanded by an officer in cavalry uniform, and demanded our papers, which were sent by two of our men on board the schooner, where they were detained, and the brig ordered on a wind, for the purpose of carrying her alongside the sloop, which was by this time about 25 miles to windward, and still in the situation where first seen; but as the men who had taken possession of us were incapable of navigating the vessel, we were, at dusk, further to leeward than when first placed on a wind. This circumstance, added to a brig and schooner heaving in sight, induced the pirate to alter his plan, and to desist from plundering the cargo. About half past 6 o'clock the officer, a German, who said he had fought at Waterloo, was called away, and a number of coloured men sent on board—a cut-throat set, who commanded both the Neptune's boats to be placed alongside immediately; and about 7 o'clock the carpenter was desired to open the fore-hatch, and the sailors to convey trunks on board the schooner as fast as possible. This work was continued until half past three o'clock the following morning, when our men were sent back, and all of us allowed to proceed on our voyage, the pirate having taken as much as his vessel would carry, and even returned the last boat-load, consisting of five packages. I do not yet know the extent of our loss; but from the number of trips the boats made, I conclude it cannot be less than 150 packages, and I much fear most of them are of the kind of goods.

“From what the officer said who boarded us, and what the two men heard on board the schooner, I have no doubt of her having been fitted out at Aux Cayes. She is commanded by a mulatto, who has under his orders about 35 men, of all colours; 10 or 12 of them are white, and appears to be part of those foreign soldiers who came out with M. Gregor. A cutlass was left on board the Neptune, with C. R. upon it. The sloop seen in company I find has been since taken by a regular Buenos Ayres privateer, and proves to be the Delight, of Philadelphia. None of her crew were found on board, and most probably they were all murdered, a fate we were hourly expecting, as one of our finest men, John Foster, had his wrist nearly cut through; and there is not a man on board, except myself, who does not carry on his body the marks of severe cutlass blows. The pirate chased under the Buenos Ayres flag.”

“I have forwarded a copy of this letter to Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham, and hope it may induce him to send an armed vessel in search of the buccaneers.”

FRIGHTFUL BARBARITY.—*Calcutta Supreme Court, July 3, 1819.*—On Wednesday last, Rammohun Dass and Luckee were put to the bar, charged with having unlawfully assaulted Juggolomba, the wife of the former, and maltreated her in a most shocking manner. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty, and the trial proceeded.—Juggolomba having been sworn, deposed that the prisoner Rammohun Dass was her husband; that Luckee was a woman whom he had in keeping; that about six weeks ago they entered the house where she was together, when some words ensued between her and her husband respecting his conduct in keeping the other prisoner; that he beat her with his shoes, calling her bad names, after which he threw her down, then tied her hands behind her head with her hair, and directed Luckee to hold her down and cover her mouth and face, so that she might not make a noise; that Luckee did so; and her husband having heated an iron ladle, applied it several times to her body, in a most cruel and horrible manner. She further deposed, that for the space of three days afterwards she was closely confined, suffering great agony from the brutal inflictions of her husband, without being allowed food, water, or any kind of assistance. At last, the woman in whose house they lodged supplied her with some water, and afterwards, on a pretence of answering the calls of nature, she effected her escape, and contrived to get to her brother's house, in the Jall-bazar. Several other witnesses were brought forward, who confirmed the evidence already given in all its material points, and further stated, that the unfortunate sufferer was subsequently conveyed to the house of another brother in the Jaun-bazar, who had the prisoners appre-

headed and committed for trial. She was then taken to the Native Hospital, the assistant at which establishment described the shocking manner in which the lower part of her belly was burnt, and her present deplorable condition. The prisoners, in their defence, gave a positive denial to all the facts advanced in the course of the prosecution with regard to the offence itself; after which Sir F. M'Naghten addressed the Jury for some time, expressing his abhorrence of the crime that had been perpetrated, and the necessity for making an example when cases of such atrocity occurred; which in the present instance was so aggravated, from the circumstance of the abominable and cruel deed having been committed by a husband on the person of his own wife. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of—Guilty against both prisoners. During the whole of this trial, the feelings that were excited throughout the Court may be more easily imagined than described, as the extremes of horror and commiseration were mingled, from the cries of the poor creature when she happened to be moved, and the evidence that detailed the causes of her misery.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A strong sensation has lately been occasioned in Leeds, by the discovery of a human being, who has been incarcerated in chains in the house of his parents for upwards of fifteen years. The mother of this unfortunate young man, whose name is Benjamin Surr, applied to the committee of the Leeds workhouse, stating that she was in want of relief for her son, who was not of sound mind. The committee, on investigating the case, found that the family belonged to another township, Seacroft, we believe, and referred her to the overseers of that place. On the following day, the old woman had a fatal accident; while walking in the streets, she came upon a piece of ice, and falling backward, fractured her skull so dreadfully, that after languishing till Friday, she expired. One of the neighbours, moved by her situation, went into the house, the door of which was usually locked, and, after rendering the last offices to her remains, walked into the cellar to wash her hands. While in that situation, she heard a moan as from a human voice, and on examination she found that it proceeded from an object, so neglected and destitute, that it was difficult to say whether he was of the human or the brute species. This discovery was communicated to the neighbours, and a considerable number of persons assembled round the house, which is situated at the Black Bank; but John Surr, the father of the family, had locked the door, and refused to admit any of them. The overseers and constable were then sent for, and promptly attended the summons; but the old man, probably from an apprehension of the fury of the populace, still refusing to open the door, they

were obliged to force their way into the house. On obtaining admission, they proceeded into the cellar, and here they found the unfortunate man squatted under the cellar steps, chained by a leg to the wall, and in so loathsome a state, that it was evident he had not been washed for years. 'Sharp misery had worn him to the bone'; a few sacks and a little straw served him for a bed; his appearance was that of a spectre; and his bones had in several places penetrated through his skin, which was much excoriated. As a first step, the parish officers ordered him to be taken to the workhouse, and on viewing a comfortable bed, which had been prepared for him, he exclaimed, 'What! is this for me? God bless you! You will go to heaven for this!' and other expressions of a similar import. Sometimes he converses freely, but frequently incoherently. There is, moreover, a vacuity in his looks, which shows a want of mind. He appears, however, to be perfectly inoffensive and tractable, and it is evident that he knows and feels the difference between his present and his late situation. When the young man, who appears to be about thirty years of age, was taken to the workhouse, his father was taken to the prison, and underwent a private examination before the Magistrate at the Court-house. The reason, we understand, that was assigned by the old man for keeping his unfortunate son in the situation in which he was found, was, that he was deranged in his intellect, and required restraint. It also appeared that the prisoner had always maintained a good character; and though it is impossible to justify his conduct to his son, the nature of his offence was not judged to be cognizable by the law; it was therefore determined that he should be discharged."—*Leeds Mercury*.

Jan. 6, between the hours of twelve and one, the Birmingham Theatre was discovered to be on fire; from the first it was obvious that no exertions could save it. About two o'clock the whole of the roof and some of the wall fell in: from this time the attention of the firemen was exclusively directed to the adjoining premises. From the substantial nature of their construction, fortunately these have sustained but little injury. The play of *Pizarro* was performed on Monday night, and it is conjectured that the wadding from the pistol fired at *Rolla*, when crossing the bridge, was the cause of the fire. This is the second time that this Theatre has been destroyed by fire.

The following official document respecting the importation of and duty on Rhenish Wine in bottles, and the duty on Cotton Wool, are extracted from the Liverpool Paper of Dec. 80:—

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 5.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to de-

are you will give the necessary directions to your officers, that Rhenish Wine, imported in bottles for private use, may be admitted to entry under the same regulations, and on payment of the same duties as French Wine, and the pleasure of Parliament shall be known; and that you will cause a clause to be prepared and transmitted to their Lordships to that effect, for the purpose of being submitted to Parliament.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.
"To the Commissioners of Customs."

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 22."

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to refer you to the 12th sect. of the Act 59th Geo. III. cap. 52, and to acquaint you that there appears to have been an error therein, as it was not intended that the duty of 8s. 7d. per cwt. on Cotton Wool should attach after the 31st of January, 1820, on which day the duty of 6s. per cwt. *ad valorem* introduced by the 5th sect. of the said Act. I am to desire that you will cause a clause to be prepared for altering the Act in question, and until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, you are to desire your officers to abstain from receiving the former duty after the 31st day of January.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.
"To the Commissioners of Customs."

"N.B. Directions have been given to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the out-ports in conformity."

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—The *Madras Gazette* states, that the Governor General of India had declined to accept a diamond star, which was voted to him at a public meeting of the European inhabitants of that Presidency, as a testimonial of their regard. This instance of public disinterestedness was conveyed in the following letter from the Noble Marquis to Capt. Blacker, Chairman of the meeting:—

"Government House, July 17, 1819."

"SIR,

"It has been communicated to me that the meeting of Madras, not contented with voting an address, which you are deputed to deliver from them, came to the resolution of presenting me with a diamond star.

"I beg you to believe that it is impossible to feel with more warmth and sincerity than I do the flattering disposition which prompted the vote. I must, nevertheless, be allowed to decline the compliment; and I have to entreat that you will, without loss of time, solicit the Committee, on my part, not to proceed to that object.

"Of course, your resolution implied that bestowment of the Court of Directors for not giving such a present to me should be from a justly obtained. But a reference of counsel carries with it an unfairness which needs no observation. An application thus sustained would place the Honour-

able Court in the dilemma of incurring an ignominious appearance, should it seem to condemn a gallant liberty, or of sanctioning a measure which it might have good grounds for regarding as objectionable. An objection does, in my judgment exist. However little it is to be conceived; that any one holding the station which I have the honour to fill, could, in point of fact, be led to consult the private feelings of society in preference to a strict discharge of public duties, through any speculation of receiving such sort of testimonies, the principle should be rigidly maintained of precluding an aim at any species of popularity not distinctly connected with the promotion of the general interest.

"The Madras Meeting has given me to feel proudly, that I am considered as not having erred in my views for advancing the prosperity of those concerns with which I am entrusted by the Honourable Company. The distinction which the address confers, by so asserting the policy and equity of my conduct, could receive no addition from the intended present; while the meeting, by having contemplated the offer of it, has awakened in me every sensation justly correspondent to the affectionate cordiality with which it was wished to mark me more especially as an individual. I could not be more grateful. There is then no consideration which ought to render it awkward for the Committee to withdraw the portion of the resolution to which this letter alludes. I have the honour, Sir, to be your very obedient and humble servant,

"HASTINGS."

"Captain Blacker, &c. &c."

The following is the reply of the Marquis to that part of an address of the inhabitants of Madras, in which they congratulate his Lordship on having removed the restrictions on the public press in India:—

"My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent causes assigned. There seems no direct necessity for those injudicious shackles; but in this measure, I have been guided by a positive and well-weighted policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, one hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public scrutiny. That Government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule; and let the triumph of our beloved country over tyranny-ridden France speak the value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and to express their honest sentiments."

BIRTHS.

DEC. 15. In Great Quebec-street, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, of a son, Mary Ann, wife of John Cowfield, Esq. of Baker-street, Portman-sq. are.

17. The lady of the Rev. A. Campbell, Rector of Wallasey, of a daughter.

19. At Blackburn, in Lancashire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Fryon, 88th Regiment, of a daughter.

21. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the lady of James Loch, Esq. of a son.

In Bloomsbury-square, the lady of Wm. Ward, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of Henry Down, Esq. of a son.

22. The lady of Adolphus Meeteckerke, Esq. of Juliana, in the county of Hertford, of a son and heir.

23. In Russell square, the lady of Thomas Denman, Esq. of a son.

25. At High Legh, Cheshire, the lady of G. J. Leigh, Esq. of a daughter.

At his residence in Chatham-place, Walworth, the lady of Thomas Jeuvy, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Albury Park, Lady Harriet Drummond, of a son, still born.

26. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, the lady of Ralph Price, Esq. of a son.

The lady of Thomas Brown, Esq. of New Grove, Mile-end, of a daughter.

29. In Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, Mrs. Schmaeck, of a daughter.

In Wexford, the lady of Major Percival, of a son.

At Woodcott House, Oxon, the lady of Thomas Fraser, Esq. of a still-born daughter.

JAN. 1, 1820. Mrs. Clarke, wife of Thomas Clarke, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn fields, of a son.

At Mortlake, Mrs. R. H. King, of a daughter.

At Harnsey, Mrs. W. Martin, of a daughter.

3. In George-street, Hanover square, the lady of the Solicitor-General, of a daughter.

6. The lady of Silvanus Phillips, Esq. of Great Tower-street, of a daughter being her tenth child.

7. At the house of the Lord Chief Baron, Mrs. Temple Frere, of a son.

10. The wife of Mr. Samuel Taylor, of John-street, Bedford-row, of a son.

20. In Hereford-street, the lady of P. O'Connor, Esq. of a son.

21. The lady of John Bridges, Esq. of Red Lion-square, of a son.

22. At Bowden Hall, Gloucestershire, the lady of James H. Byles, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAY 10. At Patna, by the Rev. Julius Caesar, Mr. Joseph O'Brian, to Miss Catherine Jacob.

30. At Calcutta, Lieut. Joseph Orchard, of the Hon. Company's European Regiment, to Miss Sarah Kirchoffer, sister of Captain Thomas Kirchoffer, of the same Regiment.

JULY 27. Thomas William Hessian, Esq. youngest son of the late Colonel John Wm. Hessian, of Dowlat Row Scindiah's service, to Miss Jane Frances Brown, third daughter of Major-General Thomas Brown, commanding the station of Dinapore.

AUG. 2. At St. George's Church, Madras, the Rev. William Roy, Chaplain, of Masulipatam, to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of E. J. Gascoigne, Esq.

DEC. 12. At the house of his Excellency the Earl of Clancarty, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Roupell Colleton, Bart. to Septimus Sexta Colleton, daughter of Rear-Admiral Graves, of Hembury Fort, Devon.

15. At Newton Kyne, Edward, third son of Edward Armitage, Esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq. of Cheltenham.

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16 James Du Bois, Esq. of Brixton, to Eliza Mary, daughter of G. Grant, Esq. Ingoldthorpe Hall, Norfolk.

16. At Clifton Church, Edward Willes, Esq. only son of the Rev. Edward Willes, of Newbold Comyn, near Leamington, Warwickshire, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. J. Stonhouse Vigor.

17. Thomas Robert, eldest son of Robert Dimdale, Esq. of Hertford, to Locinda, eldest daughter of Henry Manning, Esq. of Sidmouth, Devon.

At Lincoln, Sir Richard Sutton, of Norwood Park, Notts, Bart. to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Barton, and sister to the present Wm. Barton, of Burton hall, County of Carlow, Esq.

In Edinburgh, Colonel Farquharson, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of the late Sir George Colquhoun, of Tillycolquhoun, Bart.

18. At Fincham, Norfolk, Robert Hutchinson, Esq. of the Commercial-road, London, to Miss Corston, daughter of Wm. Corston, Esq. of the former place.

19. At Kilsane Church, William Wrixon Beecher, Esq. to Miss O'Neill.

21. In Glasgow Church, the Rev. John

Leveson Hamilton, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Hamilton, to Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Woodward, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

22. At Manchester, Nathaniel Hardcastle, Esq. to Elizabeth Augusta, only daughter of J. Smith, Esq. of Strangeways-hall, near Manchester.

25. At St. James's Church, Edward Cary Grojan, Esq. of Golden-square, to Jane Isabella, second daughter of Horatio Robson, Esq. of Piccadilly.

At St. Mathews, Friday-street, Mr. Joseph Nalder, of London-place, Hackney, to Susan, only daughter of Thomas Nalder, Esq. of Cheapside.

23. At Derby, John Howard Galton, Esq. youngest son of Samuel Galton, Esq. of Duddington, Warwickshire, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Jos. Shutt, Esq. of Derby.

At St. Matthew's, Friday-street, Mr. Henry Court, of Wood-street, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Gibson, of Cambridge.

28. Mr. John Fuller, of North Benfleet-hall, Essex, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Carpenter, of Mile-End.

JAN. 4. Charles Robert Morgan, Esq. of Charlotte-street, to Anne Jane, second daughter of James Ogle, Esq. Southampton-street, Blommsbury-square.

Mr. Edward Savage, jun. of White-chapel, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. Chipperfield, of the same place.

Thos. D'Oyly, Esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Simoes.

Robert Bill, Esq. eldest son of John Bill, Esq. of Farley-hill, Stafford.

5. Richard Gosling, Esq. to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Gregg, Esq.

6. Captain John Jackson, to Miss A. M.

Gosselt, of Great George Street, Westminster.

6. Mr. Thomas Moxon, jun. of Mincing-lane, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. J. H. Browne, of Hingham, Norfolk.

Mrs. Francis Gill, of New Broad-street, to Jane, second daughter of Mrs. Bustard, of Dulwich.

11. D. Roxburgh, Esq. to Miss Helen Henderson, of Edgware-road.

12. Mr. Nathaniel Clark, of Blackman-street, to Mary, only daughter of Thomas Roberts, Esq. of the New Kent-road.

15. Herman Sikeman, Esq. of Mark-lane, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of Professor Waitz.

17. Robert Potts, Esq. to Miss Mary Catherine Whisson, only daughter of Mrs. Whisson, late of Bath.

18. Mr. Henry Penfold, of Croydon, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Great George-street, Ward of the Hon. Mr. Baron Garrow.

Edward Banks, Esq. to Miss Amelia Pitches.

Mr. James Thompson, jun. of Wapping, to Miss Jenkins of Tottenham.

The Rev. Thomas Stephen Hodges, to Julia, third daughter of the late Wm. Boteler, Esq. of Easry, Kent.

19. At Fulham, William Witherforce, jun. Esq. eldest son of William Witherforce, Esq. M.P. to Miss Mary Frances Owen, second daughter of the Rev. John Owen, Rector of Paglesham.

20. Mr. John Pimlott, of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Frances Brooks, relict of the late Edward Brooks, Esq. of Woodford.

26. Sir James Stuart, Bart. of Allanhank, to Elizabeth Catharine Woodcock, daughter of the late Elborough Woodcock, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Madras, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Baynton Bagshaw, in his 48th year.

Lately, in Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mr. Carew.

Lately, at his house, Highgate-hill, Chas. Walker, Esq. in the 75th year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

FEB. 9, 1819. On board the ship Lang, J. Le-Hemming, Esq. passenger.

22. At the Cape, on his way to Bengal, J. E. Ball, Esq. Supercargo of the ship Lang, aged 33 years.

APRIL 12, 1819. At Point de Galle, Lieut. Farren, of his Majesty's 73d foot.

27. In Camp, on the return of the Regiment from Asseerghur to Husingabad,

Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. P. Green, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

MAY 2, 1819. At Bombay, Mrs. Elizabeth Cassidy, wife of Captain James Cassidy, of his Majesty's 67th Regiment.

At Sattarah, of the Cholera Morbus, Alexander Gordon, Esq. Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.

In Camp, at Seroor, of the Cholera Morbus, Captain James Laurie, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

20. At Saugor, Lieutenant William Paterson, District Barrack Master.

23. At Serasing, Mr. Francis Dingly Basted.

30. At Calcutta. Mr. Robert Brown.

JUNE 4, 1819. At Bombay, Lieut. Chas. Mitchell, of the 65th Regiment, only son of the late Sir Charles Mitchell.

25. At Poonamallee, in the East Indies, Lieut. John Hewson, of his Majesty's 89th Regiment, aged 49.

JULY 15, 1819. At Serroor, near Poona, in command of a Cavalry Brigade, Lieut. Colonel Montagu Cooby.

DEC. 5. At his house in Cecil-street, Wm. Winchester, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

10. Of a decline, at her father's house, much lamented by her family and friends, Charlotte Angelica Drummond, in her eighteenth year, third daughter of Samuel Drummond, Esq. A.R.A.

16. At River, near Dover, Mr. W. Phillips, aged 72.

At Snaring-hill, Berks, Mrs. More, of Hampstead, aged 69.

17. At his house in Hill-street, the Hon. Charles Finch.

18. At Bath, Vice-Admiral Fayerman, aged 65.

19. Humphrey Repton, Esq. of Hare-street, in the County of Essex, in the 40th year of his age.

20. William Partridge, Esq. of Monmouth, in the 80th year of his age.

22. At her house, Forth street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Dalzel, widow of the late Andrew Dalzel, Esq.

In Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, Charlotte, widow of the late Richard Orlebar, Esq. of Hinwick House, Bedfordshire.

24. At Bath, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Ralph Dawson, of Warnford-court, Throgmorton street.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 45, Charlotte Catherine, wife of Captain James Walker, C.B. Royal Navy.

At Pimlico, Mrs. N. Cooke, aged 71, many years widow of the late Mr. Thomas Cooke, of King-street, Holborn.

25. At Edgeworth, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of Edgeworth, in the County of Gloucester.

In the Abbey, Abingdon, aged 35, Samuel Sellwood, Esq. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

26. At Brighton, the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, aged 62.

At her residence, in Worcester, at the advanced age of 83, Mrs. Lisle.

John Hargrave, of Northumberland-street, King's Messenger.

27. In the 65th year of his age, Rear-Admiral John Faithful Fortescue, of Writtle Lodge.

28. Aged 32, Mr. Edward Henderson, of Old Broad-street.

Alexander Sutherland, Esq. Great Queen-street, Westminster, aged 72.

Mr. William Norman, many years Register of Lottery Tickets in the Stamp Office Department.

31. In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Richard Baker, Esq. in his 75th year.

At Egham-hill, aged 13, Charles Wells, youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Wells.

At Islington, Mrs. Griffiths, aged 80.

The Rev. Dr. Bingham, D.D. aged 76.

In Wimpole-street, the infant of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley.

JAN. 1. In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, John Hooper, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

In Beaumont-street, Isaac Phillips, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

3. Mr. William Rivers, of Cornhill.

Mr. Henry Wildnell, many years carpet-manufacturer, No. 12, Holborn, aged 87.

4. In Gulliford-street, William Saville, Esq. in his 75th year.

6. At Witham's Buildings, Old Street-Road, Mr. Thomas Luesqu, aged 56.

7. At Great Lodge, Essex, Eleanor Bosanquet, relict of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. aged 75.

9. At Kildermulster, Mr. Frost.

Captain George Constantine Urmoston, R.N. second son of the late James Urmoston, Esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

At his house in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. Dennis Jacob, in the 83d year of his age.

11. Mr. Joseph Catherwood, of Bunhill-row, in his 71st year.

12. At Peckham, aged 52, Mrs. Draper.

Mr. John Wood, of the firm of Bunbridge and Wood, of Holborn.

The Hon. Mrs. Harley, relict of the late Bishop of Hereford.

13. At Catton, Norfolk, Robert Harvey, Esq.

14. Primrose Hook Welsh, relict of John Welsh, formerly writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, aged 74.

Aged 59, Ann, wife of Mr. John Rutter, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

15. In Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Mrs. Christiana Lodder, wife of Wm. Lodder, Esq.

16. In the 43d year of his age, Anthony Littledale, Esq. of Liverpool.

17. At his house, New Cavendish-square, Lieut. General James Campbell, aged 76.

18. In Buckingham Street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Cornell, aged 73.

At his residence in Hilt street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Walker, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

20. At his house in King's Arms-yard, in the 6th year of his age, John Mackenzie, of Torridon, in the county of Ross, Esq.

At the Grange, South Ockendon, Essex, the infant son of John Vanderstegen Stewart, Esq.

21. At his seat in Essex, Capel Cures, Esq. of Great George-street Westminster.

22. Thomas, the youngest son of the late Mr. Edkins, of Newington-place, Surrey.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrations of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Parents of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS (which accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press.

A Translation of the Works of Virgil, part original, and partly altered from Dryden and Plut. By John King.

A Treatise on Trolling. By T. F. Salter, Author of the Angler's Guide.

By Mr. Leigh Hunt, a Translation of Arnautus from the Italian of Turquato Tasso, with an essay on the pastoral poetry of Italy.

An Account of General Gardane's Embassy to Persia in 1807.

Elements of the History of Civil Government; being a view of the rise and progress of the various Political Institutions that have subsisted throughout the world.

A Small Volume of Poems, to be entitled "Sacred Lyrics". By James Edmonstone. Mr. William Carey's "Brief Thoughts on the early obstacles to the progress of the Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland."

A Third Edition of that beautiful Poem, entitled the "Widow of the City of Nain." By Mr. T. Dale, of Bennet College, Cambridge.

The Second Volume of the Rev. T. Clarke's Abridgment of Popular Voyages and Travels, is in great forwardness, and will be published in a few weeks.

A Collection of Elegant Fables for Children, on the most familiar subjects. By Jausfrett.

The Good Children, or Portraits of my Son and Daughter, with eight engravings. By Madame Renneville.

The Memoirs of Napoleon, by himself. This Part contains his History of the eventful Year 1815.

Memoirs of M. Ogblin, Lutheran Pastor of Wulshback. By the Rev. Mark Wilks.

The Life of David Brainerd, a new edit. By the Rev. O. Styles.

A Manuscript of undoubted authenticity has just reached this country which is calculated to excite an extraordinary degree of interest. It is already in the hands of a translator, and will be published both in English and in the original French, in the course of the ensuing month. It is entitled, "Documents, Historiques, et Reflexions sur le Gouvernement de la Hollande. Par Louis Bonaparte, Ex-Roi de Hollande."

The Iliad of Homer, translated into English Prose as literally as the different idioms of the Greek and English languages will allow. By a Graduate of the University of Oxford.

An Expostulatory Epistle to Lord Byron. By Mr. Cottle.

Just published.

Rosalba, a Tale of Sicily. By R. C. Barton. 8vo. 5s.

Lorenzo, or the Tale of Redemption, royal 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Muse in Idleness. By D. W. Poynter, author of the Tragedy of "Eurypilus," 8vo. 6s.

Domestic Scenes at Woodlands, a Tale, By a Lady. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Four Letters to the Rev. W. J. Fox, occasioned by his Sermon on the Duties of Christians towards Deists; and by his remarks on the prosecution of Mr. Carlile. By an Inquirer, 2s.

A Complete Parsing Grammar, or a Practical Key to the Grammatical Construction of the English Language. For the use of Families, Private Teachers, Public Academies, and Senior as well as Junior Students. By J. Whitworth, 12mo. 4s.

The Juvenile Miscellany, containing Geography, Astronomy, Chronology, Botany, Heraldry, Trade, and Commerce, &c. &c.; adapted for the use of schools, and private tuition. Compiled and arranged by R. Humber, 12mo. 3s.

The Instructive Pocket Companion, containing a great variety of Anecdotes, Observations, Maxims, Calculations, and Experiments, Philosophical, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, from the most eminent authors. By Joseph Taylor, fols. 8vo. 4s.

A Synopsis of the History of England, from the earliest periods to the present time. By Thomas Kitchen. 2s. 6d. plain, 3s. 6d. coloured.

The Origin and Proceedings of the Agricultural Associations in Great Britain. Printed for the use of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and published for the information of the Subscribers and the Public, 1s.

The Rev. Phillip Bliss has completed his new edition of Anthony and Wood's Athenae Oxonienses, in 4 vols. 4to.

"True Christian Religion, or the Universal Theology of the New Church," translated from the Latin of the Hon. E. Swedenburg, 2 vols. royal 8vo.

Popular Remarks, Medical and Literary, on Neryous, Hypochondriac, and Hysterical Diseases.

Legitimacy, a Poem, or Leonard and Louisa, a Tale for the Times. By John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JANUARY,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in *boards*; unless otherwise expressed, and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of CHARGE.

ANECDOTES, &c. by the Rev. John Spence, 8vo. 14s.

The Poetical Works complete of Walter Scott Esq. 14 vols. 12mo. 3l. 12s.

Williams's Historical Account of Inventions, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Lectures on Scripture Duties, by Dr. Collyer, 8vo. 14s.

Thompson on Variolous Diseases, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, 4to. 3l. 3s.

Accum on Culinary Poisons, 12mo. 9s.

Hints on Education, 3d edit. 3s. 6d.

Macnab on Education. 7s.

Imagination, a Poem. 6s.

Memoirs of Miss G***, 12mo. 3s.

Coxe's House of Austria, 5 vols. 8vo. 2d edit. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Fairthorn on Liver Complaints, 8vo. 9s.

Speeches on Domestic Rural Economy, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Orfila on Poisons, translated by R. H. Black, 2d edit. 12mo. 5s.

King Coal's Lye, 4th edit. 12mo. 4s.

Sermons by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, 8vo. 12s.

Sermons by the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

Glenfuirgh, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l.

Shuttle's History of Spain, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Goerre's Germany, 10s. 6d.

Guthrie on Artificial Pupil, 7s. 6d.

Annual Biography, 1820, 15s.

Dialogues on Entomology, 12s.

Characters essential to Success in Life, by Isaac Taylor, 12mo. 3s.

Lawrence's Elgin Marbles, folio, 3l. 3s.

Taylor's Mother's Journal, 12mo. 4s.

Observations on the Canonical Scriptures, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN consequence of the lamented death of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, we are reluctantly compelled to omit this Month several articles of Review, Theatre, &c.

Several communications are also omitted for want of room, which shall have a place in our next Number, if possible.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES.

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1819, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1820.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUTHRIE'S, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

DAVIES, MICH. JOHN, Maidstone, Rent, dealer, Jan. 11.

HOLROYDE, JAMES, Halifax, York, Factor, Jan. 11.

PANTING, THOS, Charlotte-st. St. Pancras, cabinet-maker, Jan. 18.

STEPHEN, JOHN, Wells-st. Oxford-road, boot-maker, Jan. 24.

BANKRUPTS.

Worcester, and Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn, Jan. 11.

APPLETON, ROB. JOHNSON, Sealcoates, York, plumber, 100. 22, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Hicks, Gray's Inn-sq.] Jan. 11.

AYES, WM. Watton, Norfolk, grocer, Feb. 10. [Smith and Co. Draper's Hall, Throgmorton-st Jan. 8.]

ADIS, THOS. Powick, Worcester, plumber, Feb. 1 and 22, Hop Pole, Worcester. [Fisher and Co.

- BOOTH, GEO. Liverpool, woolen draper, Feb. 5, Pack House, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-lane; and Rative, Huddersfield.] Dec. 28.
 BRYAN, RICH. Langunlio, Radnor, Junner, Feb. 8 Craven Arms, Stokesay, Salop. [Merch, Lincoln's-lan New-square; and Meredith, Knighton, Radnor.] Dec. 28.
 BECK, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Feb. 8, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane; and Baldwin, Newcastle.] Dec. 28.
 BODDY, EDM. Morice town, Devon, merchant, Feb. 8, Carlon, Plymouth Dock. [Bowden, Alderbury; and Leach and Co. Plymouth Dock.] Dec. 28.
 BEWLEY, BENJ. Manchester, slater, Feb. 12, Shakespeare, Manchester. [Pickford, Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] Jan. 1.
 BULFORD, THOS. Bridgewater, hop merchant, Feb. 12, Crown, Bridgewater, [Pain, New-mun; and Symes, Bridgewater.] Jan. 1.
 BONE, JAMES, Truro, Cornwall, linen-draper, Feb. 12, Pearce's Hotel, Truro. [Cardale and Co. n Gray's-inn; and Edwards and Co. Truro.] Jan. 1.
 BAKER, THOS. York, linen-draper, Feb. 12, Angel, Northampton. [Jeyes, Chancery-lane; and Jeyes, Northampton.] Jan. 4.
 BRICHER, ISAAC ROSEY, Halford Broad-oak, Essex, linen-draper, Feb. 12, [Somerset, Copthall-co. Throgmorton-street.] Jan. 8.
 BITTLE, JOHN PRICE, Histon, Stafford, baker, Feb. 12, Vine, Stafford. [Smith, Aldermanbury Postern; and Rushberry, Snelton, Stafford.] Jan. 8.
 BARTLETT, THOS. BABLES, Banbury, Oxford, mercer, Feb. 12, White Lion, Banbury. [Golby, Banbury; and Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-sq.] Jan. 8.
 BOARD, JOSEPH, Highbridge, Somerset, shop-keeper, Feb. 12, Bath, Bristol. [Daniels, Bristol; and Pearson, Pump Co. Temple.] Jan. 8.
 BRADFIELD, WM. North Lynham, Norfolk, baker, Feb. 12, King's Head, North Lynham. [Goldson, Darlham; and Dixon and Son, Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 8.
 BROWN, WM. EDM. Stock Exchange, stock-broker, Feb. 22, [Younger, John-street, Minorities.] Jan. 11.
 BRACEWELL, JAMES, Bramley, Leeds, York, inn-keeper, Feb. 1 and 25, Sessions House, Leeds. [Batty, Chancery-lane; and Hargreaves, Leeds.] Jan. 15.
 BASS, MICH. Ashborne, Derby, maltster, Feb. 21, 22, and 23, Green Man, Ashborne. [Sweet and Co. Hunsinghall-street; and Brittainbank and Co. Ashborne.] Jan. 18.
 BAILEY, JOHN, London-Wall, coach-maker, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4, [Parnell, Church-st. Spitalfields.] Jan. 23.
 BOWLER, WM. and Co. Cusle-st. Southwark, hat manufacturers, Feb. 8, and March 4, [Phipps, Weaver's-hill, Basinghall-st.] Jan. 22.
 BROWN, GEO. Bridge-road, Lambeth, tallow-chandler, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4, [Bowden, Aldermanbury.] Jan. 22.
 BRIANT, WM. Kennington, Surrey, wine-merchant, Feb. 5, 8, and Mar. 7, [Clarke, Southampton-bu. Holborn.] Jan. 23.
 COOK, JOHN, White Chapel-road, grocer, Feb. 22, [Wright, Fenchurch-st.] Jan. 1.
 CLOUGH, JER. Bramley, York, cloth-manufacturer, Feb. 12, Court House, Leeds. [Tottle and Co. Leeds; and Poultrey, London.] Jan. 4.
 COOPER, JOHN, Chesterfield, Derby, tallow-chandler, Feb. 22, Angel, Chesterfield. [Hall and Co. New Roswell-co.; and Paitson and Co. Chesterfield.] Jan. 11.
 CHAPMAN, WM. Bishopgate-st. Without, haberdasher, Feb. 22, [Parson, Threadneedle-st.] Jan. 15.
 CHURCH, T. and Co. Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers, Feb. 8, and 29, White Hart, Martlebury. [Bleg, Southampton-bu. Chancery-lane; and Hallen and Son, Kidderminster.] Jan. 18.
 CRESER, WM. Buldwyne-st. City-co. grocer, Feb. 8, and Mar. 12, [Brook, Shore-ditch.] Jan. 22.
 CHUBB, GEORGE, [Area, Southampton, ironmonger, Feb. 22, and March 4, George, Portsmouth. [Mincher, Norfolk-st. Strand.] Jan. 22.
 POTTER, JOHN, Ashborn, Derby, dealer, Feb. 5, and March 4, [Black, Stamford-st. Blackfriars.] Jan. 22.
 CLARKE, HEADER, Newport, Isle of Wight, brewer, Feb. 22, and Mar. 4, [Allen, Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] Jan. 22.
 CLARKE, JOHN PERCY, Drayton, Warwick, dealer, Feb. 2, 3, and Mar. 7, Golden Lion Inn, Stratford upon Avon. [Bartholomew, Stratford-upon-Avon; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 22.
 COWELL, SAM. Sutton at Honey, near Hartford, Kent, miller, Feb. 5, and Mar. 7, [Tison and Co. Coldman-st.] Jan. 22.
 DAWSON, THOS. Manchester, victualler, Feb. 12, Star, Manchester. [Hurd and Co. Temple; and Dodd, Warrington.] Jan. 1.
 DAKHY, CHAS. HENRY, Feuchurch-street, tailor, Feb. 12, [Slade and Co. John-st. Bedford-row.] Jan. 1.
 DODD, SIMON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Feb. 1 and 22, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard; and Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] Jan. 11.
 DICK, AND. and Co. St. Cuthline sq. East Smithfield, ale and porter-merchants, Feb. 22, [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] Jan. 11.
 DRIANAKE, PETER HAYWARD, Romford, Essex, auctioneer, Feb. 22, [Delamere, Bilericay; and Clare and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] Jan. 12.
 DAWSON, EDW. Birmingham, victualler, Feb. 11 and Mar. 4, Wool Pack, Birmingham. [Egerton and Co. Gray's inn-sq.; and Benson, Birmingham.] Jan. 22.
 DOUTT, ALEX. Greenwich, plumber, Feb. 5, 8, and Mar. 4, [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 22.
 DEVLIN, MICHAEL, Great Wild-st. Lincoln's Inn-fields, coal merchant, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4, [Richardsons, Walbrook.] Jan. 22.
 ELLISON, ROB. Liverpool, chemist, Feb. 15, George, Liverpool. [Nott, John-st. Bedford-row; and Toulmen, Liverpool.] Jan. 4.
 FRIEND, THOS. and Co. Sunderland, traders, Feb. 12, Bridge-lan, Bishop Wearmouth. [Blackiston, Symonds-inn; and Thompson, Bishop Wearmouth.] Jan. 1.
 FEISE, GODFREY, Lawrence-Pountney-hill, merchant, Feb. 15, [Tomlinson and Co. Copthall-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 4.
 FOSTER, JOHN, Liverpool, money-scrivener, Feb. 15, Swan, Stafford. [Rich, Armitage, near Lichfield; and Lowndes, Red Lion-sq.] Jan. 4.
 FORSTER, EMERSON, and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Feb. 15, Turk's Head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Hartley, New Bridge-st., Wills and Co. Gateshead, Durham; and Stoker, Newcastle.] Jan. 4.
 FORSTER, MAT. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Feb. 1 and 22, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne [Hartley, New Bridge-street; and Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] Jan. 11.
 PARKER, ROBT. Bread street, Cheap-side, warehouseman; Feb. 25, [Hard and Co. Temple.] Jan. 15.
 FERNALL, JOSHUA, White Cottage, New Cross, Deptford, merchant, Feb. 25, [Woodward and Co. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.] Jan. 22.
 FARRINGTON, JOHN, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Mason and Co. New Bridge-st.; and Leather, Liverpool.] Jan. 22.
 FILLIAMS, ALEX. Greenhills, Kent, baker, Feb. 8, 19, and Mar. 7, [Yatman, Arundel-st. Strand.] Jan. 22.
 GALLSIDE, THOS. Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner, Feb. 8, Warren, Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Low and Co. Southampton-bu.; and Newtons and Co. Stockport.] Dec. 22.
 GRANTON, JOHN, Stroud, Gloucester, shoemaker, Feb. 8, George, Gloucester. [Barnup, Gloucester; and Price and Co. Exchange Office, Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 22.
 GLOVER, JOHN, Liverpool, boot-maker, Feb. 12, George, Liverpool. [Bulmer and Co. Liverpool; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] Jan. 1.
 GERRARD, DOROTHY, Old Cavendish-st. milliner, Feb. 19, [Nowell, Essex-st. Strand.] Jan. 8.
 GEE, NATH. Lenton, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, Feb. 12, [Lenton, Nottingham.] Jan. 8.

- GEDDES, GEORGE, Stromness, Orkney, North Britain, merchant, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4. [Croft, Chancery-la.] Jan. 24.
- GIBBELL, NICH., and Co. East- Stonehouse, Devon, builders, Feb. 7, 9, and Mar. 7, Commercial-lane, Plymouth. [Young, Charlotte row, Mansion-house; and Wingate, Stonehouse.] Jan. 24.
- HOOPER, HEN. Bristol, merchant, Feb. 8, Hammer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.; and Cornish, Bristol.] Dec. 28.
- HORTON, CHAS., Birmingham, wire-worker, Feb. 15, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.; and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] Jan. 4.
- HURRY, EDW. and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill, merchants, Feb. 19. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] Jan. 6.
- HARROP, JOHN, Gateshead, Durham, grocer, Feb. 9 and 29, Turk's Head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.; and Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] Jan. 18.
- HARRIS, WM. Strand, boot-maker, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4. [Hall and Willett, Great James-st. Bedford-row.] Jan. 22.
- HOBBS, HENJ. Redbridge, Southampton, coal-merchant, Feb. 1, 2, and Mar. 4, Black Swan Inn, Winchester. [Footner, Andover, Hants; and Brembridge and Co. Dyer's-bu. Holborn.] Jan. 22.
- JONES, JOHN, Worcester, linen-draper, Feb. 15, Golden Lion, Liverpool. [Palmer, Gray's-inn-sq.; and De Correy, Worcester.] Jan. 4.
- JACOBS, LEWIS, Nassau st. Middlesex Hospital, glass dealer, Feb. 2, and 26. [Norton, New Union-st. Little Moorfields.] Jan. 15.
- JOHNSON, WM. Birmingham, tarpauling-maker, Feb. 29, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Smith, Aldermanbury Postern; and Sadler, Birmingham.] Jan. 18.
- KING, FRANCIS, Richard-st. Commercial-rd. vic-tualler, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4. [Glynnes, Burr st. East Smithfield.] Jan. 22.
- LANT, DAN, Blackman st. Newington, merchant, Feb. 12. [Williams, Blackman-st.] Jan. 1.
- LACE, STANLEY, Liverpool, hrazier, Feb. 19, Star and Garter, Liverpool. [Avison, Liverpool; and Wheeler, Castle-st.] Jan. 8.
- LIVSEY, JOHN, Farnworth and Prestolce Mills, near Bolton, Lancaster, paper-makers, Feb. 1, 2, and 19, Swan, Bolton. [Meadowcroft, Gray's-inn; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] Jan. 4.
- LEVYSON, MONTAGUE, lime-merchant, Feb. 15, and Mar. 4. [Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.] Jan. 22.
- MYERS, ROB. and Co. Newcastle-upon Tyne, linen-draper, Feb. 8, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Hartley, New Bridge st.; and Forster, or Stoker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] Dec. 28.
- MALCOM, ROB. Ashborne, Derby, tea-dealer, Feb. 12. [Chester, Staple-lane.] Jan. 1.
- MELLIGAN, ALEX. Wolverhampton, Stafford, tea-dealer, Feb. 19. [Chester, Staple-lane.] Jan. 8.
- MADDOCK, EDW. and Co. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 19, George, Liverpool. [Orred and Co. Liverpool; and Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu. Chancery-la.] Jan. 6.
- MOORE, WM. Houghton, Cumberland, button-merchant, Feb. 29, Blue Bell, Carlisle. [Birkitt, Clock-la.; and Blow, Carlisle.] Jan. 11.
- MORRIS, THOS. Bristol, linen-draper, Feb. 20, Bush, Bristol. [Edward and Co. Bristol; and Pearson, Temple.] Jan. 15.
- MORGAN, EDW. Knighton, Radnor, woollapler, Feb. 4, 5, and 26, King's Head, Kingston, Hereford. [Davies and Co. Kingston, Hereford; and Pugh, Bernard-st. Russell sq.] Jan. 15.
- MORRIS, CHRIST. Ouseston st. warehouseman, Feb. 20. [Parrington; Curstow-st. Chancery-la.] Jan. 15.
- M'LEAN, JOHN, Lamb-st. Spitalfields, potato-merchant, Feb. 2, and Mar. 4. [Batho, Hounds-ditch.] Jan. 29.
- NIXON, WALTER, Rugeley, Stafford, farmer, Feb. 8, Talbot, Rugeley. [Stocker and Co. New Boswell co. Carey-st.; and Salt, Rugeley.] Dec. 28.
- NEESTRIP, THOS. Cateaton-st. warehouseman, Feb. 19. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] Jan. 8.
- NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, Howden, York, cof-factor, Feb. 29, Half moon, Howden. [Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-sq.; and Spofforth, jun. and Co. Howden.] Jan. 18.
- PICKERING, JAMES, Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. wine-merchant, Feb. 8. [Noy and Co. Blinching-la.] Dec. 23.
- PINNINGTON, DAVID, Cheltenham, livery-sta-ble-keeper, Feb. 19, Cheltenham. [Kitty, jun. Cheltenham; and Williams, Red Lion-sq.] Jan. 1.
- PARKER, ROB. Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 19, Star, Manchester. [Heslop, Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] Jan. 1.
- PHILLIPS, NICH. Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant, Feb. 12. [Poole, Adam's-co. Old Broad st.] Jan. 1.
- PIESTON, JAMES, Wondale, York, cloth-manu-facturer, Feb. 15, Woodman, Wakefield. [Dick-inson, Black-la. Cornhill; and Jackson, Bank End, near Burnley.] Jan. 4.
- PAYNE, SAM. Nottingham, money scrivener, Feb. 15, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Percy, Nottingham.] Jan. 4.
- PECK, JOHN, Blackbrath Hill, carpenter, Feb. [Landam, Stadel's-pl. Deptford.] 19 Jan. 2.
- PAYNE, GEO. Newgate-st. hatter, Feb. 19. [Old-ham, Earl-street, Blackfriars.] Jan. 8.
- PHILLIPS, RICH. Ashburnham, Sussex, farmer, Feb. 26. [Bills, Temple.] Jan. 15.
- PATRICK, EDW. Liverpool, gun-maker, Feb. 10, 11, and Mar. 4, George, Liverpool. [John, Bulsgrave-pla. Temple-bar; and Hughes, Liverpool.] Jan. 22.
- PASMORE, JAMES, Warrford-co. Throgmorton-street, ship-owner, Feb. 8, and Mar. 4. [Black-ford, King-st. Tower-hill.] Jan. 22.
- PEREGRINE, HEN. CLARKE, Hakin, Pembroke, shopkeeper, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4, Nelson Head, Milford, Pembroke. [Paynter, Pembroke; and Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn.] Jan. 22.
- PHILLIPS, LION and JOS. High Holborn, glass-dealers, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4. [Cappage, Old Broad-st.] Jan. 22.
- RABBETH, WM. Red Lion-pas. Red Lion-sq. pos-sessor-merchant, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4. [Price and Co. Old-sq. Lincoln's inn.] Jan. 22.
- ROBERTS, CHAS. Gurney Slade, Somerset, inn-keeper, Feb. 8, Mermald, Yeovil, Somerset. [Wil-liams, Red Lion-sq.; and Wall, Yeovil.] Dec. 28.
- REED, CHRIST. Plymouth, merchant, Feb. 12, King's Arms, Plymouth. [Hunt, Plymouth; and Follett, Temple.] Jan. 1.
- ROBINSON, WM. and THOS. Chelsea, linen-dra-pers, Feb. 15. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 4.
- RAY, JAMES, and JAMES REYNOLDS, Clare, Suffolk, bankers, Feb. 4 and 22, Cock, Clare. [Stevens, Clare; and Stevens, Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 11.
- READ, CHRIST. RIDOUT, Brabant-co. merchant, Feb. 1 and 20. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 15.
- RILEY, JOHN, Leicester, grocer, Feb. 8, 9, and Mar. 4, Three Crowns Inn, Leicester. [Cooke, Leicester; and James Ely-pl. Holborn.] Jan. 22.
- ROBERTS, JAS. Leeds, York, woollapler, Feb. 4, 26, and Mar. 4, Court House, Leeds. [Lambert and Non, Bedford-row; and Bloume, Leeds.] Jan. 22.
- RUTHERFORD, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, Feb. 9, 15, and Mar. 7, Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow Church Yard, Chancery; and Stoker, New-castle.] Jan. 22.
- ROSCOE, WM. and Co. Liverpool, bankers, Feb. 15, 16, and Mar. 7, George Inn, Liverpool. [Stan-ley-street and Co. Liverpool.] Jan. 25.
- SHARROCK, PETER THOS. Preston, Lancaster, music-vender, Feb. 5, at the office of Mr. Boshell, Preston. [Blacklock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.; and Boshell, Preston.] Dec. 22.
- SORRELL, ROB. BUNTING, Kirby-street, Hat-ton garden, printer, Feb. 8. [Bishop and Co. To-kenhouse-yard, Lotbury.] Dec. 28.
- SENDALL, JOHN, Fulham fields, horse-dealer, Feb. 8. [M'Duff, Castle-st. Holborn.] Dec. 23.
- SWAYNE, JOHN, Bristol, dealer, Feb. 15, Rum-mer, Bristol. [Hurd and Co. Temple; and Wi-gan, Bristol.] Jan. 4.
- SINCLAIR, JAMES, Brighton, bookbinder, Feb. 15, Old Ship, Brighton. [Garrison and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.; and Wellington, Brighton.] Jan. 4.
- SHOORIDGE, WM. Marden, Kent, farmer, Feb. 15. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.] Jan. 4.
- SIMPSON, CHAS. ST. Striford, Lancaster, nurse-remian, Feb. 19, Beg. Manchester. [Wood, Man-chester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] Jan. 8.
- SELLERS, HEN. Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spin-

- ner, Feb. 4, and 19, Thorn Inn, within Burnley. [Hard and Co. Temple; and Shaw, Burnley.] Jan. 8.
- ST. G. SMITH, THOS. DANIEL, Rotherhithe, cork-manufacturer, Feb. 1 and 26. [Edmond, Lincoln's Inn.] Jan. 15.
- SCOTT, JOHN, Fore-st. corn-dealer, Feb. 4. [Willis, Hatton-garden.] Jan. 15.
- SKINNER, SAM. Sharp's-bu. Rosemary-la. Town-hill stop-seller, Feb. 5, and Mar. 4. [Mills, New North-st. Red Lion-sq.] Jan. 22.
- THOMPSON, CHRIST. Halifax, York, watch-glass-cutter, Feb. 8. Cooper's Arms, Halifax. [2-bine and Co. Caernarthen-st. Bedford-sq.; and Settle, Halifax.] Dec. 28.
- TOWNSEND, WM. Sheffield, huddler, Feb. 12, Angel, Sheffield. [Capes, Holborn-co. Gray's Inn; and Harby, Sheffield.] Jan. 1.
- TYLOR, JAMES, Hedon, York, mariner, Feb. 16. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.] Jan. 8.
- THOMPSON, HEN. and Co. Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, wine-merchants, Feb. 26. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] Jan. 15.
- TWIDDY, GEO. Bread st. hill, oil and colourman, Feb. 8 and 26. [Jones, Size la. Queen-st.] Jan. 15.
- TRUSTRUM, JOSIAH, Great Guildford-st. Surrey, carpenter, Feb. 26. [Harmer, Hatton-garden.] Jan. 15.
- TYLER, JAS. Petworth, Surrey, spirit-merchant, Feb. 2, and March 4, Swan Inn, Petworth. [Tyler, Petworth, Sussex; and Williams and Co. Gray's Inn.] Jan. 22.
- WOOD, JOHN, Walsall, Stafford, factor, Feb. 12, Littleton Arms, Penkridge. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-sq.; and Helley, Walsall.] Jan. 1.
- WHITFIELD, WM. PROCTOR, Commercial-road, porter-merchant, Feb. 12. [Jacomb and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 1.
- WYNN, WM. Dean-st. Soho, watchmaker, Feb. 19. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row; and Lipscomb, Aylesford.] Jan. 8.
- WHEELER, HEN. sen. Blandford Forum, Dorset, butcher, Feb. 22. Crown, Blandford Forum. [Moore, Blandford; and Wilson and Co. Lincoln's Inn fields.] Jan. 11.
- WALTERS, S. East-la. Bermondsey, anchor-smith, Feb. 6 and 29. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] Jan. 15.
- WHITLEY, JOHN, Dabb, in Bingley, York, wroted spinner, Feb. 22; 24; and 29, Talbot, Bradford. [Faw and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden] and Harter, Bingley.] Jan. 14.
- WORRALL, WM. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 5, 7, and 29, at the Office of Mr. T. Marrow, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Marrow, Liverpool.] Jan. 18.
- WRATHELL, CHAS. CARLTON, Lancaster, dealer in coals, Feb. 8, 9, and Mar. 4, Royal Oak Inn, Lancaster. [Bell and Co. Bow Church yard; and Wilson and Higgin, Lancaster.] Jan. 22.
- WANT, JOHN, Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. surgeon, Feb. 8, and Mar. 4. [Phillips, King st. Covent-gar.] Jan. 22.
- WIRE, JOHN, Colchester, Essex, grocer, Feb. 7, 8, and Mar. 7, Fleece Inn, Colchester. [Forbes, Ely-place, Hullhorn; and Daniell and Co. Colchester.] Jan. 23.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1819, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1820.

- ADAMS, S. Walsall, Stafford, Jan. 21.
- Ansell, G. Carshalton, Surrey, Jan. 8.
- Acock, G. Birmingham, Feb. 12.
- Arboud, E. Manchester, Jan. 15.
- Haylde, G. Wakefield, York, Jan. 24.
- Burkinshaw, G. Howden, York, Jan. 19.
- Buck, C. Southwark, Jan. 15.
- Buckland, T. Langley, Buckingham, Jan. 25.
- Blackburn, W. and Co. City-rose, Jan. 22.
- Barnes, J. Chiswick, St. Bravels, Gloucester, Jan. 24.
- Buchanan, D. and Co. Liverpool Jan. 25.
- Brown, J. Springfield, Essex, Jan. 26.
- Blackburn, P. Bloomsbury sq. Jan. 29.
- Barnard, S. Southwark, Jan. 29.
- Broadbent, R. Manchester, Feb. 7.
- Balfour, J. Basinghall st. Jan. 22.
- Ind, H. M. and Co. Jeffry-sq. Feb. 1.
- Brown, S. and Co. St. Mary hill, Feb. 26.
- Beattie, G. Salford, Lancaster, Feb. 8.
- Berford, E. Brook's-mews, Feb. 5.
- Brooks, A. and Co. Long-la. Bermondsey, Jan. 29.
- Ballmer, J. City chambers, Bishopsgate-st. Feb. 15.
- Bishop, D. Blackfriars-road, Feb. 21.
- Blundell, M. B., and S. Holborn-bridge, Feb. 26.
- Cordingley, J. and Co. Lawrence-la. Jan. 15.
- Chapman, D. Faver-ham, Kent, Jan. 24.
- Cole, J. Plymouth, Feb. 8.
- Chesney, H. High Holborn, Jan. 25.
- Carr, W. Leek, Stafford, Jan. 28.
- Cameron, J. Manchester, Feb. 1.
- Corney, I. and R. London, Feb. 5.
- Calverley, R. Regworth, Leicester, Feb. 8.
- Chapman, J. Margate, Feb. 15.
- Collins, J. and W. Oxford, Feb. 12.
- Dawson, J. New Windsor, Bucks, Jan. 18.
- Dawe, J. Plymouth, Jan. 18.
- Dav, R. Doncaster, Jan. 18.
- Daniels, W. jun. Bishop Stortford, Herts, Jan. 15.
- Durrant, J. East Dereham, Norfolk, Jan. 22.
- Danson, G. and Co. Liverpool, Jan. 22.
- Devey, W. and C. Albion Coal Wharf, Christchurch, Surrey, Feb. 1.
- Devey, W. and F. Albion Coal Wharf, Surrey, Feb. 1.
- Devey, W. and J. Exchange, Feb. 1.
- Downer, H. Fleet st. Feb. 8.
- Down, B. Red Lion-sq. Feb. 12.
- Diana, G. jun. High-st. Southwark, Feb. 5.
- Eddison, T. Romford, Feb. 22.
- Fair, C. Liverpool, Jan. 27.
- Ford, R. T. jun. Cross, Somerset, Feb. 11.
- Gilpin, W. Vithers-st. Strand, Feb. 22.
- Greenway, J. Plymouth Dock, Dec. 27.
- Goodwin, W. Cambridge, Feb. 8.
- Gibson, R. jun. Monkwearmouth, Durham, Jan. 26.
- Gregory, J. D. Crown st. Finsbury sq. Jan. 18.
- Gilbert, H. and Co. Bridham, Devon, Jan. 26.
- Graham, A. Hastingdon, Lancaster, Jan. 29.
- Goutreux, J. Mincing la. Jan. 15.
- George, J. North Audley st. Westminster, Jan. 25.
- Girdley, T. Kingston upon-Hall, Feb. 8.
- Hall, E. Hulbrook, Derby, Jan. 19.
- Huxham, G. Black-hall, Devon, Jan. 26.
- Hockley, D. and Co. Brook-st. Holborn, Jan. 18.
- Halmshaw, J. and Co. Heckmondwike, York, Jan. 24.
- Holmes, T. and Co. Long-acre, Jan. 29.
- Hilbers, H. G. St. Mary-axe, Feb. 22.
- Hill, T. Leeds, Feb. 8.
- Hughes, T. Ludgate-st. Feb. 5.
- Hammham, M. King-st. West Smith-field, Feb. 12.
- Hinck, E. Abingdon, Berks, Feb. 10.
- Halls, J. Sawston, Cambridge, Feb. 7.
- Harvey, T. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Feb. 10.
- Hale, S. London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Feb. 19.
- Jefferey, J. Tenbridge, Kent, Jan. 18, and Feb. 8.
- Jones, J. and J. Leominster, Hereford, Jan. 10.
- Irwin, R. Stapleton, Cumberland, Jan. 24.
- Jones, J. Upper Brook st. Grosvenor-sq. Jan. 22.
- Kerrin, H. Thavie's Inn, Jan. 16.
- Lockwood, J. Strand, Kent, Jan. 18.
- Lamb, W. St. Paul's church-yard, Jan. 25.
- Lamb, J. Great James-st. Bedford-row, Jan. 25.
- Lamb, W. and T. Leeds, Feb. 5.
- Lever, J. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Feb. 8.
- Munt, J. and Co. Leadenhall-st. Jan. 22.
- Miller, R. Trunton, Somerset, Jan. 26.
- Mallinson, J. Birdseye, Feb. 9.
- Marden, W. N. Manchester and Salford, Feb. 9.
- Nutt, T. Manchester, Jan. 26.
- Nachbar, J. jun. New Kentford, Feb. 8.
- Neate, W. Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, Feb. 5.
- Nelson, W. deceased, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
- O'Neill, E. Liverpool, Jan. 21.
- Pim, T. B. Exweek, Devon, Jan. 22.
- Phillips, T. Bread-street-hill, Jan. 8.
- Peech, W. Chesterfield, Derby, Jan. 24.
- Peel, J. and Co. Fuzley, Stafford, Jan. 25.

Phillips, H. Carey st. Chancery-la. Feb. 19.
 Postgate, R. Great Brickfield, York, Feb. 8.
 Perks, J. Bristol, Feb. 14.
 Rumsford, R. W. Bartholomew-la. Jan. 29.
 Radcliffe, J. Swansea, Jan. 25.
 Richardby, J. Durham, Jan. 24.
 Richardson, W. J. Nicholas-la. Jan. 22.
 Russell, J. Palace Wharf, Lambeth, Jan. 13.
 Reddall, W. Liverpool, Jan. 24.
 Rees, E. J. Camomile-st. Jan. 20.
 Roose, J. Liverpool, Feb. 1 and 3.
 Rimmer, J. Liverpool, Feb. 14.
 Ranyard, J. Hackney, Lincoln, Feb. 17.
 Spruce, L. Hackney, Jan. 18.
 Sundius, C. Devonshire-sq. Jan. 20.
 Sumner, T. Preston, Lancaster, Jan. 29.
 Stokes, J. Liverpool, Feb. 7.
 Smart, J. Kingsgate-st. Holborn, Feb. 13.
 Sharp, C. Roultry, Feb. 12.
 Tootal, J. B. Minories, Jan. 1.
 Tatton, R. M. Newington, Surrey, Jan. 22.
 Tomlinson, W. Nottingham, Feb. 5.
 Taylor, J. East Smithfield, Feb. 5.

Thwaites, H. Bond co. Walbrook, and Red Lion-
 wharf, Upper Thames st. Jan. 25.
 Turner, W. Lind Colley, Donbigh, and Comber, A.
 Manchester, Feb. 8.
 Turlion, J. Liverpool, Feb. 18.
 Vhr, A. R. Great Prescott-st. Jan. 29.
 Webb, J. Manchester, Jan. 14.
 Warren, J. Crescent, Minories, Jan. 22.
 White, W. Chalford, Gloucester, Jan. 22.
 Woods, W. Houghton-st. Chancery-market, Jan. 27.
 Waddingham, J. Liverpool, Jan. 12.
 Walters, T. and Co. Portsmouth, Feb. 3.
 Winstanley, T. and Co. Liverpool, Feb. 5.
 Wild, J. Rochdale, Lancaster, Feb. 5.
 Walker, J. and Co. Aldermanbury, Jan. 29.
 Willett, T. Hurlston, Chester, Feb. 22.
 Woodroffe, J. Commercial-road, Feb. 2.
 White, W. Chalford, Gloucester, Feb. 14.
 Wall, J. Preston, Lancaster, Feb. 17.
 Williams, A. Brightelmston, Sussex, Feb. 23.
 Watson, M. A. Fareham, Southampton, Feb. 18.
 Yeatca, M. L. Exmouth, Devon, and Good, W. Brad-
 pole, Dorset, Jan. 27.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1819:

ANDREWS, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 23.
 Armsstrong, S. New Mills, Derby, Jan. 25.
 Armistage, J. Wakefield, York, Jan. 29.
 Bowman, H. H. Holywell-st. Strand, Jan. 15.
 Button, W. sen. and jun. Paternoster-row, Jan. 18.
 Bacon, R. jun. Aldersgate St. Jan. 21.
 Barker, J. Smallford, Essex, Jan. 22.
 Backhouse, J. Liverpool, Jan. 27.
 Backwell, L. N. Houghton, Huntingdon, Jan. 20.
 Booth, W. and Co. King's Head-co. Beech-st. Bar-
 bican, Feb. 5.
 Pickler, J. Newman-st. Oxford st. Feb. 8.
 Hampfield, J. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 12.
 Brookler, J. Oxford, Feb. 12.
 Bean, W. Blackman-st. Feb. 15.
 Crisp, C. Bristol, Jan. 18.
 Choppin, F. H. Winstone, Jan. 25.
 Candy, R. Froma Schwob, Jan. 29.
 Clementson, R. Market Bosworth, Leicester, Jan. 29.
 Colbourne, J. Pudding-la. Feb. 5.
 Cater, S. Watling-st. Feb. 8.
 Clerk, H. Birmingham, Feb. 12.
 Cullen, R. Russia-row, Milk-st. Feb. 12.
 Collins, J. Hampstead road, Feb. 12.
 Cousins, J. Charlton-st. Somers-town, Feb. 15.
 Devey, F. Albion Coal Wharf, Christ Church, Sur-
 rey, Jan. 12.
 Devey, J. Coal Exchange, Jan. 20.
 Evans, G. jun. High-st. Smithwick, Feb. 12.
 Fisher, R. Old Broad-st. Jan. 22.
 Fielder, J. Lamb's conduit-st. Jan. 22.
 Fisher, P. Bristol, Jan. 25.
 Lawell, T. Botolph-la. Jan. 29.
 Lawdington, W. Warwick-st. Feb. 1.
 Atamer, N. East-la. Bermondsey, Feb. 1.
 Fisher, G. Liverpool, Feb. 12.
 Glover, D. and J. Leeds, York, Jan. 15.
 Golding, T. J. Great St. Helen's, Feb. 8.
 Grog, K. Great Hermitage-st. Wapping, Feb. 8.
 Gzwen, J. Union-st. Somers-town, Feb. 12.
 Greaves, W. H. Philip-la. Feb. 15.
 Hall, J. Chatham, Kent, Jan. 15.
 Hart, A. Little Alie st. Goodman's-fields, Jan. 25.
 Hunt, R. and Co. Lombard-st. Jan. 25.
 Hyde, J. C. Union pl. New-road, Feb. 1.
 Hughes, W. Great Winchester-st. Feb. 1.
 Hancock, W. Buty St. Edmund's, Feb. 1.
 Hoffman, J. Mile-end-road, Feb. 1.
 Hartley, B. and W. Tadcaster, York, Feb. 2.
 Hancock, E. Y. and Co. Basinghall-st. Feb. 8.
 Hall, P. J. Liverpool, Feb. 12.
 Heath, H. Islington-road, Feb. 12.
 Holland, S. P. Worcester, Feb. 12.
 Hickson, W. New Bond-st. Feb. 12.
 Hardy, W. Manchester, Feb. 15.
 Hughes, T. Cheltenham, Feb. 15.
 Elm, J. Rochdale in Mirfield, York, Jan. 18.
 Jowitt, J. Hutton, Lancaster, Jan. 22.
 Jackson, J. Manchester, Jan. 22.
 Jeff, Sir J. Gloucester, Jan. 27.
 Jackson, J. Duke-st. Manchester-sq. Feb. 8.
 Kelly, M. Manchester-sq. Jan. 18.

Kilner, W. and J. Widdersfield, York, Feb. 5.
 Lyons, J. Lower Shadwell, Jan. 29.
 Panton, W. Colchester, Feb. 5.
 Lee, J. Bristol, Feb. 12.
 McNae, T. Queen's-sq. Jan. 15.
 Mullion, M. Liverpool, Jan. 19.
 Moss, A. High-st. Shadwell, Jan. 25.
 Morgan, W. and Co. Newport, Monmouth, Jan. 25.
 Mathie, W. Liverpool, Feb. 5.
 March, M. and Co. Gosport, Feb. 4.
 Mitchell, T. Commercial-road, Feb. 12.
 Mindus, T. jun. Little Carter-la. Feb. 15.
 Meredith, T. London st. Feb. 15.
 Nrdhy, W. Lamb's Conduit-st. Feb. 1.
 Ogilvy, W. F. Minories, Jan. 18.
 Orchard, London-terrace, Hockney-road, Jan. 29.
 Oswald, R. Beccles, Suffolk, Jan. 25.
 Pajler, T. Gymnastory, Hereford, Jan. 15.
 Powell, T. Liverpool, Jan. 21.
 Prattinton, W. Bewdley, Worcester, Jan. 22.
 Prest, W. and Co. Lawrence-Pountney-la. Jan. 29.
 Parker, G. New Shoreham, Sussex, Feb. 5.
 Penfold, J. West Tarring, Sussex, Feb. 8.
 Peet, W. Ironmonger la. Feb. 8.
 Roberts, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 25.
 Ratray, S. Lower Thyrpa-st. Feb. 1.
 Roberts, S. Row-bridge, Gloucester, Feb. 8.
 Savage, R. Upper North-pl. Gray's inn-la. Jan. 15.
 Saunders, J. Ridgeway-cms. Hereford, Jan. 15.
 Sproston, S. London, Jan. 25.
 Summers, T. Preston, Lancaster, Feb. 1.
 Shynp, J. Maldon, Essex, Feb. 5.
 Stead, M. Ludlow, Salop, Feb. 8.
 Stanley, G. Mulpin House, Catworth, York, Feb. 8.
 Smith, T. York, Feb. 8.
 Salfeld, W. Birmingham, Feb. 12.
 Shute, J. Gosport, Feb. 12.
 Satterthwaite, T. Liverpool, Feb. 12.
 Terry, R. Holborn-bridge, Jan. 12.
 Thomas, M. and W. Great Surrey-st. Black-Island
 road, Jan. 15.
 Todd, F. Great Winchester-st. Feb. 8.
 Thompson, T. Lancaster, Feb. 5.
 Tanner, E. St. Dunstan's-hill, Feb. 12.
 Thompson, R. Exeter-st. Strand, Feb. 12.
 Taylor, G. Bradford, York, Feb. 12.
 Wright, C. Strand, Jan. 22.
 Webb, A. Hammersmith, Jan. 25.
 Wrangle, J. Amwell, Herts, Jan. 27.
 Watts, W. Manchester, Feb. 1.
 Wellington, J. jun. Church, Somerset, Feb. 1.
 Wright, J. Doncaster, Feb. 1.
 Wright, J. Bermondsey, Feb. 1.
 Wilson, J. Old Broad st. Feb. 5.
 Wood, R. Hart-st. Bloomsbury-sq. Feb. 5.
 Watson, J. Ayre's Quay, Durham, Feb. 5.
 Wilson, I. Workson, Nottingham, Feb. 8.
 Wyatt, T. St. John's st. Smithfield, Feb. 12.
 White, B. Wood-st. Cheapside, Feb. 12.
 Wright, B. Birmingham, Feb. 12.
 Zimmie, J. Welbeck st. Cavendish-sq. Jan. 29.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1889, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

- Allen, J. jun. and Gibbon, T. Stratford, Essex, linen drapers.
 Annet, T. and Clark, J. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
 Ashtin, J. and Walton, R. Liverpool, veterinary-surgeons.
 Atkinson, J. and Atkinson, T. Bradford, Yorkshire merchants.
 Atkinson, T. and Cordukes, H. Kilham, surgeons.
 Astley, P. sen. Astley, M. and Astley, P. jun. Mumsford court.
 Arch, W. and Murray, J. J. Newington, Surrey, leather-sellers.
 Allen, J. and W. Queenhithe, chessmongers.
 Atkinson, R. and J. Lamb's passage, Chiswell st. dyers.
 Barrowes, W. Marchin, J. and Bradley, R. Birmingham, coal-dealers.
 Bundy, W. and Cary, J. and W. Sandy end, Fulham, flux breakers.
 Brown, W. and Howard, J. Manchester, ale, porter, and cider-dealers.
 Bours, H. and Sutton, J. Stoke Newington, carpenters.
 Bayley, C. and Wyndham, G. Shorter's-co. Throgmorton st. stock-brokers.
 Behrends, P. F. Rougemont, G. Behrends, G. and Rougemont, F. London, merchants.
 Benham, H. and Prentice, W. High st. Borough, ironmongers.
 Burrows, J. and Wheeler, W. Gloucester, linen-draper.
 Barrett, J. and J. jun. Bath, booksellers.
 Biddon, J. and Tuck, W. Great Tower-st. wine-merchants.
 Brown, J. and Bracegirdle, C. Congleton, Chester, silk throwsters.
 Bosfield, R. and G. High-st. Borough, drapers.
 Brett, W. and Holah, G. Stone, Stafford, grocers.
 Brown, H. and Campbell, J. Hedon, York, spirit-merchants.
 Boardman, M. and Whitby, W. Liverpool, linen-draper.
 Bird, W. and Mulla, W. Birmingham, blacksmiths.
 Baker, F. H. Baker, J. and Hearnden, S. Page's walk, Remondsey, dealers in hair.
 Brough, J. and Robinson, J. Nottingham, hoisiers.
 Butt, W. and Napier, J. Manchester, packers.
 Brown, S. and Ashcroft, T. Liverpool, ship brokers.
 Barber, C. and Drewry, G. Gainsborough, Lincoln, wharfingers.
 Brant, R. and De Lannoy, E. Cheapside, silkmen.
 Beardsworth, T. and Bradshaw, G. Blackburn, Lancaster, silversmiths.
 Bennett, B. and Austin, S. Union st. Southwark, butchers.
 Bellman, V. and Barton, J. Norton st. New road, plasterers.
 Bolland, T. and Empsall, T. Leeds, York, cloth-dressers.
 Bowen, J. W. and Tink, C. jun. Verulam-bu. attorneys.
 Court, H. and Willett, M. Wood-street, Cheapside, straw hat-manufacturers.
 Carrington, J. and Jackson, W. T. Newgate st. linen drapers.
 Chreos, B. and Huxley, C. R. Newgate-st. wholesale-glovers.
 Campbell, E. H. and Soisbie, B. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Cloughton, J. Walker, J. Bunting, J. and Cattrer, T. Chesterfield, spirit merchants.
 Chisman, F. Hill, T. Chisman, T. jun. and Richards, G. Birchin-la. insurance-brokers.
 Carter, W. and Edwards, J. Oxford, ironmongers.
 Colgan, J. and Barry, B. Broad-street-bu. merchants.
 Coates, J. Coates, J. and Albright, T. Ingleton, York, drapers.
 Clay, R. and Basing, J. Newbury, Berks, common-carriers.
 Creswell, T. sen. and Penn, S. Brighton, common-carriers.
 Clemitson, J. deceased, Clemitson, P. and James, J. Wormwood-st. Bishopsgate st. wholesale and dealers.
 Collins, J. and Rana, J. W. Coventry, surgeons.
 Clay, T. and R. ironmongers.
 Cardale, W. and Young, S. W. Gray's-inn, attorneys.
 Clegg, J. J., and T. Oldham, Lancaster, hat-manufacturers.
 Donkin, J. H. and Kingsford, K. Beeligh, Essex, millers.
 Dunsley, H. D. and Blain, H. Scot's-yard, Bush-la. merchants.
 Deacon, J. sen. Deacon, J. jun. and Davis, J. Piccadilly, upholsterers.
 Drake, P. and Bradford, R. Threadneedle-st. insurance-brokers.
 Dibble, J. and Green, G. York-st. Covent-garden, woollen-draper.
 Davis, N. and Holloway, W. H. Tower-st. brokers.
 Duncan, K. Fletcher, J. and Parsons, G. Liverpool, timber-merchants.
 Dobson, J. and Wood, J. Hunslet, York, maltsters.
 Dunsford, H. and Goodeve, J. jun. Penryn, Cornwall, brewers.
 Döflmann, H. and W. Berner's-st. wine merchants.
 Duncalle, J. Nock, T. and Lockley, F. Wolverhampton, Stafford, plumbers.
 Day, J. and Ivons, T. Coventry, riband-manufacturers.
 Dupuis, L. and Dupuis, L. F. Jermyn-st. Westminster, wax-chandlers.
 Elmsom, D. and Goldsmid, M. A. Fishbury-sq. diamond-merchants.
 Edridge, M. and T. Oxford-st. tailors-chandlers.
 Evans, M. and Lightwood, E. Birmingham, gun-barrel grinders.
 Fraser, J. M'Gillivray, W. M'Gillivray, S. and Fraser, J. jun. Suffolk-la. Cannon-st.
 Firth, J. and R. Netherthorpe, York, clothiers.
 Fisher, G. and R. L. and Kidd, E. Bristol, dry-salters.
 Flait, M. and Calvert, W. Turpin-la. Greenwich, chessmongers.
 Fletcher, J. sen. Fletcher, J. jun. and Fletcher, J. Ripley, Derby, brewers.
 Fortescue, W. and Barnett, J. St. John's-street, West Smithfield, surgeons.
 Foster, B. Gardner, R. and Foster, W. F. Deal, hoisiers.
 Feakenside, J. and Holgate, W. Lancaster, soap-hollers.
 Fernandes, J. L. and Dixon, J. Wakefield, Soko-Mills, corn-millers.
 Green, J. jun. and Barrow, T. Albion Mills, Manchester, cotton spinners.
 Goething, S. and Eve, J. Leadenhall st. hardware-men.
 George, P. jun. Murry, C. Pope, C. and George, A. Bristol, copper and iron-manufacturers.
 Green, C. and Ingfield, J. Winchester.
 Glennie, J. and Newnam, W. London Commercial Sale-rooms, brokers.
 Goudge, A. M'Lean, J. and Thrupp, W. H. Winchester-wharf, Bank-side, coal-merchants.
 Ganthorp, R. sen. and Ganthorp, J. Manchester, tailors.
 Greaves, J. B. and Barlow, W. Sainsbrook-court, Basinghall-street, Sheffield and Birmingham agents.
 Gibbon, J. and Gibbon, A. Wapping High-st. mast-makers.
 Gorer, H. and Creswell, T. Bishopsgate, fish-factors.
 Huduch, W. and Martin, G. Lanceland, Stafford, china manufacturers.

- Haslam, J. and T. Tong-with-Haulgh, Lancaster, bed-quilt-manufacturers.
- Harden, G. and Moon, R. Ripley, Surrey, lun-keepers.
- Higly, W. Arewater, T. and Barklamb, J. Corn-Exchange, corn-factors.
- Hobbs, W. and Way, S. Portsea, candle-manufacturers.
- Harrison, W. and Harrison, J. Devizes, printers.
- Hudson, T. and Colton, R. Fife-street-hill, salters.
- Hockins, C. and Bickerstaff, W. Wardour-st. Soho, japanners and gilders.
- Higginson, J. Bell, W. and Bell, R. Aldersgate-st. merchants.
- Hawley, J. Hawley, T. and Hawley, C. Strand, jewellers.
- Heap, R. and Sutton, D. Manchester, packers.
- Hill, J. Hill, J. and Hill, D. Whitechapel, grocers.
- Harrop, J. and Evans, J. Liverpool, wood- and makers.
- Hopkinson, G. and W. Nottingham, attornies.
- Hammond, M. and Smith, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, general-merchants.
- Hodges, E. sen. Hodges, E. jun. and Johnson, A. P. Insurance-brokers.
- Hughes, M. B. Hughes, S. Hughes, P. and Hughes, H. Dudley, Worcester, mercers.
- Hindell, J. and Hool, R. Thorp Willowby, York, victuallers.
- Howell, J. and Spurrier, W. Southampton, saddlers.
- Harvey, T. and Hurvey, J. Penzance, Cornwall, druggists and grocers.
- Hoare, F. and Hoare, J. Cirencester, Gloucester, wool staplers.
- Hopkins, M. E. and Petrie, B. B. Riches-co. Lime-st. brokers.
- Horsfall, W. and Wood, W. Bradford, York, wool-staplers.
- Hayne, J. and Blackmore, H. Lovell-co. Paternoster-row, straw-hat-manufacturers.
- Hadden, D. Hardisty, G. and Hardisty, W. Leeds, York, merchants.
- Hankes, W. Norwich; Sanders, S. Gainsborough, and Sanders, J. Derby, merchants.
- Hunter, J. Dobson, J. Young, J. Imbrie, J. and Dobson, T. Huddersbury, factors.
- Hutton, W. and Houghton, M. Birmingham, plateers.
- Higgins, S. and C. Westbromwich, Stafford, wheelwrights.
- Heathcote, E. and Elston, C. Warwick, music-vendors.
- Hawkes, T. Hawkes, G. W. Maloney, J. M. Wright, P. and Cox, W. C. Liverpool, merchants.
- Jackson, L. and Forbes, A. Watford, Herts, subsoil-matresses.
- Jarratt, J. Dawson, C. H. and Hardy, J. Lawmoor Iron-works, Yorkshire.
- Jeakins, J. and Love, J. Battle, Sussex, gunpowder-makers.
- Jefferys, M. and Davie, J. Salisbury, watch-makers.
- Johnson, R. and Billington, W. Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, tawners.
- Jessop, W. and Smith, T. Nag's-head-yard, Swallow-st. stable-keepers.
- Jordan, T. W. and Tuyen, J.
- Jones, J. and Gibbs, J. Birmingham, players.
- Johnson, E. E. and H. Insurance-brokers.
- Isaac, T. and Tebbiet, A. Watham, Essex, wholesale grocers.
- Keating, T. and Limington, S. St. Paul's-church-yard, chemists.
- Kight, T. and J. Putney, Surrey, tailors.
- Kirkham, J. and Booth, G. Orient, Stafford, drovers and dealers in cattle.
- Lane, J. and White, E. Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucester, bakers.
- Langstaff, G. and Knight, J. C. New Basinghall-st. Cripplegate, surgeons.
- Lucas, R. and B. Manchester, dry salters.
- Lomas, W. and Nightingale, J. Manchester, upholsterers.
- Lindgren, H. A. and Valley, S. Commercial-chambers, Minorca, ship-agents.
- Lacon, S. Huggins, V. and Lacon, T. H. Liverpool, iron-merchants.
- Leach, E. and Biggs, S. Bolsover-st. Mary-le-Bone, newsmen.
- Lewis, E. Cottrell, T. and Heyes, M. Macclesfield, straw-hat-manufacturers.
- Levland, R. and Challinor, C. Liverpool, merchants.
- Macnab, A. Middleton, C. S. Thomson, J. and Scott, D. Gibraltar.
- Mogridge, M. H. and Mogridge, G. Buntingham, japanned ware-manufacturers.
- Muckamore, W. and Walton, J. Old Barge-house Wharf, Black-friars, timber-merchants.
- Mond, T. W. Commercial-road, and Poole, W. St. George's in the East, sugar-brokers.
- Magar, R. Turner, B. jun. and Traer, W. Truro, Cornwall, tin smelters.
- Morgan, I. and Wright, G. Red-lion st. Clerkenwell, tea-urn-manufacturers.
- Milne, A. and Milne, R. Crompton, Lancaster, cotton-spinners.
- Mercer, M. Mercer, W. and Mercer, G. Basinghall-st. Blackwell-hall factors.
- Morgan, C. and Williams, D. Caernarvon, Aber-nies.
- Mauder, W. and Mauder, S. Exeter, boot and shoe makers.
- Mackinnon, J. and Williamson, T. Liverpool, corn-dealers.
- Marston, J. and Marston, W. Birmingham, plumbers.
- Metcalf, M. and Pullon, C. merchants.
- Myers, W. J. and Hardy, T. H. Liverpool, brokers.
- Neale, E. and Neale, B. Liverpool, milliners.
- Newcomb, J. sen. Newcomb, J. jun. and Newcomb, W. H. Little New-st. Shoe-lane, seal-makers.
- Orred, G. and Brooke, R. jun. Liverpool, solicitors.
- Overbury, A. Hart, S. and Overbury, J. Tetbury, Gloucester, clothiers.
- Oppenheimer, G. and Horwester, J. G. H. London.
- Parks, T. and Hetherington, D. Cheapside.
- Paynter, H. Hawke, W. and Hawke, J. Billiter st.
- Paynter, H. and Hawke, W. Cheapside.
- Phillips, J. Jay, J. and Mayhew, T. Old Bond-st. music sellers.
- Player, E. and J. B. and Keen, J. Bristol, wine-merchants.
- Parr, J. and Lloyd, J. Talbot lane.
- Powell, J. and Biggs, H. Old Gravel-lane, tallow-chandlers.
- Palmer, J. Steele, J. and Younghusband, W. Liverpool, nautical-stationers.
- Pinkerton, J. and Allen, J. Kidwelly, Caermarthen-shire, engineers.
- Pryn, W. and Durne, W. Birmingham, hop-merchants.
- Phillips, J. F. and Lowe, W. H. Newport, Monmouth, drapers.
- Renshaw, J. and J. Ridings, York, clothiers.
- Reynolds, B. Reynolds, S. and Reynolds, H. Snow's-fields, Southwark, varnish-manufacturers.
- Richardson, H. and Richardson, J. Gauris, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, potters.
- Russell, S. and Ruggs, J. H. U. Cross-st. Newington, Surrey.
- Rawlings, J. deceased, Cooke, J. and Pope, J. Frome, fullers and dressers.
- Ratton, J. L. and Joly, F. general merchants.
- Richardson, J. and Martin, C. Stockton, Durham, wharfingers.
- Redpath, C. and Yates, W. Upper Cleveland st. New road, St. Pancras, plumbers.
- Rowland, T. Wood, T. and Anderson, W. Arandel-st. Panton sq. tailors.
- Reynolds, J. Watkins, W. B. and Garston, T. T. London, merchants.
- Roscoe, W. Clarke, J. Wardell, W. and Roscoe, W. S. Liverpool, bankers.
- Reiffenstein, J. C. and Robinson, J. London, merchants.
- Smith, J. and Munn, G. Southwark, hop-merchants.
- Savery, J. Townood, W. Yerbury, J. Savery, G. and Townood, W. jun. Bristol, bankers.
- Smith, C. Warner, P. and Hardy, W. deceased, Piccadilly, superfine colour-manufacturers.
- Stephens, W. and Rogers, J. E. London-road, Southwark, linen-draper.
- Stable, D. and Baldwin, F. Wood-st. Cheapside, druggists.
- Spilling, S. and Eyre, D. Sheffield, white-metal-manufacturers.
- Soames, N. sen. and Soames, M. jun. Ludgate-st. book-makers.
- Starkey, A. and Southam, F. Manchester, corn-dealers.
- Stevens, J. and Haywood, G. Birmingham, wine-merchants.
- Smith, C. Beade, T. S. R. Hirst, W. Croxther, G. T., and D. Churwell, York, cloth-manufacturers.

- Sharpus, R. and Martin, W. Berkeley-sq. china, glass, and earthenware-dealers.
 Smith, E. Dawson, S. and Bywater, J. Liverpool, opticians.
 Scott, J. and Machell, R. Gomersall, York, wool-dealers.
 Smalley, S. Newton, S. Lyon, J. and Clegg, S. J. Sherman, J. S. Prowse, J. S. and Holland, J. Lime-street, ship-brokers.
 Sugden, R. and Dotimes, J. A. Lower Thames-st. brokers.
 Shute, H. and Sidane, J. Wellingborough, Northampton, lace-manufacturers.
 Schulze, F. G. and Dean, J. Poland-st. printers.
 Smith, J. R. and Croft, J. George-st. surgeons.
 Scudder, J. H. Tiven, J. and Jordan, T. W., George-st. Whitechapel, steam-bollers.
 Scott, J. and Hicks, H. Scott's-wharf, Bank-side, timber-merchants.
 Thompson, H. and Monkhouse, J. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchants.
 Thomas, C. Thomas, C. deceased, and Dutton, S. Aldermansbury, woollen-manufacturers and drapers.
 Thompson, J. and Oram, W. Leman-st. Goodman's-fields, attorneys.
 Tylor, J. and Bradbury, J. Heathcock-co. Strand, working-cutlers.
 Thialcke, F. Moxon, W. and Ntut, A. E. London.
 Tidmus, J. S. and C. Bishopgate-st. drapers.
 Story, F. W. and Fryer, J. R. York, proctors.
 Thompson, J. and Strickland, G. Old Change, ware-housemen.
 Troubeck, W. and Ballie, J. Liverpool, merchants.
 Turner, J. Glossop, W. and Roberts, J. Musbrough, York, iron-founders.
 Tunstall, A. Wilkinson, P. and Tims, T. Silver-st. Golden-sq. curriers.
 Tipton, J. B. Sankey, R. Roskell, G. Williamson, W. and Alsop, G. Flint, lead-merchants.
 Vallance, J., P., and J. Brighelminton, Sussex, maltsters.
 Venning, W. and Stephens, G. Brighton, coal-merchants.
 Upjohn, R. and Scowarth, G. basket-makers.
 Wright, E. and Allen, W. Manchester.
 Wilson, J. Waugh, G. and Womersley, D. Aldersgate-st. hat manufacturers.
 Whitehouse, J. and Harris, W. Birmingham, printers and pattern-card-makers.
 Whitehouse, W. and Galan, J. Liverpool, merchants.
 Wood, W. and Lutas, R. H. Cheltenham, surgeons.
 Williams, A. and E. West-sq. Seven Dials, fish-mongers.
 Watson, A. Crabtree, J. Nuttall, G. Heyworth, O., J., & Co. and J. Rio de Janeiro and England.
 Ward, C. and Holland, P. W. High-st. southwark, stationers.
 Whitaker, W. and Fearnley, C. Copthall-co. ship-brokers.
 Walker, J. and Walker, R. White's yard, Rosemary-lane, wheelwrights.
 Wilkins, C. and Ancrum, W. Twerton, Somerset, clothiers.
 Woodhouse, R. Bishop, W. and Cooper, T. Bath, innholders.
 Wilson, H. and Richardson, J. Bath, linen drapers.
 Watkins, W. H. and Meritt, H. Wood-st. Church-side, dry-salters.
 Wait, W. and Lafosse, P. Windmill-la. Brentford, British wine manufacturers.
 Yates, W. and Sibley, D. Wigmore-st. Cavendish-sq. chemists.
 Yates, G. and Crompton, W. Bolton-le Moors, Lancaster, bleachers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from Vol. LXXVI. page 562.)

- JOHN SINCLAIR**, of Edinburgh, Manufacturer; for an improvement in the manufacture of shawls, plaids, scarfs, handkerchiefs, brown-papers, and other articles into which coloured threads are wrought into flowers and other fancy figures in the process of weaving, whether the said articles are made of silk, cotton, worsted, lint, hemp, or other materials, or mixtures thereof. Dated November 18, 1819.
- HENRY TRITTON**, of Battersan, Surrey, Esq.; for a new method of producing rotatory motion. Dated December 4, 1819.
- JAMES HICKSON**, of Gilmere-place, Edinburgh, Lapidary; for an improvement or improvements in communicating power to machinery by water, spirits of wine, quicksilver, oil, or fluids; which improvement or improvements are applicable to other useful purposes. Dated December 4, 1819.
- HENRY CONSTANTINE JENNINGS**, of Carleton-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Gentleman; for an improved substitute for pitch. Dated December 4, 1819.
- SAMUEL LAMBERT**, of Printer's-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, Laceman; for an improved water-wheel applicable to mills and navigable bodies. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. Dated December 4, 1819.
- WILLIAM PENILLADE**, of Mortimer-street, Lincoln's-square, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Chieftain; for an improved mechanical apparatus for drying, or machine invented by him to be employed in drying, or for the preservation and remedy of the skin and the shape of the trunk of body. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. Dated December 4, 1819.
- T. CHESTERFIELD**, of Cross-street, Chelmsford, Essex, Baronet; for certain improvements in the manufacture of Bank-note paper, for Carter, W. and Edwards, engravers. Dated December 4, 1819.
- JOHN GARR**, of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, Esq.; for an improvement in the Royal Navy; for a substitute for anchors, which he intends to denominate a Block Anchor. Dated December 4, 1819.
- WILLIAM CARTER**, of Grove-place, Paddington, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the manufacture of measures of capacity. Dated December 9, 1819.
- JAMES LEE**, late of Old Ford, Middlesex, but now of Alerton, Surrey, Gentleman; for certain machinery and process for breaking, cleaving, and preparing flax and hemp for use, and which is also applicable to other vegetable fibrous substances. Dated December 13, 1819.
- JAMES WOOD**, of New Compton-street, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Musical Instrument Maker; for an improvement in the formation and position of the long keys, B natural and C sharp, used upon the musical instrument commonly called the clarinet, for the more easily fingering of the same. Dated December 15, 1819.
- APSBY PELLATT**, Junior, of St. Paul's-church-yard, London, Gentleman; for an invention for encasing into glass vessels and utensils, white or other coloured, painted or otherwise ornamented figures, arms, crests, cyphers, and any other ornaments made of composition metal, or any other suitable material. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated December 18, 1819.
- THOMAS DEHANY HALL**, of Park-place, Regent's-park, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Esquire; for an improved method of dyeing cloth and other substances, and of preparing dyes for that purpose. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated December 18, 1819.
- JAMES HENRY LEWIS**, No. 104, High Holborn, Middlesex, Professor of Stereography; for an improvement or substitute for, or addition to, pens as usually employed in the art of writing, which he denominates Calligraphic Fountain Pens. Dated December 20, 1819.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1819	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1820	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Dec. 25	29.22	30	W	Fair	Dec. 10	30.33	23	NE	Fair
26	29.28	28	NW	Ditto	11	29.79	28	SW	Snow
27	29.29	30	NE	Ditto	12	29.98	28	E	Ditto
28	29.24	34	NE	Ditto	13	30.04	19	SW	Foggy
29	29.48	28	N	Ditto	14	30.11	25	E	Fair
30	29.35	26	S	Ditto	15	29.70	12	SW	Foggy
31	29.16	27	S	Ditto	16	29.57	24	SW	Fair
1820					17	29.48	32	SW	Cloudy
Jan. 1	29.29	21	SW	Foggy	18	29.25	30	NE	Snow
2	29.40	30	S	Fair	19	28.76	48	SW	Rain
3	29.77	33	N	Snow	20	28.44	30	N	Fair
4	29.88	26	SW	Foggy	21	29.03	37	SW	Snow
5	30.06	21	SW	Ditto	22	29.93	25	N	Fair
6	30.02	28	SW	Fair	23	29.98	22	S	Ditto
7	30.18	34	E	Ditto	24	29.69	29	SW	Ditto
8	30.43	26	NE	Ditto	25	29.32	43	S	Cloudy
9	30.08	25	NNE	Snow	26	29.31	45	WSW	Ditto

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

COTTON.—There has been a speculative inquiry after Bengal Cotton, of which about 800 bags have been sold to bond at 6½d. and 7d. fair shipping quality; very ordinary realized 6½d. Several parcels of Surat Cotton are offering, we believe to meet the prompt day at the India-house, 11th inst.; they could be purchased, we believe, ½d. to ¾d. per lb. under the last sale of prices, but there appears to be no buyers; 40 bags fair quality sold 8½d. for home consumption. The Cotton market has otherwise been without interest; no sales of American, Brazil, or West India descriptions were reported.

COFFEE.—By public sale last, which establishes the market prices, Jamaica descriptions sold 1s. to 2s. under the rates by private contract; the Cuba and Brazil Coffee nearly supported the previous prices; Demerara and Dominica Coffee sold 3s. to 5s. lower; very extensive parcels of good ordinary Jamaica sold 127s. and 127s. 6d., fine ordinary 131s. and 131s. 6d.; middling Demerara taken in at 134s. 6d., good middling sold 148s. and 148s. 6d.; middling Dominica sold 135s. to 140s.; fair quality Cuba and Brazil sold at 131s. Generally the result of the sale was favourable for the Coffee market; the quantity brought forward was very considerable. The speculators had previously completed their purchases; there were of course no export orders, and being the dull season of the year for home consumption and the general trade of the country, it was fully expected that a considerable reduction would take place, or that a small proportion would be sold; the whole nearly was disposed of, and the prices and demand improved towards the conclusion of the sale.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades considerably revived last week; there was more business doing than for a length of time preceding; the purchases made were with the calculation that so great a depression has taken place in Sugars, that it was improbable that any further reduction would be submitted to, and particularly as the prices are now below a medium rate, and under what the planter can bring them to market with a fair remunerating profit; the buyers, however, purchased on very advantageous terms, on account of the late languid market; good brown Sugars being taken at 53s., and very low dry brown at 52s.

This forenoon there was evidently a great disposition amongst the buyers to purchase, but as a public sale had been advertised, they waited the event in the anticipation that a reduction would be submitted to. The public sale consisted of 222 hhds. St. Lucia Sugars, of a fair quality; the first lot, common brown, sold at 55s.; but as the sale proceeded, both the demand and the prices improved, and the whole sold freely 55s. to 61s., forming a fair criterion of the market, which may be stated 6d. to 1s. per cwt. higher than the previous prices by private contract, and there is every appearance of a further improvement.

In the Refined market there were few purchases made to any extent, yet there were more inquiries and the appearance of a reviving trade. Molasses steady.

By public sale, 118 chests and boxes Bahia Sugar were brought forward; the white went off freely, 2s. 10½s. higher; the inferior and brown much about the late prices; ordinary to middling white 41s. to 43s.; brown 27s. to 29s. 6d.

94 WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, [Jan.
FROM THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1819, TO THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1820, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Dec. 15 to 22	Dec. 22 to Jan. 3	Jan. 3 to 10	Jan. 10 to 17	Jan. 17 to 24
BREAD, per quarter	0 11 1/2	11 1/2	0 11	0 11	0 11 1/2
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
Seconds.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
Scotch.....	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0
Malt.....	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0	30 0 a 60 0
Pollard.....	20 0 a 24 0	20 0 a 24 0	20 0 a 24 0	20 0 a 24 0	20 0 a 24 0
Bran.....	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0
White.....	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Tares.....	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0
Turkeys, Round.....	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0
Cinque Foll.....	39 0 a 70 0	39 0 a 70 0	39 0 a 70 0	39 0 a 70 0	39 0 a 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	63 0 a 102 0	63 0 a 102 0	63 0 a 102 0	63 0 a 102 0	63 0 a 102 0
White.....	56 0 a 100 0	56 0 a 100 0	56 0 a 100 0	56 0 a 100 0	56 0 a 100 0
Trefle.....	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0
Rape Seed, per fat.....	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	16 10 a 0 0	16 10 a 0 0	16 10 a 0 0	16 10 a 0 0	16 10 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	8 0 a 13 6	8 0 a 13 6	8 0 a 13 6	8 0 a 13 6	8 0 a 13 6
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Champions.....	3 10 a 4 0	3 10 a 4 0	3 10 a 4 0	3 10 a 4 0	3 10 a 4 0
Beef.....	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Mutton.....	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
Pork.....	4 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 7 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	85 0 a 88 0	85 0 a 88 0	85 0 a 88 0	85 0 a 88 0	85 0 a 88 0
Carlow.....	86 0 a 100 0	86 0 a 100 0	86 0 a 100 0	86 0 a 100 0	86 0 a 100 0
Dutch.....	110 0 a 114 0	110 0 a 114 0	110 0 a 114 0	110 0 a 114 0	110 0 a 114 0
York, per skm.....	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0
Cambridge.....	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0
Dorset.....	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0	86 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
Ditto, New.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0
Gloucester, doubled.....	70 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0
Ditto, single.....	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0
Dutch.....	78 0 a 84 0	78 0 a 84 0	78 0 a 84 0	78 0 a 84 0	78 0 a 84 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	8 0 a 8 4	8 0 a 8 4	8 0 a 8 4	8 0 a 8 4	8 0 a 8 4
Irish.....	7 6 a 7 8	7 6 a 7 8	7 6 a 7 8	7 6 a 7 8	7 6 a 7 8
York, per cwt.....	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	105 0 a 0 0	105 0 a 0 0	105 0 a 0 0	105 0 a 0 0	105 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	3 3 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 4 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	98 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	98 0
Ditto, Curded.....	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Starch.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	39 3 a 47 0	34 0 a 43 6	34 0 a 43 6	34 0 a 43 6	34 0 a 43 6
Ditto, Sunderland.....	41 0 a 47 0	34 0 a 44 0	34 0 a 44 0	34 0 a 44 0	41 6 a 0 0
Hops, in bags.....	2 16 a 4 13	2 16 a 4 0	2 16 a 4 0	2 16 a 4 0	2 16 a 4 0
Kent.....	2 16 a 3 13	2 16 a 3 10	2 16 a 3 10	2 16 a 3 10	2 16 a 3 10
Hay.....	4 16 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 16 0
St James's.....	1 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clover.....	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Straw.....	4 17 6	3 19 0	3 19 0	3 19 0	3 19 0
Smithfield.....	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
Clover.....	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 10 0
Straw.....	4 7 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 12 0
Whitechapel.....	6 6 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6
Clover.....	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 6
Straw.....					

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Dec. 18.	Ending Dec. 25.	Ending Dec. 31.	Ending Jan. 8.	Ending Jan. 15.
WHEAT.....	67 3	66 11	66 8	65 9	64 9
RYE.....	37 3	00 0	36 0	36 8	00 0
BARLEY.....	36 10	35 3	36 0	33 3	39 3
OATS.....	26 4	26 3	26 3	23 3	25 4
BEANS.....	43 1	43 2	42 0	42 0	41 10
PEAS.....	38 11	31 2	49 4	48 3	47 2
OATMEAL.....	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Jan. 29, 1820, is, Wheat, 65s. 10d. | Rye, 40s. 8d. | Barley, 34s. 1d. | Oats, 23s. 6d. | Beans, 44s. 3d. | Peas, 47s. 6d. | Oatmeal, 25s. 10d.

AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 140 lbs. Scotch Measure, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Dec. 1819, from the London Gazette, of Saturday, Dec. 26, 1819, is, Wheat, 54 6 | Rye, 37s. 0d. | Barley, 28s. 6d. | Oats, 21s. 11d. | Beans, 35s. 3d. | Peas, 33s. 2d. | Oatmeal, 18s. 0d. | Boll, of 140 lbs.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain, Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

Dec. 22, 1819s. 31d. per cwt. | Dec. 29, 1819s. 34s. 0d. per cwt. | Jan. 5, 1820, 1819s. 34s. 31d. per cwt. | Jan. 12,

1820s. 36s. 8d. per cwt. | Jan. 19, 1820s. 34s. 2d. per cwt.

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. Jan. 21st, 1820.

Shares of	Price per Share	Div. received per Ann.	Shares of	Price per Share	Div. received per Ann.
Ashton and Oldham Canal	65	10	Wibbench	100	10
Birmingham (divided)	95	30	Wiley and Eslington	145	10
Bolton and Bury	100	10	Bristol Dock Notes	145	10
Chesterfield	100	10	Commercial Dock	100	10
Coventry	100	10	East India	100	10
Derby	100	10	London	100	10
Elle-mere and Chester	138	10	West India	100	10
Erewash	100	10	Southwark Bridge	100	10
Gloucester and Berkeley, Old	100	10	Vauxhall	100	10
Share	48	10	Waterloo	100	10
Grand Junction	100	10	Commercial Road	100	10
Grand Surrey	100	10	Ditto East India Branch	100	10
Grand Union	100	10	East London Water-Works	100	10
Do. Loan	151	10	Grand Junction	100	10
Grantham	100	10	Liverpool Docks	100	10
Leeds and Liverpool	100	10	London Bridge	100	10
Liverpool	100	10	Birmingham Fire and Life	100	10
Loughborough	100	10	Insurance	100	10
Melton Mowbray	100	10	Albion	100	10
Mercy and Irwell	100	10	Bath	100	10
Monmouthshire	100	10	County	100	10
Nuthrop	100	10	Eagle	100	10
Oxford	100	10	Globe	100	10
Portsmouth and Arundel	100	10	Imperial	100	10
Regent's	100	10	London Fire	100	10
Shrewsbury	100	10	London Ship	100	10
Shropshire	100	10	Royal Exchange	100	10
Somerset Coal	100	10	Union	100	10
Ditto Lark Fund	100	10	Gas Light and Coke (Chart.	100	10
Staffordsh. & Worcestershire	100	10	Comp.)	100	10
Stourbridge	100	10	City Gas Light Company	100	10
Taunton	100	10	London Institution	100	10
Thames and Severn, New	100	10	Surrey	100	10
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	100	10	Auction Mart	100	10
Trunk	100	10	British Copper Company	100	10
Warwick and Birmingham	100	10	Margate Pier	100	10
Warwick and Napton	100	10			

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 77 and under 78.	
single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock 4 17 0	average-rate 100l. money 7 3 8
40	7 18 7
45	8 9 0
50	8 18 3
55	9 14 1
60	10 16 3
65	12 7 3
70	14 16 3
75 and upwards	18 14 10

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Dec. 28, 1819, to Jan. 25, 1820, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. f.	11-19 a 11-18	Barcelona	144 a 54
Ditto at sight	11-19 a 11-18	Serille	95 a 54
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	14-0 a 11-19	Gibraltar	30
Antwerp, ex money	10-2 a 19-1	Lisbon	474 a 475
Hamburg & U	36-2 a 35-0	Genoa	442 a 443
Alona & U	36-3 a 35-1	Venice Italian Liv.	37-30
Paris, 3 day's sight	25-15 a 24-05	Malta	45
Ditto, 2 Usance	25-45 a 25-25	Naples	384 a 385
Bordeaux, ditto	25-45 a 25-25	Palermo per oz.	116d.
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	151 a 151	Lisbon	44
Vienna, Ef. & m. Nov.	10-5 a 10-2	Oporto	32
Triest ditto	10-04	Rio Janeiro	56 a 54
Madrid	351 a 348	Bahia	36 a 37
Cadiz, effective	351 a 348	Dublin	116
Bilboa, effective	351 a 348	Cork	116

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	Of. Os. Od. a 3l. 17s. 19d.	New Dollars	Of. 5s. Of. a Of. Os. Od.
Foreign Gold in Bars	3l. 17s. 10d. a Of. Os. Od.	Silver in Bars, Standard	Of. 5s. Od. a Of. Os. Od.
New Doubloons	Of. Os. Od. a 3l. 17s. 19d.	New Louis, each	Of. 5s. Od. a Of. Os. Od.

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM DECEMBER 29, 1819, TO JANUARY 25, 1820, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consol.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Omnium.	India Stock.	So. Sea Old So. Stock.	So. Sea New So. Stock.	4 per Ct. Ind. Mon.	2 1/2 Er Day Ex. Bills. for Acct.	Cons.
20-217	66 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
21-218	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
22-219	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
23-220	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
24-221	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
25-222	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
26-223	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
27-224	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
28-225	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
29-226	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
30-227	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
31-228	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
1-229	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
2-230	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
3-231	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
4-232	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
5-233	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
6-234	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
7-235	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
8-236	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
9-237	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
10-238	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
11-239	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
12-240	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
13-241	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
14-242	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
15-243	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
16-244	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
17-245	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
18-246	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
19-247	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
20-248	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
21-249	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
22-250	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
23-251	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
24-252	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2
25-253	67 1/2	7 1/2	75 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	17 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					2 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2

All Exchange Bills dated in the Months of June and July, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.
The above Table contains the Highest and Lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1719, published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by
JAMES WETVENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
 On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR FEBRUARY, 1820.

[Embellished with a Portrait of His late Majesty, KING GEORGE THE THIRD.]

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. Feb. 1820.

SEASON, 1819—20.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners; Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Purasers, Time of coming afloat, Sailing, &c.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purasers.	To be afloat.	To be in the Dock.	When sailed.
Thomas Coutts	1354		S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	Hugh B. Aske	Fred. Madan	Arth. Vincent	Seron, Simoons	Wm. Maltman	1819.	1819.	1820.
Earl of Inglewood	1417	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Jas. Jamieson	John Smith	Philip Baylis	Alex. Bell	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Armet	Wm. Bruce	19 Oct.	18 Dec.	1 Jan.
Warren Hastings	1000		Hen. M. Samsom	Thos. Larkins	T. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Rob. Murray	T. Collingwood			
Thames	1300		Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff	He H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godein	Edw. King			
London	1352	St. Hel. Bent.	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	Don. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
Alea	918	Pearls, & Chi	Henry Bonham	F. F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	Robt. Rhind	S. F. MacLean	J. Gibborne	Jas. G. Hodges	Jas. Gardner			
Astell	928	Living. & China	George Gouch	John A. Drummond	Wm. Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thos. Welsh	John Spott	W. S. Thompson	Wm. L. Graves			
Castle Huntly	1200		John Paterson	John A. Drummond	Thos. Duakin	Wm. Haylett	W. Titchburn	G. C. Kennedy	John C. Campbell	Hen. Wright			
Canning	1456	St. Hel. Bomb.	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glaspoole	W. B. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	J. Griffiths	Rob. Simmons	Saml. Jas. Lee			
Lady Melville	1200	& China	Sir R. Wigram	John Stewart	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boulton	Wm. Lewis	D. Cannan, Jun.	Step. H. Ayers			
Dunira	1225		Geo. Palmer	M. Hamilton	Chas. Barber	John Slutt	J. C. Whiteman	John Douglas	And. Kilshe	Thos. Appach			
Marquis of Huntly	1200	Bomb. & China	J. Mac Taggart	Don. MacLeod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniel	John Leach	Thos. M. Adney	John Simpson	John Reid			
Prince Regent	953		Henry Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Bates	Thos. Baker	Hen. Bon. Bax	K. Pearce	Wm. Falconer	Wm. B. Smiley			
Duke of York	1327	Mad. & China	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	J. Shepherd	J. Crimshaw	H. L. Thomas	John Orr	Wm. Lang	Thos. Hackett			
Winchelsea	1331		Robt. Williams	Sam. Lytle	Henry Ager	T. Williams	H. L. Stone	John Orr	Fred. Fowler	Thos. Hackett			
Buckinghamshire	1309	St. Hel. & China	Company's Ship	Fred. Adams	Jas. Head	Wm. Bud	J. S. Duiman	John Mantley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
Princess Amelia	1300	St. Hel. & China	Robt. Williams	Nath. Turner	Jas. Kellaway	Wm. Picham	Ambl. Rivers	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
Orwell	1315	St. Hel. & China	Mal. Jacke	Thos. Sandys	T. W. Andrews	Wm. Lindsay	Chas. Penny	H. B. Avarne	Nath. Grant	Chris. Fearon			
Scalby Castle	1312		Company's Ship	J. B. Solihby	F. W. Brown	Robert Lewis	Jas. Murdoch	Patrick Burt	Wm. Brimmer	W. De Charrie			
Marchioness of Ely	952	China	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robt. Chubbard	H. Stenndale	Chas. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Agnell	Jam. Halliday	Wm. Harper			
General Hewitt	891		Company's Ship	James Pearson	D. R. Newall	Rees Thomas	John Hillman	Wm. P. Agnell	John M. Bennett	Wm. Millett			
Lady Campbell	684		John Innes	Thos. Maupis	John Jones	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow	Benj. Bailey	Edw. Turner	Jos. Salter			

Feb. 26th, 1820.



His Most Excellent Majesty
King George the Third

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1820.

DECEASE

OF

His late Majesty

King George the Third.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM A MODEL, BY HUNTER,
IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD SIDMOUTH.]

AND ACCESSION OF HIS PRESENT MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

“YES, WE HAVE LOST A FATHER!
THE GREATEST BLESSING HEAVEN BESTOWS ON MORTALS,
AND SELDOM FOUND AMIDST THESE WILDS OF TIME,
A GOOD, A VIRTUOUS KING!”

Sol occubuit, sed Nox nulla secuta est!

IT is again our mournful, and melancholy duty, to announce the ravages of Death in the Family of our Britain's Sovereignty; and it is with feelings deeply impressed by the awful visitation of this double bereavement, that we now record our venerable King's decease, and the succession of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Throne of his mighty ancestors.

His late most gracious Majesty, King George III. expired on Saturday evening, January the 29th, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock; and thus has terminated a course of personal suffering, long and affectionately deplored by every honest Englishman. The disease of the Royal Patient was some years ago pronounced to be incurable, as it was in its nature terrible; and his escape from that dreary prison house of the soul, of which no sane mind can fully understand the horrors, was open to him no otherwise than through the gates of death. This ought to be a motive for unfeigned

thankfulness to Heaven that our late beloved Sovereign has been released from the torments of a distracted spirit, and from the agonies of a lingering dissolution. But God ordained, that general reasoning should prove powerless against the emotions of involuntary grief. Although the time to weep for a virtuous man is not so properly when he ceases to exist, as when his existence ceases to be a source of comfort to himself, or of usefulness to others, yet will our late Monarch's actual death be deeply and universally lamented, and we shall indeed pity that individual amongst our countrymen who will not feel a sentiment of ungovernable sorrow, when we announce to him that *GEORGE THE THIRD* is no more! Buried as he long had been from the eyes of all mankind,—unable as he was, unquestionably, to protect the interests of the State by his counsels, or those of religion and good morals by his virtues,—though “he dwelt in darkness, and in the shadow of death,” he yet held a real empire in the recesses of every English heart, and has never until this melancholy moment been irrevocably lost to the grateful love, the hopes, the sympathies, and the prayers of his affectionate and loyal people.

By those of the King's subjects who were conversant with history, or could draw comparisons between living Princes, our late Sovereign was esteemed for the happy influence of his brave and upright character on the security and prosperity even of this free state: but it was the exemplary beauty of his private life that endeared him to the bulk of the nation. The people of England, of all classes, had a familiar knowledge for many years of his simple tastes, his useful habits, his temperate indulgences—his cheerful, kind, and unassuming manners,—his faithful fulfilment of every social obligation, his attachment to his domestic duties as an husband and a father, his assiduous discharge of the functions of sovereignty, his unostentatious munificence to the wretched, his zeal for religion, and his piety to God.

All of us—except the very old, who have ceased to mingle in the affairs, or to lead the feelings of society—were born beneath the sceptre of *GEORGE THE THIRD*. The whole people of this country, with still fewer exceptions, were formed and educated since he began to govern. His name and his image have identified themselves with our earliest remembrances, and made part of our happiest associations. From tradition only had we any knowledge of the times which preceded him. He was an heir-loom handed down to us from antiquity. He was the great, the living,—almost the sole remnant of our beloved forefathers,—of that hallowed generation of parents and instructors, who had given us life, and fostered our infancy, and sowed in our youthful minds the seeds of loyalty, and piety,—and truth, and honour. To us, the offspring of his reign, therefore, the death of our aged monarch is as if the paternal roof had fallen in, and left our chambers desolate. To other nations, the near and watchful observers of England, it will be as if some towering rock, hoary with time, and hardened by the tempest—some land-mark immemorial, had sunk into the earth, and changed the bearings of the whole visible horizon.

The late reign embraces the history of the human race for more than half a century. The wars, the treaties, the triumphs, and the defeats of

England, were felt by every people, whether civilized or savage, throughout the inhabited world. The peace of 1763 gave North America to Great Britain, laid the foundations of the war through which she lost it, and by the peace of 1763 she gave it up for ever. Under the guidance of GEORGE III. she held fast by the laws and religion of her ancestors, and escaped the earthquake of the French revolution, on the brink of which she stood. She gained an empire in the heart of Asia more extensive than that which had been torn from her in the west—far, very far beyond it in wealth and population,—more abundant in all things but spirit, and enterprise, and capacity of progressive greatness. The mass of our maritime and commercial power has also been reinforced by many accessions. Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the Cape, of Good Hope, are master links in that unbroken chain, which moors the peninsula of India to this island. The fortresses which command the whole face of the Mediterranean are our own. The separate legislature of Ireland—the most corrupt assembly of any age or nation—was abolished under our late Sovereign. Under him the penal laws against Catholics were repealed; and with the perfect right of property, that meritorious body of our fellow Christians acquired the first element of political power. So far as depended on British legislation, the people of Africa were by GEORGE III. released from the most cruel bondage that ever disgraced mankind, or insulted the Divinity. By the inspirations of his fortitude, Englishmen maintained a contest for human liberty unparalleled in the records of war. By their example other countries were roused; and the nations of Europe, combined in one sacred cause, overthrew in a moment that oppressive power against which the repeated alliances of their rulers had proved unequal to defend them. The population of the British Islands has increased one third since the year 1760; but, unhappily, the national debt has been quintupled, and the taxes have multiplied in the proportion of above eight to one.

Such are a few of the most prominent occurrences which offer themselves to the historian of the last sixty years. But history is not our province, nor shall we presume to consider the political events of that fruitful period, otherwise than as they may serve to illustrate the personal and public character of GEORGE III. The interest inseparable from the present moment will palliate the want of novelty in our subject, and in bringing forward which, it is hardly possible to produce a fact that is not generally known, and scarcely a comment which has not been frequently suggested.

GEORGE THE THIRD. our late regretted Monarch, the second child of FREDERICK, Prince of WALES, son of GEORGE II. and of AUGUSTA, Princess of Saxe Gotha, was born at Norfolk House, St. James's square, the 4th June, 1738; and his infant constitution was unusually sound and vigorous, though he came into the world at the premature term of seven months. The early education of the young Prince, upon whose principles and abilities so much of the future happiness of these kingdoms was destined to depend, was, however, conducted upon a somewhat narrow system. His acquirements were neither very extensive nor very important; but the

conscientious strictness in morals, and the uniform impressions of piety, which he ever so strikingly displayed, are the best proofs that, in the more essential points, the cultivation of his mind was not neglected. He was also brought up in great privacy, as far as regarded a familiar acquaintance with the prevailing manners of the young nobility; and the prejudices which his Grandfather entertained against the Princess Dowager effectually excluded him from the splendours and allurements of a Court.

GEORGE III. having recently completed his twenty-second year, ascended the throne of England on Saturday, the 25th October, 1760. The death of George II. being perfectly unexpected, the young Sovereign was somewhat embarrassed by the novelty of his situation; but in his first public act, the good sense and modesty of his character were manifested in the following address to his Council:—

“The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the King, my grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time; but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling on me much increased. I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but, animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your Lordships, and on the support of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen the constitution both in Church and State; and as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in a manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies.”

Though the conflicts of party were, shortly after the accession, unusually violent, the KING was highly popular at the commencement of his reign. Looking at the national character, it would have been impossible to have been otherwise, when a Sovereign, interesting from his birth and education in England, his youth, and his unimpeached conduct, delivered himself to his people in a speech from the throne, containing a passage as noble and patriotic as the following:—

“Born and educated in *this* country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to and strengthen this excellent constitution in Church and State; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my Crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.”

GEORGE III. also came to the throne with brilliant prospects for himself and his dominions. The British arms had triumphed every where. The

uation were in buoyant spirits; and the new Sovereign had qualities, personal and mental, of a nature to enhance the popularity which awaited his accession. The most distinguished persons of that day have left on record their admiration of his graceful and engaging manners; and his first address to Parliament was delivered with such exquisite propriety and striking dignity, that it formed the topic of conversation every where. QUIN was known to have given him lessons in elocution, and on hearing from a friend how highly the King's speech was admired — "Aye," answered the tragedian, "I taught the boy!"

HIS MAJESTY very soon evinced that his consideration to preserve the welfare of his people, by constitutional principles and actions, was not confined to professions. Within six months after his accession to the throne, he recommended the famous alteration of the law, by which the Judges were rendered independent of the Crown; of the importance of which measure, we cannot better speak than in the words of BLACKSTONE:—

"By the noble improvements of the law, in the statute of 1 Geo. III. c. 23, enacted at the earnest recommendation of the King himself from the throne, the Judges are continued in their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise of the Crown (which was formerly held immediately to vacate their seats), and their full salaries are absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions; his MAJESTY having been pleased to declare, that "he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the Judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the Crown."

The same love of constitutional freedom, and the same desire to exercise his prerogative for the benefit of his subjects, were manifested by his MAJESTY throughout his life. "The King," said Lord NORTH frequently, "would live on bread and water to preserve the Constitution from injury! He would sacrifice his life to maintain it inviolate!"

The King's marriage unfolded new excellencies in his mind, most important to the interests of his people. Long before the Royal marriage was resolved on, his heart, it is supposed, had been deeply touched by the attractions of a young lady, in the highest rank of English nobility. His MAJESTY'S thoughts were believed to be strongly bent on removing every legal obstacle which impeded the indulgence of his affections. But then, as at all times, he sacrificed his own happiness to the public good: he yielded to the representations of his more calm advisers, and became the husband of our deceased QUEEN.

Her MAJESTY was not handsome—in the eye more especially of a man of twenty-two, whose heart was pre-occupied with another image. An involuntary expression of the King's countenance revealed what was passing within; but it was a passing cloud. The generous feelings of the Monarch were interested; and the tenderness with which he thenceforward treated Queen CHARLOTTE was uninterrupted, until the moment of their final separation. The King's paternal care of his children in their infancy, may not perhaps be known to all the world. A lady who nursed some members of the Royal Family has declared, that the only hardship

she could complain of during her service, was the necessity of having the nursery apartments in order, and of being ready dressed at six every morning, when the King came in regularly *en robe de chambre*, to look at the children, and to ascertain how they had passed the night.

We pass over the splendid details of the Coronation, to notice the following facts, which are strikingly illustrative of his late MAJESTY'S habitual piety. On this occasion, when he received the sacrament, he advised with the Archbishop if it were not proper to take off his Crown during the solemnity. His Grace hesitated. The King immediately removed it, and placed it beside him, until that part of the ceremony was concluded. On the same night, when he retired to rest, he composed a solemn prayer, imploring a blessing on his future reign, which was seen on his table the next morning. The preceding facts, and several others which have been collected, are derived from communications upon whose authenticity we may entirely depend.

Our object in this hasty Memoir being only to notice such public events as may illustrate his late MAJESTY'S private character, we must necessarily pass over many of the occurrences of a reign, unexampled in its length, as well as in its importance. The early years of the reign of GEORGE III. were distracted by party-conflicts of the most virulent nature. These produced changes of Ministry, which demanded from the King the exercise of the strongest forbearance, as well as the greatest address. On the resignation of the first PITT, in 1761, the King displayed at once the firmness and benevolence of his nature. His MAJESTY expressed concern at the loss of so able a Minister; and to show the favourable sense he entertained of his services, made him an unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the Crown to bestow; at the same time he avowed himself satisfied with the opinion which the majority of the Council had pronounced against that of Mr. PITT. "The great Minister was overpowered by the nobleness of this proceeding. "I confess, Sire," he said, "I had but too much reason to expect your Majesty's displeasure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness; pardon me, Sire, it overpowers, it oppresses me."—He burst into tears.

About this period of his reign, his MAJESTY had to bear up against a spirit, not only amongst the populace, but displaying itself very violently in some constituted authorities, which to the dispassionate observation of the present day must present far more of the character of licentiousness, than of a genuine love of freedom. The popular commotions which arose out of the factious violence of WILKES and his adherents, are as disgraceful to the character of the people, as some of the measures which were taken to repress them were inconsistent with our present notions of constitutional justice. The King's conduct throughout this trying period was manly and consistent.

The American war commenced in 1773. This contest has already been subjected to the impartial scrutiny of history. It is quite clear that the war was originally impolitic, and that it was unnecessarily prolonged. But, although it has been the fashion to ascribe much of the perseverance in this calamitous contest to the personal character of the Sovereign,

it will, we think, be conceded, that the abdication of so large a portion of his hereditary dominions was no determination to be lightly or hastily adopted by the King of England.

The riots in London in 1780, which threatened to overturn the very foundations of the Government, called forth, in a most signal manner, the energies of the King's character. It is an undoubted fact, that when the advisers of the Sovereign were in a state of confusion and alarm, bordering on despair, he at once decided upon those necessary measures of military assistance, which effectually repressed the tremendous dangers of a populace so infuriated.

At the Council on the morning of the 7th of June, the King assisted in person. The great question was there discussed on which hinged the protection and preservation of the capital—a question respecting which the first legal characters were divided, and on which Lord Mansfield himself was with reason accused of never having clearly expressed his opinion up to that time. Doubts existed whether persons riotously collected together, and committing outrages and infractions of the peace, however great, might legally be fired on by the military power, without staying previously to read the Riot Act. Lord BARNET, President of the Council, and Sir FLETCHER NORRIS, Speaker of the House of Commons, who were both present, on being appealed to for their opinions, declared, that “a soldier was not less a citizen because he was a soldier, and consequently that he might repel force by force.” But no Minister would sign the order for the purpose. In this emergency, when every moment was precious, Mr. WEDDERBURN, since successively raised to the dignity of a Baron, and of an Earl of Great Britain, who was then Attorney-General, having been called into the Council-table, and ordered by the King to deliver his official opinion on the point, stated in the most precise terms, that any such assemblage might be dispersed by military force, without waiting for forms, or reading the Act in question. “Is that your declaration of the law, as Attorney-General?” said the King. WEDDERBURN answered decidedly in the affirmative. “Then so let it be done,” rejoined his Majesty. The Attorney-General drew up the order immediately, which the King himself signed, and on which Lord AMHERST acted the same evening: the complete suppression of the riots followed in the course of a few hours. Never had any people a greater obligation to the judicious intrepidity of their Sovereign!

It has been also stated as a fact, that the firm conduct of the King on this remarkable occasion, arose out of a conversation with the late Mr. DE LEO, a gentleman of whose sensible suggestions the King often availed himself.

The second WILLIAM PITT came into power in 1783. This was, without doubt, the most important era of the King's life. Never was an English Minister invested with such unbounded power as this great statesman; and never did a servant of the Crown better deserve the confidence that was placed in him.

In 1790, his late Majesty was attacked by that malady which has, for the last ten years, deprived his family and his people of the guidance of

his once active and benevolent mind.* It is believed, that soon after his accession to the throne, the KING had a slight attack of a similar indisposition. The national gloom produced by this severe visitation in 1788, and the universal joy manifested on the sudden recovery of the Monarch, are well known events; but the following extraordinary circumstance has, we believe, never been made public:—

On the 23d of February, 1789, Mr. PITT and Lord MELVILLE were dining with Lord CHESTERFIELD, when a letter was brought to the former, which he read, and sitting next to Lord MELVILLE, gave it to him under the table, and whispered, that when he had looked at it, it would be better for them to talk it over in Lord CHESTERFIELD's dressing-room. This proved to be a letter in the KING's own hand, announcing his recovery to Mr. PITT in terms somewhat as follow:—

“The KING renews with great satisfaction his communication with Mr. PITT, after the long suspension of their intercourse, owing to his very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that during this interval the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and difficulty.

“It is most desirable that immediate measures should be taken for restoring the functions of his government, and Mr. PITT will consult with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose. And the KING will receive Mr. PITT at Kew afterwards, about 1 o'clock.”

There could be no hesitation on the part of Mr. PITT; but having held the necessary conference with the Chancellor, he waited upon the KING at the appointed time, and found him perfectly of sound mind, and in every respect, as before his illness, competent to all the affairs of his public station.

This was the first notice which Mr. PITT in any way received of this most important event. The reports of the physicians had indeed been of late more favourable; but Lord MELVILLE verily believed there was not a man, except Dr. WILLIS,* who entertained the smallest hope of the restoration of the KING's mind. Mr. PITT continually declared this opinion to Lord MELVILLE, and they had both determined to return to the bar, as the dissolution of the Ministry was then on the point of taking place. The KING wrote the letter at a little table of the Queen's, which stood in his apartment, without the knowledge of any person; and having finished, rang his bell, and gave it to his valet-de-chambre, directing it to be carried immediately to Mr. PITT.

During the excesses which grew out of the spirit of anarchy called into action by the French revolution, the KING was repeatedly exposed to the insults and attacks of a licentious mob. On each of these occasions he manifested the utmost fortitude and calmness; and while his personal courage astonished his friends, it also awed his enemies.

Few of his subjects would have shown the presence of mind, and attention to every thing except himself, which pervaded his whole conduct, on the evening of the 15th of May, 1800, at the time that Hatfield discharged a pistol over his head in Drury-lane theatre, loaded with two slugs. His whole anxiety was directed towards the QUEEN, who, not having entered the box,

might, he apprehended, on hearing of the event, be overcome by her surprise or emotions. The dramatic piece which was about to be represented, commenced in a short space of time, precisely as if no accident had interrupted its performance; and, so little were his nerves shaken, or his internal tranquillity disturbed by it, that he took his accustomed doze of three or four minutes between the conclusion of the play and the commencement of the farce, as he would have done on any other night.

His MAJESTY manifested a like extraordinary composure after the attempt made to assassinate him by Margaret Nicholson.

During the long contest against the military spirit of France, his late MAJESTY uniformly sanctioned and warmly supported the struggles of Great Britain, when almost every other country was at the feet of the conqueror. Although most desirous for an honourable peace, he would never listen to any attempt to compromise the honour of his country, by propitiating the favour of the ambitious NAPOLEON, and the preliminaries of the peace of Amiens were concluded without his knowledge or concurrence. On reading the letter communicating this important intelligence, he said to those about him, "I have received surprising news, but it is no secret. Preliminaries of peace are signed with France. I knew nothing of it whatever; but since it is made, I sincerely wish it may prove a lasting one."

We are now approaching that period when the independence of the European states appeared ready to be entirely swallowed up in the military preponderance of France. The KING's heart expanded to witness the glorious rallying-cry of his whole people on the prospect of invasion; and he saw in the mighty victory of Trafalgar, the total destruction of the naval power of our enemy. But, like his great Minister, it was not permitted to him to witness that succession of triumphs, which finally placed this country in the most commanding attitude of her history, and broke down for generations the once called invincible power which aimed at universal empire. The glories of Spain had just commenced, when, in November 1810, the KING was visited by that malady whose continuance has been so long deplored, and from which he has only been released by the hand of Death.

Over the last nine years of his late MAJESTY's life an awful veil has been drawn. In the periods of the deepest national solicitude his mind has felt no interest; in the hour of the most acute domestic feeling, his eye has been tearless. Almost the last time our venerable Sovereign saw his people, was on the day when, with one accord, they devoted themselves to rejoicing, in honour of his completion of a period of his reign far beyond the common term of dominion. He was nearly blind; but as he rode through the assembled thousands of his subjects, his countenance was dilated by the goodness and the rapture of his heart; and he was indeed the object of every one's veneration and love. In a few days one of the most afflictive domestic calamities he had ever experienced bowed him to the dust. The anguish of the father for his AMELIA's loss was too great for a wounded spirit to bear; in his mental suffering his reason forsook him—and it never returned.

The present age has not done justice to the King's abilities. His conversation in public was sometimes light and superficial; but he often had a purpose in such dialogues, and as often entered into it to relieve himself from the weight of superior thoughts. The King taking exercise and amusing himself with those about him, and the King in the cabinet, were two different men. In the discussion of public affairs, he was astonishingly fluent and acute; and his habits of business enabled him to refer with ease to the bearings of every subject. His successive Ministers have each borne testimony to the dignity of his manners, as well as the readiness of his address, when he put on the character of the Sovereign. Nothing which was submitted to him was passed over with indifference or haste. Every paper which came under his eye contained marks of his observation; and the notes, which he almost invariably inserted in the margin, were remarkable as well for the strong sense, as the pithiness of their character.

The King was not a great reader. Indeed, he scarcely ever took up a book. But he had a particular tact in obtaining information, and employed persons of ability to read books, and convey to him their substance.

The temperance of his late MAJESTY's life has become almost proverbial. He rose in summer and winter before six o'clock. He would take a slight breakfast at eight, and dine off the plainest joint at one. He retired early to rest, after passing the evening with his family, generally amused with music, of which he was passionately fond, and in which he manifested a most correct taste; while agricultural pursuits, for even in his amusements he was a patriot, contributed to the strength of his constitution.

But the habitual piety of his late MAJESTY was always his most striking character. Those who have been with him at his morning devotions at the private chapel at Windsor, will never forget the fervour of his responses during the service; and this constant sense of religion doubtless contributed to the invariable firmness and serenity of his mind. When one of the young Princes was hourly expected to die, the King was sitting on a Sunday reading a sermon to his family. An attendant came in with the tidings of the child's death. The King exchanged a look with him, signifying he understood his commission, and then proceeded with his reading till it was finished.

His late MAJESTY was tenacious in all things. He never, from unworthy motives, relinquished any measure—nor abandoned any friend—nor failed in the fulfilment of the slightest promise. No man was ever more upright than the King; no man's integrity, combined with his inflexibility, ever yet produced such mighty and memorable consequences. He embarked in the American conflict with the deep and unfeigned conviction of its justice; he considered it as the quarrel of the nation, not his. He fought for the rights of the British Parliament, not for the prerogatives of the Crown. A timid or undecided Prince might have been more tardy in commencing or furnishing provocations for the contest; and more expeditious in making peace. But GEORGE III. believed himself to be right, and acted throughout with corresponding courage. He nobly, though injudiciously, grappled with his desperate fortune. As WILLIAM would have perished "on the last stroke" to save the independence of his native country,—so GEORGE would

have dyed with his own brave blood the last and on the shores of this island in which he was born, to preserve her ancient majesty unabridged, her rights unquestioned, and her empire undiminished. He held his kingdom "one and undivided" in trust, not so much for his own children, as for the rightful heirs of the crown of England. He held his dominions as a deposit for the nation who gave his ancestors that crown, and when America was lost to the parent state, and the empire rent asunder, his pangs were not those of a master whose servants had plundered him, but of a guardian accountable for the property of his ward. What strict and affecting sentiments of honour must have influenced habitually the mind of the King, we may discover in his reception of Mr. Adams, the first ambassador from the United States of North America, after they had ceased to be rebels:—"Toll your Government, that as I was the last man in England to acknowledge your independence, so I shall henceforth be the foremost to prove, that I respect it."

The King possessed many of the more attractive qualifications of an educated and accomplished gentleman. With the love of the fine arts he was deeply imbued; his taste for music was chiefly indulged in the frequent performances which he encouraged of the works of HANDEL and other old composers; and his preference for their compositions was grounded not merely on a sense of the scientific knowledge which they displayed, but on a reverence for the sublime character which pervaded them, and for the solemn occasions to which they were devoted. No human being was more susceptible than his Majesty, of that train of sentiment which such an application of the powers of music was fitted to inspire and to support. Of the sister art of painting he was a competent judge and a liberal patron—among the Sovereigns of this country, the first and only patron since the Revolution: and the Royal Academy, established by GEORGE III. will yet, we trust, afford some lasting monument to the memory of its illustrious founder. But the general course of the King's education seems to have been guided more with a view to the business of life than to its embellishments. He made small progress in classical knowledge. His advances in Roman literature were not such as to afford him a lively enjoyment of its beauties, and of the Greek he knew still less. But he spoke the modern languages with ease and elegance; and he studied early, and correctly understood, the history of modern times, and the just relations of England with the other States of Europe.

• But King GEORGE III. retained his faculties only to witness the dawn of that splendour which his consistent and intrepid policy towards foreign powers had prepared for the arms of England. He was not rewarded for the virtues of a long life, and the anxieties of a restless and stormy reign, by beholding those proofs of his own wisdom which are destined to immortalize his memory. The triumphs of WALLINGTON were rich in blossom, but had not yet borne their appropriate fruits. The seeds of BUONAPARTE's downfall were already sown in his preparations for an attack upon the Russian empire; and in his intolerable tyranny over the central nations of Europe; but the opening of that abundant harvest also was withheld by Providence from the sight of our afflicted Sovereign. Yet was he also

saved from many griefs by the same hand which rendered him unconscious of those signal benefits. An American war was approaching when his malady seized him; and he thus escaped the mortification of seeing by how improvident and unwise a peace that national conflict was concluded. His MAJESTY was further spared the unhappiness of knowing what unseemly agitations have troubled our internal tranquillity, and what privations have distressed the poorer classes of his subjects: still more fortunate, he did not live to feel the pangs of widowhood, after fifty-eight years of happy wedlock—nor to weep over two generations of his children mouldering in the untimely tomb!

The first signs of decay in the excellent constitution enjoyed by his late MAJESTY appeared about two months ago, when, after suffering much from a severe cold, our venerable Monarch was attacked by a slight species of diarrhoea, which however, after some days, yielded to anodyne and astringent medicines, and all apprehensions with respect to it ceased. In the commencement of January the following bulletin was published, and was meant probably to prepare the public mind for a change in the health of the Sovereign:—

“ WINDSOR CASTLE, JAN. 1, 1820.

“ His MAJESTY's disorder has undergone no sensible alteration. His MAJESTY's bodily health has partaken of some of the infirmities of age, but has been generally good during the last month.”

This official notice, however, was very far from producing the impression of immediate danger; and it was not till several days had elapsed from the publication of the bulletin, that his late MAJESTY's symptoms became a source of peculiar anxiety and solicitude to his medical attendants. At that period his disorder returned with greater violence, and, in despite of the utmost skill of his physicians, several of whom remained in constant attendance, continued from day to day to make visible inroads on the health and strength of the Royal Patient. To the inhabitants of Windsor, who had opportunities of observing the increased vigilance that pervaded all the movements about the Castle, the suspicion soon infused itself that an unfavourable change had taken place in the health of his Majesty. The Lords in Waiting, who were Lord ST. HELENS and Lord HENLEY, were noticed to remain longer at their post, and to quit their charge for shorter periods than usual. His MAJESTY, in the early access of his second attack, rejected animal food. The most nourishing diet, in every form that could be devised to tempt his appetite, was prepared for him, but seemed to fail in its purpose of sustaining or recruiting exhausted nature. A few days before his death he became reduced almost to a skeleton. The general decay to which his constitution was now subjected showed itself in the usual symptoms. It was evident that his blood was becoming torpid and chilly; for though artificial means were used to raise the temperature of his apartments, yet he continued to manifest increasing suffering from cold. Among other distressing proofs of his debility and approaching dissolution, he lost his remaining teeth: he lost also his appetite, which had been previously so hearty, that it had

been usual to medicate his food in order to procure digestion and prevent any injury from the tendency to excessive indulgence. It was not, however, till within two days of his decease that he kept his bed entirely, though for some time past he had not risen at his accustomed early hour. On the night of January 28, the symptoms became so alarming that Sir HENRY HALFORD came express to town very early on the following morning, and had an instant audience of the Duke of YORK. The consequence was, that his Royal Highness's carriage was immediately ordered, and without a moment's delay he set forward with post-horses for Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness appeared agitated as he got into the coach; and there was an air of mystery and hurry in the whole affair, which gave but too much reason to anticipate the distressing nature of Sir HENRY HALFORD's communication. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the 29th, the medical attendants, and the Lords in Waiting, felt assured that the last hour of the venerable sufferer was approaching, and that the day must terminate his mortal career. As the evening advanced, his MAJESTY became gradually weaker and weaker, but apparently without the slightest pain, till nature was quite exhausted; and, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock, he breathed his last without a struggle.

This decay, though rapid, was unaccompanied with any violent and sudden changes; so that none of that physical excitement had occurred which sometimes, in cases of mental derangement, restores to sufferers in their last moments a transient use of their understanding, and imbitters the parting hour with a consciousness of their late dreadful situation. Our venerable SOVEREIGN was spared this last pang: there was no returning visit to his reason, which could only have served to torture him with a sense of what he had lost, as well as what he was about to lose. It is true that, from this insensibility, he could not have the melancholy satisfaction of witnessing, by his death-bed, the affectionate duty of the Duke of YORK; but then he was saved from the anguish of missing the aged partner of his throne, his beloved grandchild, and that estimable Prince whose manly virtues so nearly resembled his own.

At the moment of his dissolution, there were present, besides the usual attendants, his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, Lord HENLEY, Lord WINCHILSEA, all the Physicians, and General TAYLOR. In the Palace were the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, the Princesses AUGUSTA and SOPHIA, and some reports add the Duchess of YORK. Immediately after the decease, the Duke of YORK retired and despatched General CARIWRIGHT with the mournful and important intelligence to the PRINCE REGENT. His Royal Highness did not himself leave the Castle till the next morning. The Duchess of GLOUCESTER proceeded to Bagsbot about half an hour after the death of her Royal Parent: her sisters remained behind. Doctors BAILLIE, HEBERDEN, and WILLIS, were at the Castle on Sunday. Though all the Physicians were present at the dissolution of the King, yet up to Friday those only were in attendance on whom that duty devolved in regular rotation; if we except the occasional journeys, during the last week, made to and fro by Sir HENRY HALFORD, for the

purpose, as was supposed, of communicating authentic information to the PRINCE REGENT.

Of the previous state of his late MAJESTY as little is known as of the symptoms that preceded his dissolution. His taste for music, till a very late period, when his hearing became imperfect, continued to soothe his vacant hours. The sense of solitude he seems never to have experienced, but always to have supposed a part of his family to be present. The arrangements applicable to his personal convenience were all of the most perfect kind; the spacious apartments in which he lived were regulated to a uniform temperature, to guard against the risk of taking cold by passing from one part to another; and, in fact, during nine years, the long interval his MAJESTY has remained in retirement at Windsor Castle, under the guardianship of a Council, he has been the object of their most unremitting care and most constant attention.

The following announcements of the melancholy event were made public early in the morning of Sunday, January the 30th.

"MY LORD,

"WHITEHALL, Jan. 30, 1820.

"It is my painful duty to inform your Lordship of the Demise of his late Majesty KING GEORGE III. This melancholy event took place, without the least apparent suffering, at Windsor Castle, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock yesterday afternoon, to the great grief of his present Majesty and the Royal Family. I have to request that your Lordship will give the directions usual on such occasions for the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"SIDMOUTH."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 30.

A letter and enclosure, of which the following are copies, have been this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of his late Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

"MY LORD,

WINDSOR, Jan. 29.

"It becomes my painful duty to acquaint your Lordship, that it has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the King, my beloved Father, and our most gracious and excellent Sovereign. He expired at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock P. M.

"I enclose the certificate of all the Physicians in attendance at this melancholy period. I am, my Lord, ever yours, most sincerely,

"The Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, &c." (Signed) "FREDERICK."

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Jan. 29.

"It has pleased the Almighty to release his MAJESTY from all further suffering. His MAJESTY expired, without pain, at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock this evening.

(Signed)

"HENRY HALFORD,

"M. BAILLE,

"W. HEBERDEN,

"ROBT. WILLIS,

"DAVID DUNDAS."

"For his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

On Sunday, January 30th, also, at two o'clock, his Majesty King George IV. held his first Court since his accession to the throne, as a matter of state necessity (all authorities having ceased on the demise of King George III.), at Carlton House, now his Majesty's palace.

The Court consisted of all the male branches of the Royal Family now in England, most of the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, the Members of the Privy Council of the late King, and a numerous assemblage of the Nobility, Members of the two Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of London, the Court of Aldermen, &c. His present Majesty having declared himself successor to his late father, our highly-venerated Sovereign, the oaths of allegiance, &c. were administered by Viscount Castlereagh, Clerk of the Council, who afterwards took the same himself.

His Majesty afterwards commanded a Privy Council to be holden, when all those present of his late Majesty's Council were re-sworn Privy-Counsellors to his present Majesty, King George IV.

A form was then agreed upon for proclaiming his present Majesty King George IV. Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. which was signed by all the Privy Counsellors present. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. who had been specially summoned for the occasion by Lord Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to whom his Lordship read the proclamation agreed upon by the Privy Council, also added their signatures to it.

All the Cabinet Ministers of his late Majesty now in town then resigned their credentials of office to Viscount Sidmouth, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, at his office at Whitehall. His Lordship afterwards presented them to his present Majesty at Court, when the King was graciously pleased to re-appoint them in their former situations. The Lord Chancellor appeared in a plain dress only, carrying the purse containing the seals of the United Kingdom, which his Lordship resigned to his present Majesty, when the King was graciously pleased to return them, and re-appoint him to his former office.

Mr. Mass, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, who immediately left town for Windsor, by command of his Majesty, to pay every due respect to the remains of the late beloved Monarch, and to make arrangements for the Funeral. The King commanded one of his Lords and Grooms to sit up with the corpse of his late Majesty.

A Messenger was sent off early on Sunday morning by Viscount Sidmouth to Ireland, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of the late King; and despatches were also forwarded from the Foreign Office to our Ambassadors at foreign Courts, communicating the same melancholy intelligence.

The following is the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, announcing his Majesty's accession to the throne of his lamented Father.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1820.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 31, 1820.

On Saturday afternoon, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, whose strength had gradually

declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his Castle of Windsor, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign. No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady which has precluded his MAJESTY from directing the measures of his Government during the nine latter years of his glorious reign.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at Carlton House, and gave orders for proclaiming his present MAJESTY, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of his MAJESTY's Privy Council.

And this day, about noon, his MAJESTY was proclaimed; first before Carlton House, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then the Officers, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood street, in Cheapside, and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal Officers of State, a great number of the Nobility, and of other persons of distinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas it hath pleased ALMIGHTY God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King GEORGE the THIRD, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, GEORGE, Prince of WALES; we therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and Consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince, GEORGE Prince of WALES, is now, by the death of our late SOVEREIGN, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Hege Lord, GEORGE the FOURTH, by the grace of God, KING of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. To whom, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, GEORGE the FOURTH, with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the Court at Carlton House, this thirtieth day of January, 1820."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FREDERICK	Chatham	F. J. Robinson
WILLIAM	Bathurst	Wm. Scott
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK	Liverpool	T. Wallace
WILLIAM FREDERICK	Melgrave	W. Grant
LEOPOLD, Prince of Saxe	Melville	John Nicholl
Coburg	Sidmouth	R. Richards
C. Cantuar.	Melbourne	Charles Arbuthnot
Elden, G.	Chetwynd	Robert Peel
Montrose	W. London	W. Sturges Bourne
Atholl	Sam. Carleton	Charles Bagot
Wellesley	Ellenborough	John Leach
Camden	Charles M. Sutton	C. Abbott
Lauderdale	N. Vansittart	R. Dallas

B. Bloomfield	Gerrard Andrewes	Richard Rothwell
Allesbury	R. Hodgson	J. E. Dowdeswell
G. Bridges, <i>Mayor</i>	John Ireland	R. Clark
George Clerk	G. Cockburn	Henry Woodthorpe
Christr. Robinson	Henry Hotham	T. Tyrrell
R. Gifford	Bensborough	W. Borradaile, jun.
J. W. Croker	C. Warren	Thomas Smith
George R. Dawson	T. P. Courtenay	Herbert Taylor
William Courtenay	J. S. Copley	W. Keppel
W. Curtis	H. Bankes	F. T. Hammond
John Eamer	C. Flower	William Congreve
John Perring	John Atkins	N. Knowlys, <i>Com. Surgt.</i>
James Shaw	John Sylvester	<i>of London</i>
George Scholey	C. Mngnay	James Buller
Samuel Birch	Robert Albion Cox	Jos. Whitley
Matthew Wood	J. T. Thorp	George Nayler, <i>York.</i>
C. Smith		

At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th day of January, 1820:—Present,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS MAJESTY being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration:—

“ I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the KING, my beloved Father.”

“ It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his MAJESTY has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country.”

“ Called upon, in consequence of his MAJESTY's indisposition, to exercise the Prerogatives of the Crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my dear Father's name, the Government of this realm.”

“ The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.”

“ The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties of the Kingdom.”

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his MAJESTY, that this his MAJESTY's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public; which his MAJESTY was pleased to order accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th of January, 1820:—Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

His R. H. the Duke of YORK,	Viscount SIMONDS,
His R. H. the Duke of CLARENCE,	Bishop of LONDON,
His R. H. the Duke of SUSSEX,	Right Hon. the SPEAKER,
His R. H. the Duke of GLOUCESTER,	Right Hon. Sir Wm. SCOTT,
His R. H. Prince LEOPOLD, of Saxe-	Right Hon. Sir Wm. GRANT,
Coburg,	Right Hon. THOMAS WALLACE,
Archbishop of CANTERBURY,	Right Hon. N. VANSITTART,
The LORD CHANCELLOR,	Right Hon. CHAS. ARBUTHNOT,
Duke of ATHOLL,	Right Hon. Sir JOHN NICHOLL,
Duke of MONTROSE,	Right Hon. F. J. ROBINSON,
Marquis WELLESLEY,	Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL,
Marquis CAMDEN,	Right Hon. W. S. BOURNE,
Earl of LAUDERDALE,	Right Hon. CHARLES BAGOT,
Earl of CHATHAM,	Right Hon. Sir R. RICHARDS,
Earl BATHURST,	Right Hon. Sir B. BLOOMFIELD,
Earl of LIVERPOOL,	Right Hon. Sir JOHN LEACH,
Earl of MULDHAYE,	Right Hon. Sir C. ASBOTT,
VISCOUNT MELVILLE,	Right Hon. Sir ROBT. DALLAS,

HIS MAJESTY, at his first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his Accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which his MAJESTY was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof, in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his MAJESTY was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Book.

The etiquette on the demise of a Sovereign also requiring an instant assemblage of both Houses of Parliament, we subjoin the following particulars:—

HOUSE OF LORDS, SUNDAY, JAN. 30, 1820.

The Lord Chancellor, in consequence of his presence at the Council, did not arrive until a quarter past four o'clock. He then took his seat on the woolsack, and prayers were read. Strangers were admitted immediately afterwards, and after conversing for some minutes with the Earl of LIVERPOOL, Lord SIMONDS, &c. he put the question that the House should adjourn until to-morrow. It was carried as a matter of course, and the nominal hour of eleven o'clock was appointed.

No Peers took the oath, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Lord Chancellor, until past the appointed hour, though many were in attendance, and the avenues of the House were much crowded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SUNDAY, JAN. 30, 1820.

In consequence of the death of his Majesty, King George III. yesterday, the House of Commons was expected to meet this day, it being the established law of this country that Parliament should assemble on the day immediately following

that upon which the decease of the Crown takes place. From two to four o'clock the avenues to the House were completely blocked up by a numerous crowd of spectators, all eager to see the forms observed in the annunciation of the death of the recent Sovereign. At four o'clock the public were informed that no House would assemble. The SPEAKER, who had been attending the Lords of the Council, being informed that several Members of the House were in attendance in the Long Gallery, proceeded to that place, and in a short address, made not in his official but in his private capacity, informed them, that, owing to the absence of the Lord High Steward (Marquis Cornwallis) from town, it was not possible for them to take the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign in the manner prescribed by law; and that it was therefore impossible for them to form a House. It was at the same time stated, that it would conduce to the interest of the public, if the Members present should agree to meet at twelve o'clock on Monday; and such an agreement was afterwards entered into.

It is a singular fact, that Parliament has assembled on a Sunday, in consequence of the death of the Sovereign, no less than three times during the present and the three preceding reigns.

In the 1. Geo. I. on occasion of the death of Queen ANNE.

In the 1. Geo. III. on occasion of the death of George II.

In the 1. Geo. IV. on occasion of the death of George III.

It is also equally singular, that the reigns of the three first EDWARDS should have occupied a space of time considerably exceeding a century; and that the reigns of the three first GEORGES should also have occupied a similar period.

EDWARD I. ascended the Throne on the 26th Nov. 1272.

EDWARD II. on the 7th July, 1307.

EDWARD III. on the 21st Sept. 1327.

This last Monarch died on the 28th of June, 1377.

The three EDWARDS ruled England for 104 years, seven months, and 12 days.

GEORGE I. was declared King on the 1st August, 1714.

GEORGE II. on the 11th June, 1727.

GEORGE III. on the 25th Oct. 1760.

As the reign of the late King terminated on Saturday, the 29th of January, 1820, the time occupied by the reigns of the three GEORGES was 104 years, five months, and 25 days.

GEORGE I. commenced his reign on the 1st of August, 1714. The Privy Council assembled soon after the Queen's death, and caused the King to be proclaimed. The Queen expired between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and at six o'clock in the evening of the same day the Members of the House of Commons assembled, in order to take the usual oaths to the new Sovereign before the Lord Steward; but as the Speaker, Sir Thomas Murray, was absent, the oaths were not administered until the following Wednesday, when the Speaker, to whom a flying post had been despatched, to inform him of the demise of the Crown, came to London, two days after the Queen's death.

GEORGE I. expired on Sunday, June 11, 1727, but Parliament being then prorogued, the oaths were not administered to the Members until the

Thursday following, when Parliament was further prorogued, by Commission, until the 27th of the same month.

GEORGE II. died at Kensington Palace between seven and eight o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 25th of October, 1760. On Sunday, the 26th, the Members of Parliament assembled, but the oaths were not administered to the Members of the House of Commons until the following Wednesday, in consequence of the absence of the Lord Steward, the Duke of Rutland, who had gone on a hunting party into the country. As the Parliament was then in a state of prorogation, it was further prorogued by proclamation, after the Members were sworn, until the 18th of the following November, the day to which it had been prorogued in the reign of the former King.

We now subjoin the official particulars of the ceremony of proclaiming KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

By ten o'clock on Monday, January 31st, the space fronting the Palace of Carlton House was occupied by great numbers of spectators; and the windows of the residences in Pall-mall and Waterloo-place were crowded, chiefly with elegantly-dressed ladies. Small parties of the horse-guards then appeared, and took their station before Carlton House, and along Pall-mall to the Opera House. The court-yard of Carlton Palace was also occupied by the foot-guards, with their colours, bands, &c. and many of the nobility and gentry began to take their stations round the steps of the grand entrance. The view at this time was grand and imposing in the extreme, especially when the eye was directed over the elevated space before Carlton House. The variegated colours; the fineness of the day, the sun shining at this period with peculiar brilliancy; the arrival of the Royal Dukes and the Nobility in their carriages; all contributed greatly to increase the general effect. The crowd in Pall-mall by half-past eleven became immense, but all proceeded with the utmost tranquillity.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, the Heralds, accompanied by their Officers, several Military Officers, &c. appeared on the steps under the portico forming the grand entrance. Lord HARROWBY and several Members of Parliament followed; and the Dukes of YORK, CLARENCE, and GLOUCESTER, and the Prince LEOPOLD, next appeared. The arrangement on this station was most effective, and it was improved on looking into the splendid Hall of the Palace, for there were large parties of the Officers of State, &c. Surrounded by these, and supported by his Royal Brothers and Prince LEOPOLD, appeared his Majesty GEORGE IV. The Duke of GLOUCESTER, stood immediately in the Grand Entrance.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, a royal salute was fired in St. James's Park, announcing the accession of GEORGE THE FOURTH to the Throne of England. At the same time, the above distinguished personages having assembled under the portico of the grand entrance to the Palace, and being all uncovered, Sir ISAAC HEARD, Garter King at Arms, appeared in the splendid dress of his office, on the right of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, holding his official staff, when the Proclamation agreed upon by his Majesty in Council, on Sunday, was read aloud, and the concluding sentence of "God save the King!" was heartily repeated by the Royal and

distinguished personages surrounding him. Sir ISAAC HEARD is now ninety years of age; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that this venerable gentleman acted in his official capacity at the funeral of GEORGE the Second, and also at the Proclamation and Coronation of GEORGE the Third.

Immediately after the reading of the Proclamation, the trumpets and trombones, to the number, of twenty, played the "*Jubilee March*." After this, the Band of the Guard of Honour played "*God save the King*;" and at its conclusion, the drums and fifes, only, played "*King George's March*." During the performance of the above national music, the whole of the military, horse and foot, presented arms, accompanied by repeated shouts of "*God save the King*," with the waving of their swords, &c. and the immense concourse of people, who seemed impatient to evince the ebullition of their feelings, joined simultaneously in the patriotic shout, with such well-timed precision, that a fugleman could not more effectually have directed their rejoicings. These reiterated acclamations were accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of joy.

The guns continued firing. The bands again struck up "*God save the King*;" and many a loyal heart, by the satisfaction which beamed on the countenances of all, appeared to beat in unison with the sentiments of that truly national anthem. The procession of the Heralds, &c. then commenced; it formed in the Court-yard, and passed along the Crescent made in proceeding round by the Porfico. It entered Pall-mall, through the upper entrance. The officers belonging to the City of Westminster, headed by the High Constable, went first, clearing the streets of the carriages and other obstructions that could be easily removed, and that might impede the march of the procession. Then followed—

Farriers of the Life Guards, with axes erect.

French Horns of the Troop.

Troop of Horse Guards.

The Beadles of the different Parishes, in their long cloaks.

Constables.

The Knight Marshal's Officers.

Knight Marshal and his Men.

Household Drums.

Kettle Drums.

Trumpets.

Pursuivants.

Blue Mantle—WILLIAM WOODS, Esq.

Rouge Croix—W. RADCLIFFE, Gent, F.S.A.

Rouge Dragon—C. G. YOUNG, Esq.

Portcullis—J. F. BÄTZ, Esq. F.S.A.

Kings of Arms.

Garter—Sir ISAAC HEARD, Knt. supported by two Serjeants at Arms, with their maces. . . .

Clarenceux—G. HARRISON, Esq.

Norroy—R. BIGLAND, Esq.

Heralds in their full dresses.

Windsor—FRANCIS MARTIN, Esq. F.S.A.

Chester—G. M. LEAKE, Esq.

Lancaster—EDM. LODGE, Esq. F.S.A.

York—SIR G. NAYLER, Knt. F.S.A.

Richmond—JOS. HAWKEN, Esq. F.S.A.

Somerset—JAMES CATTELOW, Esq.

Troop of Life Guards.

The whole party, as they passed along, were warmly greeted with friendly huzzas, especially while they were traversing the front of the Palace of Carlton House; and the approach of the procession towards Charing-cross, where the crowd on foot and in carriages was even greater than in Pall-mall, was announced by the plaudits raised by the assembled populace. The numbers at Charing-cross received considerable accession, by the arrival of thousands from Pall-mall, who were desirous of beholding the ceremony of the Proclamation. The increased numbers of the spectators, together with the vast assemblage of carriages of various descriptions, occasioned some interruption of the procession; but by the great activity of the officers, and the willingness of all parties to contribute to the orderly and impressive arrangement of the procession, all obstructions were speedily removed. The whole party having arrived and formed in the centre of Charing-cross, and near the statue, the ceremony of the Proclamation was repeated. The procession then moved up the Strand to Temple-bar.

The City procession being in waiting, at the corner of Chancery-lane, the Upper City Marshal, Mr. WONTNER, was sent forward to the gate at Temple-bar by the Lord Mayor, intimation having been given to his Lordship that there was a loud knocking at the gate, and a demand of admittance from some person outside.

Mr. WONTNER went to the gate, and said, "Who knocks?"

HERALD outside.—"The Herald King at Arms. I attend with a warrant to proclaim King GEORGE the Fourth. Open your gates."

CITY MARSHAL.—"I shall inform the Lord Mayor that you are in waiting at the gate."

The Marshal then rode back to the Lord Mayor, and having informed him that the Herald King at Arms was in waiting for admission, to proclaim GEORGE the Fourth King of England, was directed by his Lordship to give the admission required, which was to be limited to the Herald King at Arms. The Marshal upon going to the gates said to the Officers—"Open one side of the gate and admit the Herald King at Arms, and him alone. The rest are to stay behind." The Herald King at Arms then rode in, supported by two of the Guard, and was accompanied by the City Marshal to the Lord Mayor's carriage. The gate was then closed. The Herald King at Arms, with his bat on, presented the warrant for proclaiming the new King. The Lord Mayor, immediately upon receiving the warrant, said, "Admit the whole procession into our City of London." The gates were then thrown open, and the whole procession advanced till it reached the middle of Fleet-street, opposite to Chancery-lane, where the proclamation was read.

aloud. Loud huzzas succeeded the reading of the Proclamation, and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air. The procession, which had become considerably greater, by the addition from Westminster, then advanced into the City, and reached Wood-street, Cheapside, with very little interruption. At the south-side of Wood-street, in the centre of Cheapside, it stopped, and the Proclamation was then read.

The cavalcade then moved on to the Royal Exchange, where the same ceremony was observed, the carriages of the several Aldermen following.

The procession, after having left the Royal Exchange, advanced to Aldgate Pump, where it made a short pause, after which it returned to the Mansion House, through Fenchurch-street and Lombard-street. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen here separated from that part of the procession which had been admitted at the gate, and retired to partake of a sumptuous collation which was provided for them. The remainder of the procession then returned to Westminster in the same order as it came. Bands of music preceded the state carriage, and played for the most part during the procession, "*God save the King.*"

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1820.

This day prayers were read just before three o'clock, soon after which oaths of allegiance and abjuration were administered by HENRY COWPER, Esq. the Senior Clerk to the Lord High CHANCELLOR.

The oaths were next administered to his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, who was habited in black, and wore his star.

Among the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then sworn, were the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Bishop of LONDON, the Duke of ATHOL, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, Marquis WELLESLEY, Marquis CHOLMONDELEY, Lord KENYON, the Earl of WESTMORLAND, Viscount MELVILLE, the Duke of WELLINGTON, his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE, in his full uniform, as Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl of LIVERPOOL, his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, in deep black, with his star, Viscount SIMONOURN, the aged Bishop of DURHAM, and Earl BLESINGTON.

Sir THOMAS TYRWITT, as Yeoman Usher, was in attendance, and the Deputy Black Rod was seated in the chair upon the right of the Throne. All their Lordships, when sworn, shook hands with the LORD CHANCELLOR, who stood during the ceremony of administering the oaths.

About a quarter past four o'clock, this House, upon the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, adjourned till Tuesday, and subsequently until the 17th, to meet for despatch of business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1820.

The Lord Steward, the Marquis of CHOLMONDELEY, who had been for some time at Brighton, on hearing the intelligence of the demise of the Crown, hastened immediately to London, and exactly at twelve o'clock this day arrived in the Long Gallery, contiguous to the House of Commons, where the oaths are administered to the Members on the assembling of a new Parliament, before they enter the House of Commons, and proceed to the election of a Speaker. The Lord STEWARD wore his blue sash, and carried his wand of office. In the Long Gallery two tables, one at each end of the apartment, covered with green cloth, were set out. The Clerks of the House of Commons were in attendance, and the Members who

had begun to make their appearance some time before, now assembled in the Long Gallery.

The LORD STEWARD, having passed up the Long Gallery, took his station at the centre of the table furthest from the entrance. The SPEAKER then entered the Gallery, dressed as a private Gentleman, and presented himself to take the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty KING GEORGE the FOURTH. The oaths having been administered, the Right Honourable Gentleman left the Gallery, and proceeded to the Speaker's apartments: and having sworn in a few of the Members, who first presented themselves, the LORD STEWARD retired.

At thirty-five minutes after twelve o'clock, the SPEAKER, dressed in a black gown as usual, proceeded to the House, the Deputy Serjeant at Arms carrying the mace, preceded the SPEAKER, who entered the House, unattended by his train-bearer. The CHAPLAIN was not required to attend, and there were no prayers read. The SPEAKER, on entering the House, proceeded immediately to the Chair, and then again took the Oaths of Allegiance to the new Sovereign. The SPEAKER then called upon the Members present to do the same at the table.

A considerable number of Members were then sworn.

The SPEAKER continued in the Chair until four o'clock; and as the Members came into the House, the oaths were administered to them at the table, according to the usual form.

At four o'clock the House, on the motion of Mr. BROADEN, adjourned till Tuesday, and subsequently until Thursday the 17th, as the House of Peers.

On Monday, February the 7th, his Majesty GEORGE the FOURTH was proclaimed in the Tower and Liberties of the Tower Hamlets, where this ceremony took place pursuant to an order of the Privy Council, and agreeably to former precedents. The Lieutenant of the Tower, General LORTUS, the Constable, the Marquis of HAGRINGS, being absent, attended at the Governor's house at ten o'clock, where he was met by the Fort Major, the Colonels of the two regiments of Tower Hamlets Militia, and a great number of the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants. At eleven, the garrison being under arms on the parade, a circle was formed, and silence being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, the Proclamation was read by Mr. LUSH, the Chief Bailiff, from an open carriage, which was followed by three huzzas, and a flourish of drums and trumpets, the guns round the batteries firing a Royal salute. The procession then advanced in the following manner:—

Two High Constables, on horseback.

The Beadles, Constables, and Police Officers.

The Drum-Major with the kettle-drum, and eight drummers of the Royal Household.

The Serjeant-trumpeter, and ten trumpeters of the King's Household.

The Chief Bailiff, Clerk of the Peace, and Chaplain of the Tower, in an open carriage.

Thirty Warders of the Tower, with the Yeoman-Porter at the head of them,

The Lieutenant and Major of the Tower, in a carriage and four, flanked by a

Warder on each side.

The Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants, headed by Sir DANIEL WILLIAMS,

the Chairman of the Tower Sessions, in carriages, about twenty in number.

After again reading the Proclamation on Great Tower-hill, the procession

proceeded to Whitechapel-bars, Spitalfields-market, and through Ratcliffe-

highway to *Shadwell-market* and *Katherine-cross*, where it was read for the last time, and the attendants were dismissed, the carriages returning by another route to the Tower.

Much applause from the spectators followed each reading of the Proclamation; and although the streets were excessively crowded, and the procession was unassisted by any military array, no obstruction took place, nor was there any accident from the vast number of spectators.

The Proclamation was also made in every City, &c. in the Kingdom as early as it could be transmitted; and the following is a copy of the official order of the Privy Council for carrying this into effect.

"After our hearty commendations. It having pleased Almighty God to take to his mercy, out of this troublesome life, our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory. And thereupon his Royal Majesty King George the Fourth being here proclaimed according to the tenor of the Proclamation signed by us, herewith sent unto you. We do hereby will and require you forthwith to cause the said Proclamation to be proclaimed and published in the usual places within your jurisdiction, with the solemnities and ceremonies accustomed on the like occasion. And so, not doubting of your ready compliance herein, we bid you heartily farewell.

"From the Council Chamber at *CARLTON HOUSE*, this thirty-first day of January, 1820.

"Your loving friends,

(Signed)

"C. CANTAUR.

"ELDON, C.

"WESTMORELAND, C. P. S.

"WELLINGTON.

"LIVERPOOL.

"SIDMOUTH.

"CASTLEREAGH.

"G. CANNING."

"To our loving friend the Mayor of the City and County of the City of *CANTERBURY*."

From the pageantry and splendour of a Royal Court, we must, however, again revert to that frail clay tenement which so recently embodied our late beloved and venerable King, which during the unprecedented length of reign of *Fifty-nine years, Thirteen weeks, and five days* was the depository of a mighty nation's hopes, and prayers, and blessings, and which has yielded back its ethereal spirit to the God who gave it, at the close of a period unexampled in the annals of the world for the interest and importance of its passing scenes. The source of Britain's safety through that menacing period, was the moral and religious example of her King! He was, even more than his own great Minister, the Pilot that weathered the storm. While all around was vacillating, and Europe was sinking fast into the gulph—while a vain and visionary philosophy was divorcing man from his Maker, and writing her decrees with the blood of her votaries; Great Britain's King, armed with intrepid moderation and steady purpose, pursued his right honest course through good and evil

report; he rose early, visited first the house of God, and, after the regular despatch of business, divided the day between manly amusements, frugal repasts, and peaceable and home delights. Old and infirm, and bereaved of sight, he yet preserved a heart unchanged, and a moral courage unsuhdued. Still at the sun-rise, though it rose not to him, he was at his orisons. Still his duty to his people came next to that which belonged to his Maker and his Saviour. Still his family felt his tender care, and yielded him his usual solace. The ornament of his domestic circle, his gentle and pious Daughter, was taken from him, and his reason lasted only to receive her last farewell, and mingle his blessings with her dying accents. Half in Heaven, and separated from the taint of all earthly communion, he lived in the deep retirement of his Palace, solitary, sequestered, silent—but not forgotten. The remembrance of him still ruled, his example was still profitable, the nation still heard, and was edified by hearing, that his grey hairs were not descending in sorrow to the grave,—that his very aberrations were holy, and high, and happy; and that God who had taken from him reason, had, in exchange, given him peace.

On his accession to the throne, Great Britain and the world beheld the phenomenon of a young King born and bred in the purple, at the period when the passions are least controllable, with warm sentiments and an animated character, surrounded with the temptations of a brilliant Court, and with no restraints imposed on him by the habits and complexion of the times; entering into the conjugal state with the principles and intentions of a virtuous Englishman, and maintaining a fixed and solemn regard to whatever was becoming, in a gentleman properly so called; a Prince with the heart and affections of a man—a man with a mind awfully impressed with the duties of a Christian Prince. Even in his state of sequestration from all his duties, his cares, and his affections, the habits of his long and virtuous life still maintained him in a serene abstraction of thought; the boon of temperance still blessed his gentle decay, and his sceptre was budding in his aged grasp with the promise of never-fading felicity. It is true he outlived his faculties; but such was the force of his former example, that he still lived to the benefit of his people. His character, like a Pharos, continued still to cast a light upon the melancholy space that divided him from his people, still to illumine that distant shore, to which his humble confidence had been always directed, and where we trust his soul has now found a blessed anchorage. He has now sunk into that state, “Where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest;”—has left a world of sorrows—and a crown of no value, since the awful visitation of Heaven—for a world of pure delight, and a crown of glory. At the death of so good a man, humanity, and loyalty, and patriotism, must mourn; but there are consolatory recollections:—the Religion to which he was, for so many years, so distinguished an ornament, will teach the nation to bow submissively to the mandate of the Most High; and whilst the tears which human feelings shed, must bespeak veneration for the illustrious dead, and sorrow for his loss, a more soothing reflection will spring in gratitude, that the object of our grief has been so long apared to an affectionate and loyal people; that he was not removed till he was “full of years and full

of honour; nor until all his earthly enemies had either fallen before him, or paid the meed of justice to the most virtuous Monarch that ever sat upon the British throne.

During the last nine years, the *Bulletins* of the Physicians have been the only authentic records of his late MAJESTY'S retirement from the world. From these it will be seen, that his life, during the last seven, has been one of tranquillity, though of mental aberration. In the solitude of his apartments in Windsor Castle, and in the still deeper solitude of his blindness, he was surrounded only by kind and faithful attendants, who administered every comfort to his situation, whilst they exercised that unvaried reserve upon all important subjects, which was necessary to preserve their afflicted King's repose. In the hour of national foreboding, when the success of military ambition seemed almost complete, the steadfast heart of the patriot Monarch was aroused not by his people's fears: in the glorious day of triumph, when every foe lay prostrate at the feet of England, and the struggles of twenty years of darkness were at length repaid, the pious King, whose prayer had ever been uplifted for his people's safety, joined not in the hymn of thanksgiving, and bowed not before that Power, from which alone he had looked for succour. In the periods of domestic happiness, or domestic misery, his mind was equally unconscious. The blooming heiress of the British Crown received not his blessings on her union; nor did her untimely removal draw from his eye the most sacred tear that would have been shed for her loss. His spirit has fled without the consciousness that the beloved partner of his throne had gone before him to "the house of all living;" and he was finally spared the pang which a father feels when his son, in the vigour of youth and health, precedes him to the grave.

But if his late MAJESTY was thus insensible to subjects which were never mentioned to him, because they would have excited the most acute sympathies in his feeling mind, the habits of his former life ever retained their influence over him. Those whose duties have placed them around him, during this long night of his mind, now weep for a Monarch and a man who always retained the strong features of the virtues of his ordinary life: He never lost the consciousness of that dignity with which he was invested: He never forgot to unite with it the kindest consideration for those by whom he was surrounded. He never departed from his regular habits of temperance in diet; and though his food was medicated, it was rather to assist nature during the want of exercise, than to obviate any indulgences of appetite.—His late MAJESTY always retained, till the infirmities of age began to weigh him down, the same taste for music which he had displayed during his active life. In his retirement he performed with skill upon the harpsichord; he pleased himself with the imagination that his affectionate family were his auditors: nor can we conceive any thing more pathetic than the venerable and afflicted Monarch playing from memory the sublime strains of his favourite Handel, and believing that his family were present to unite with him in the feelings of devout rapture which were thus excited.

The first signs of decay in the excellent constitution enjoyed by his late

MAJESTY appeared about two months ago, but, we believe, there was no apprehension that "the infirmities of age" would have made such sudden inroads upon his departing strength, and, within the last fortnight only the symptoms of rapid decay became alarming. The appetite of the Royal sufferer then almost completely failed: he continued much in bed; and it became difficult to preserve his body in sufficient warmth.

On the night of Friday the 28th of January, the symptoms became more dangerous. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the medical attendants felt assured that the last hour of the vénéral sufferer was approaching, and that the day would probably terminate his mortal career. As the evening advanced, his MAJESTY became gradually weaker and weaker; but apparently without the slightest pain, till nature was quite exhausted. The last words he was heard to utter, were an application for some jelly, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; and he breathed his last, without suffering even a struggle. The Royal sufferer was unvisited, in his last moments, with any glimpse of returning consciousness, and he departed in a kindly slumber to awaken clad in the glory of the just, and to his eternal rest.

The arrangements for the Royal Funeral requiring considerable preparation, were immediately commenced, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York resigning over his mournful charge to the Lord Chamberlain.

The body of his MAJESTY was not embalmed in the usual manner, but has been wrapped in cere cloths to preserve it as long as possible from the destructive effects of the hand of time. The corpse, indeed, exhibited a painful spectacle of the rapid decay which had recently taken place in his MAJESTY's constitution. His once vigorous frame was reduced almost to a skeleton. Nature seemed to have been altogether exhausted, and hence, possibly, the surgeons deemed it impossible to perform the process of embalming in the usual way.

On Thursday night, the 3d instant, the body, being wrapped in an exterior fold of white satin, was placed in the inside coffin, which was composed of mahogany, pillowed and ornamented in the customary manner with white satin. The ceremony of placing the Royal remains in the inside coffin was performed in the most respectful manner by Mr. MAIR, and Mr. BOTT the late King's principal page, and the other pages attached to the Royal person. Mr. BRAND, the King's apothecary, being in attendance to fill the coffin with spices and aromatic herbs. This was afterwards enclosed in a leaden coffin, again enclosed in another mahogany coffin, and the whole finally placed in the state coffin, of Spanish mahogany, covered with the richest Gouda velvet of royal purple, a few shades deeper in tint than Garter blue. The lid was divided into three compartments by double rows of silver gilt nails; and in the compartment at the Head, over a rich Star of the Order of the Garter, was placed the Royal Arms of England, beautifully executed in dead gold. In the centre compartment also was a plate of silver, richly gilt, and exquisitely burnished, bearing the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM
 SERENISSIMI POTENTISSIMI ET EXCELLENTISSIMI MONARCHÆ,
 GEORGI TERTII
 DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIARUM REGIS, FIDEI DEFENSORIS,
 REGIS HANOVERÆ, AC BRUNSVICI ET LUNENBURGI DUCIS,
 OBIIT XXIX DIE JANUARIJ ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXI.
 ETATIS SUÆ LXXXII, REGNIQUE SUJ LX.

In the lower compartment, at the feet, was the British lion, *Rampant regardant*, supporting a shield with the letters G. R. surrounded with the garter and motto of the same order, also in dead gold. All the angles of the whole of these compartments were filled up with highly burnished silver gilt plates, engraved G. III. R. and surmounted by the royal crown, and the sides and ends of this superb coffin also divided with silver gilt studs, in the same manner as the cover, so as to leave three spaces on each side, and one at each end, for the handles. The handles were of silver, richly gilt, of a massive modern pattern, and the most exquisite workmanship; and each handle surrounded by a massive frame-work, in the same taste, chiefly in dead gold, relieved by burnishing.

Connected with this mournful ceremony was the disinterment of the bodies of the young Princes ALFRED and OCTAVIUS, buried many years since in the royal vault in HENRY VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster, and which, in obedience to the wish of our late beloved Sovereign, took place on Thursday night, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, privately, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Dukes of YORK, GLANZMONT and GLOUCESTER, the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works. At nine o'clock on that evening, two hearses, drawn by four horses each, were at the gate of Westminster Abbey, when the coffins, containing the remains of the Princes, were delivered to Mr. BANTING, and conveyed to Windsor, where the cavalcade arrived soon after two o'clock on Friday morning.

On their reaching St. George's Chapel, the Dean immediately proceeded to witness the ceremony of re-intering the remains. The coffins were separately conveyed from the hearses to the platform, and lowered by machinery into the vault where they are now deposited. No service was performed, and the ceremony lasted only twenty minutes. The coffins were in complete preservation, the crimson velvet being but little discoloured, and the ornaments perfectly bright, that of Prince OCTAVIUS is 4 feet 4 inches in length, and that of Prince ALFRED 4 feet; the former died in the year 1783, the latter in 1782. The above particulars will perhaps appear interesting, when it is known that the Royal Sepulchre at Westminster being now full, will never again be opened.

Tuesday, February the 15th, the awful ceremony of his late Majesty's remains lying in State at his long favourite residence of Windsor Castle, attracted thousands to cast a last farewell look at the relic of one so deservedly beloved; while the mournful appearance of the apartments evidently impressed on the numerous spectators an awful idea of the event which gave occasion to it, and which transformed those saloons, so often

devoted to gaiety and pomp, into chambers of the deepest shade, dedicated to the contemplation of death.

At eleven o'clock the company were admitted through the south entrance into the Upper Castle-yard to Egerton's Gate, where marshals were placed, in uniform, to prevent confusion. After passing this gate the company immediately entered a narrow winding staircase, and ascending in a steep and rather inconvenient direction, arrived at the entrance to St. George's Hall, at the east end of which stood the throne of the late SOVEREIGN, hung with black; and some of the Life Guards, with their arms reversed, were drawn up on each side, along which the company passed. From this Hall they entered the King's Guard Chamber, which was parted off by a slight railing covered with black cloth, and where numbers of the Yeomen of the Guard were in attendance, clothed in deep mourning. The next room was the King's Presence Chamber, covered entirely with black cloth, concealing the windows and paintings; and the light of day was completely excluded, a slight and dismal illumination being thrown only over the drapery by a number of wax tapers in silver sconces. This room was also parted off by a railing, on the inside of which were placed twelve Yeomen of the Guard, with craped partizans.

During the progress of the visitors through these various apartments, not even a whisper was heard. All were as silent as death itself; and the stillness, the "dim religious light," the mourning attitude of ever attendant, raised the mind to a sort of dreary sublimity which it is not within the reach of language to produce. On entering the Audience Chamber, where the body lay in state, the first object that met the eye was the coffin; at the feet of which stood two Pursuivants, in their dress of ceremony. The Gentlemen Pensioners were also in attendance in full dress; and at the head of the corpse were seated, in deep mourning, the Earl of DELAWARE and the Lord GRAVES, as the Lords in Waiting; Colonels KING and WUKATLEY, Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, and Sir CAVERDISH BRADSHAW, as the Grooms in Waiting. The body lay under a rich canopy at the upper end of the room, hung with purple drapery, and lighted, like the Presence Chamber, with wax tapers in silver sconces. The square roofing over the temporary throne was decorated with nine achievements, and the coffin with eight; while on the lid were placed the Imperial crown of England and Hanover. At the head of the throne, in a large lozenge, there was also a grand achievement of the Royal arms, with small escutcheons and lights around it, and three lofty candlesticks, with wax lights, were placed on each side of the coffin, from which the pall was partly drawn back. From this chamber the spectators passed into the King's Drawing-room, and descending by a stair-case in the western tower, reached the Upper Court, and came out by the Grand Entrance in Castle-street.

From eleven till four o'clock there was a constant crowd of persons, all in mourning, continually passing through the various chambers above described. The streets were also filled with carriages of every description, as well as by immense numbers whose loyal curiosity could not be gratified; but there was not the slightest appearance of disorder, nor did we hear of any accident.

From the day of his MAJESTY'S decease, not only London, but the whole country, exhibited every outward mark of the sincerest mourning; every shop was half closed, and every inhabitant clad in black; while, as the funeral day approached, arrangements were made for a solemn pause from all business, both private and public. The Theatres and every other place of amusement were closed from the Monday after the Royal death, and announcements were then issued relative to the most marked observance of those hours of sorrow: amongst which was the following official notice from the LORD MAYOR:—

“BRIDGES, MAYOR.

“Mansion-House, Feb. 12, 1820.

“The LORD MAYOR informs his fellow-citizens, that the remains of his late much-revered Majesty, King GEORGE III. of blessed memory, will be interred on Wednesday next. The LORD MAYOR feels confident that every tribute of respect will be most willingly testified by their abstaining from all business on that day of mourning solemnity.

“By order of the Lord Mayor,

(Signed)

“FRANCIS HOBLER.”

The day itself was observed with the utmost solemnity in every part of the metropolis. Early in the morning, the bells of the different churches began to toll, and continued to do so during the whole day, and till a late hour of the night. This ceremony of mournful respect was in some instances interrupted by the chimes that usually precede the morning and afternoon prayers; in others the chimes were omitted, and the only call of the parishioners to the devotional exercises of the day, was the solemn knell of departed royalty. In the intervals between the morning and afternoon service, a few of the churches in the city rung muffled peals, producing a singularly mournful effect.

Every shop was completely closed, more universally even than on Sundays; and the windows of most private houses were also shut. The Clergy wisely selected the occasion, when the heart was softened by our recent calamity, to impress upon the mind, amid the emblems of national sorrow, the truths of religion, the duties of morality, and a sense of the vicissitudes of human existence; but the central point of all was, the life and virtues of our late Monarch, the imitation of which would give comfort in life, and hope in death. The voice of the preacher, and the efficacy of his theme, were aided in their effects by all that struck the senses—by all that met the eye and the ear. In many of the churches, a selection of appropriate music was used, and the service was performed in an unusually solemn manner. The pulpits, the reading desks, the organ lofts, and the fronts of the galleries, were generally hung with black. The King's escutcheon was, in most of the churches, placed on the black cloth in front of the pulpit, and many of the pews were also covered with black. The performance of divine service was not confined to the Church of England, but took place among the Dissenters of every class, not excluding the simple religious rites peculiar to the Quakers, where an *extempore* prayer for the Sovereign was pronounced; and the synagogues of the Jews, and

the chapels of the Catholics, were also appropriated to religious exercises. The churches and chapels were in most instances crowded to excess, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation attended in mourning state at St. Paul's Cathedral.

All the vessels in the River Thames, below London Bridge, in observance of the solemnity of the occasion, lowered their colours half-mast high. This range of ships in the Pool had a most impressive effect; and at the Tower, as well as at all other public buildings, business was entirely suspended.

The Metropolis presented a scene, however, as the evening approached, still more striking than that which it had exhibited during the day. The ceremony of tolling the bell of St. Paul's Cathedral collected an immense crowd, who remained listening to those solemn tones heard only at the deaths of Princes, till they had long ceased to strike; and the streets leading from the Cathedral were thronged in every direction as the crowd separated. At nine o'clock, the hour fixed for entombing the remains of the Sovereign at Windsor, minute guns were fired in the Park, on the Tower ramparts, St Woolwich, from the shipping in the river, and from several of the wharfs on its banks, and continued until eleven; thus closing a day of general mourning and suspension from private thoughts and affairs, during which all London seemed animated but by one soul, and that soul fixed upon but one object.

Throughout the whole of Tuesday night, and up to the hour of admittance on Wednesday morning, the same state was observed, all the persons in attendance being relieved every two hours. But there was no cessation from labour during the night of Tuesday. The workmen were busily employed making the necessary preparations in the Royal Chapel, and along the covered way through which the procession was to move. A brigade of Artillery was marched from Woolwich to Windsor, on Tuesday, with twelve 9-pounders, and twelve hundred of the Foot Guards marched from London, on Monday, to join the 500 previously quartered in the Castle, making 1700 of the Royal Infantry. Strong detachments of the two Regiments of Life Guards also arrived, on Monday, from town, to join the Royal Horse Guards, Blues, who occupied the Cavalry Barracks. And according to military precedence at great Royal ceremonies, the external duties were performed, and the outward approaches to the Palace, were occupied by Foot Guards; while the Household Cavalry, Life Guards, considered more particularly attached to the Royal Person, were dismounted and stationed in the interior, as the more immediate attendants on the Monarch. The orders for the Household troops on this occasion, agreeably to etiquette, were received from the King himself, by Earl CATHCART, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, being *Gold Stick at Court*.

On Wednesday morning, the brigade of artillery stationed in the long walk, at sun-rise, commenced firing five-minute guns, which continued throughout the day until sun-set, when the order was changed, and a gun was discharged every minute, until the Royal Body was deposited in the

The Lords in waiting, the Earl of DELAWARE and Lord GRAVES, con-

tioued to sit by the remains of their departed Sovereign all night, each relieving the other in the mournful duty at the end of every two hours. Colonel DANCE was also Silver Stick in waiting. At a quarter before ten o'clock in the morning, the State Attendants of the corpse again resumed their places, and the Exon in close attendance, ordered and superintended all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the public.

Precisely at ten o'clock, Queen Elizabeth's Gate was also again thrown open for the admittance of visitors. The whole of Castle-street, leading to this gate, was then completely full, but the conduct in the highest degree this decorous. No levity of remark, not a whisper unfit for the occasion. Every countenance was in mourning; and bespoke a state of feeling worthy of an English heart, naturally called forth by the death of a SOVEREIGN, who, for sixty years, had governed the greatest people upon earth. The most majestic pageant of the Roman Capitol, could not bespeak a nation's respect so highly and so emphatically, as the solemnities of our GEORGE'S funeral.

The crowd of Tuesday, however, was very far exceeded in numbers and impetuosity by the rush on the following day, and it is feared that several serious accidents were the consequence of such an unexampled accumulation.

As the day advanced, therefore, the crowd that pressed for admission at Egerton's Gate continued to increase. Many, appalled at the sight of the formidable mass, which opposed their progress, gave up all idea of getting in, and at once retired. Of those who persevered some were seriously injured by the pressure of the crowd, and several were carried out in a state of insensibility.

At three o'clock the gates were closed, and all ingress to the lying in state finally prohibited. Though even at this late period of the day, immense numbers who had arrived from town, many of them on foot, had not approached Queen Elizabeth's Gate; they were consequently altogether excluded from witnessing the ceremony, and the disappointment which they endured after their toil and expense can be better felt than described.

The inhabitants of Windsor itself testified the most reverential affection for the memory of their departed Sovereign. The shops and houses were not only closely shut; but the places of worship filled to excess, and the inhabitants manifested their piety and devotion, in the most unaffected and exemplary manner.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the communion plate of the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and at the Chapel of Whitehall, were removed to Windsor, under an escort of cavalry, and deposited in St. George's Chapel. This plate, which is of considerable value, is of ancient workmanship, and of the most massive weight, was arranged upon the communion table with the regular plate of St. George's Chapel, which is also of great antiquity and value; and the effect of this combined magnificent arrangement was most brilliant and imposing.

St. George's Chapel was decorated in a style of splendour unexampled on any previous occasion. The raised platform, which extended through the south aisle, up the nave to the choir, was covered with black cloth; and

upon each side, were ranged soldiers, of the Foot-Guards, with their arms and standards reversed, and every second man holding a large wax taper, while the walls also of the Chapel, the Knights' stalls, the organ-loft, the seats, &c. were entirely covered with sable cloth, and the choir with velvet. Over the aperture near the altar, through which the body descended to the Royal vault, was raised a gorgeous canopy of Gothic scroll work, hung with mazarine blue velvet. This canopy was surmounted by a richly gilt imperial crown, which rested on a velvet cushion; and its drapery fell in deep rich folds, each festoon of which bore an emblazoned royal escutcheon. Three large additional brass chandeliers were suspended from the ceiling, and several small ones were placed at intervals between the Knights' stalls, in which wax lights were placed. At each side of the platform, thrown up from the south door of the Chapel, and along the centre aisle, a space was left for visitors. Three rows of seats were also raised along the north aisle, for the accommodation of the young gentlemen of Eton College, who were admitted by command of his Majesty to witness the last ceremony of the interment of the beneficent Monarch, who took such an active interest in the prosperity of their foundation. The organ-loft, from its commanding situation, both of the grand entrance of the procession and its passage, as well as of the final entombment at the foot of the altar, was the great object of attraction, and was of course reserved for the most distinguished personages. Near the altar, also suitable accommodation was provided for the Foreign Ambassadors, and on each side seats were kept for the principal Nobility. The visitors who were fortunate enough to secure admission, had taken their places in the Chapel before seven o'clock in the evening. Only a few wax lights were then burning, and the stillness and gloom which prevailed, were well suited to prepare the mind for the ceremony which was about to take place, and close the mournful scene.

At six o'clock the gate of the Lower Court-yard, leading to the Chapel, was opened for the admission of such as were supplied with tickets of admission to view the procession. Guards were closely stationed along the streets, but particularly in that part where the crowd was expected to assemble for the purpose of presenting their card; nor was there ever witnessed upon any occasion such pressure, such eagerness to proceed, and so much difficulty in the indulgence of the desire. Any thing that occurred in the course of the day at Queen Elizabeth's Gate, leading into the Mourning Chamber, was ease and indulgence, compared to the immense crowd here, and the Ladies in particular underwent the most serious and distressing inconvenience.

Admission being obtained, a grand but dismal prospect presented itself in the Lower Castle-yard. There was hardly light enough to perceive the assembled crowds, who stood in close and silent order along each side of the covered way, by which the procession was to pass. The Horse Guards were drawn up in that part of the railing next the covered way, and the inside was lined right and left with Foot-Guards, every fourth man bearing a link, not yet lighted.

At seven o'clock, the various persons who were to take part in the procession assembled in St. George's Hall, when they were marshalled in the

* proper order by Sir GEORGE NAYLER. From seven until half past eight his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by his Supporters, sat at the head of the corpse; and at nine the coffin was removed through the folding doors of the drawing room, down the great staircase, to the vestibule, and placed upon the mechanical bier, used at the late Queen's funeral. Evidences of preparation now varied the time until the entrance of the procession, and Pursuivants and officers came frequently in to note the preparation. But expectation was stilled at once, by a near and sudden blast of trumpets. Associations follow us every where, but on this night of memories, the sound of a trumpet must have stirred strong and scriptural emotions in minds looking, at the moment, on the grave. There was a deep silence, and sounds were then distinct, which had been inaudible amidst the murmur of the multitude. The military bands had commenced "The Dead March," when the procession began to move; the sound was deeply suitable to all that was before the eye; and the pauses were filled up by the minute guns that pealed as if the trumpet was answered by the thunder.

Again, after a short interval, the trumpets sounded as from a short distance the same symphony; the minute guns joined their mournful discord; and the bands of the Coldstream struck up the "Dead March." This was repeated several times before the procession came into the Lower-yard; at last it burst upon the public view, and as it passed along the dense line of spectators, created on every side a most striking effect. When the coffin arrived near them, every individual was uncovered, and remained so, as a last mark of respect to the Sovereign whom he had so much loved and respected whilst living.

As the Procession advanced on the exterior of the Royal Chapel, its approach was seen by the stronger flashing of light through the stained windows, until a glare burst in at the door of the south aisle, that shewed all its awful pomp. The train then moved down the aisle, and returned up the centre, through the files of soldiery to the choir, in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION:

Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums and Pipes of the Foot Guards

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two, with black Staves.

Knight Marshal's Officers,

Knight Marshal.

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of his late Majesty.

Apothecaries to His

Majesty.

Apothecaries to His

late Majesty.

Surgeons to His

Majesty.

Surgeons to His

late Majesty.

The Curate and Vicar of Windsor.

Gentlemen Usher's Quarterly Waiters to His Majesty.

Pages of Honour to his Majesty.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.

Serjeant Surgeons to His Majesty.

Physicians to His Majesty.

Physicians to His late Majesty.

Household Chaplain to His late Majesty.
 Clerks of the Closet to his Majesty.
 Equerries to the Royal Family.
 Equerries to His Majesty.
 Clerk Marshal and First Equerry.
 Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
 Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.
 Master of the Robes to His Majesty.
 Solicitor-General. Attorney-General.
 Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.
 The Lord Chief Baron. The Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas.
 The Vice-Chancellor of England. The Master of the Rolls.
 The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 Comptroller of the King's Household. Treasurer of the King's Household.
 Privy Councillors, not Peers.
 Blount's Pursuivant of Arms.
 Eldest Sons of Barons.
 Eldest Sons of Viscounts.
 Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.
 Barons.
 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms.
 Bishops.
 Windsor Herald.
 Eldest Sons of Earls.
 Viscounts.
 Somerset Herald.
 Eldest Sons of Marquisses.
 Richmond Herald.
 Earls.
 Eldest Sons of Dukes.
 Lancaster Herald.
 Marquisses.
 Deputy Earl Marshal. Deputy Great Chamberlain.
 Dukes.
 Lord Privy Seal.
 Lord President of the Council.
 Chester Herald.
 Norroy King of Arms.
 Lords of His Majesty's Bed-chamber.
 Groom of the Stole to His Majesty. Master of the Horse to His Majesty.
 The Banner of Brunswick, borne by Lord Howden, G.C.B. The Banner of Hanover, borne by Lord Hill, G.C.B.
 The Banner of Ireland, borne by The Earl of Roden, K.P. The Banner of Scotland, borne by The Earl of Breadalbane.
 The Union Banner, borne by Lord Grenville. The Banner of St. George, borne by Lord Howard of Effingham.
 The Great Banner, borne by Lord Clinton.

THE ROYAL CROWN

Supporter:
A Gentleman Usher. borne, on a purple velvet cushion, by
Blanc Garsier King of Arms.

Supporter.
A Gentleman Usher.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN

Supporter:
A Gentleman Usher. borne, on a purple velvet cushion,
Daily Waiter to His Majesty. by Clarenceux King of Arms.

Supporter:
A Gentleman Usher. borne, on a purple velvet cushion,
Daily Waiter to His Majesty. by Clarenceux King of Arms.

The Secretary of the
Lord Steward.

The Lord Steward of
His Majesty's Household.

The Master of His
Majesty's Household.

A Gentleman
Usher.

The Lord Chamberlain
of his Majesty's Household.

A Gentleman
Usher.

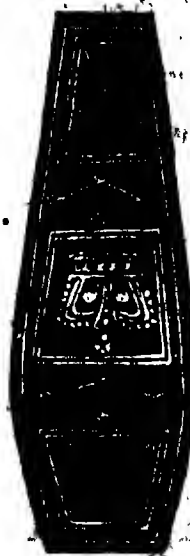
The Royal Body,

Covered with a fine Holland Sheet and a Purple Velvet Pall,
adorned with Ten Escutcheons of the Imperial Arms, borne
under a Royal Canopy of Purple Velvet.

Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed.

Supporters of the Canopy—Viscounts Melville,
Chetwynd, and Sydney, and the Earls Brownlow
and Chichester.

Supporters of the Pall—The Dukes of Wellington,
Atholl, and Beaufort.



Supporters of the Pall—The Dukes of Devon,
Buckingham, and Richmond.

Supporters of the Canopy—Viscounts Carleton and
Bulkeley, and the Earls of St. Germain, Veru-
lan, and Mayo.

Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed.

First Gentleman
Usher Daily Waiter
to His Majesty.

Principal King of Arms,
bearing his Sceptre.

Gentleman Usher
of the Black Rod,
bearing the Rod reversed.

Supporter,
The Marquis of
Stafford, K.G.

THE
CHIEF MOURNER,

His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
in a long black cloak, with a Star of the Order
of the Garter, embroidered thereon, and wear-
ing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath,
and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Train Bearer.

Marquis of Bath.

Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

assisted by Lord Viscount Jocelyn.

Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

Assistants to His Royal Highness the Chief Mourner.

Marquis Conyngham,
Earl of Shaftesbury,
Earl of Dartmouth,
Earl of Pomfret,
Earl Harcourt,
Earl Bathurst, K.G.
Earl of Liverpool, K.G.
Earl of Arran,

Marquis Cornwallis,
Earl of Huntingdon,
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Earl of Aylesford,
Earl of Waldegrave,
Earl of Chatham, K.T.
Earl of Allesbury, K.T.
Earl of Bessborough.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, in a long black cloak, his train borne by Vice-admiral Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, K.C.B. and Major-general Sir GEORGE TOWNSEND WALKER, G.C.B.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE, in a long black cloak, his train borne by the Right Hon. Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Bart. G.C.B. and Admiral Sir CHARLES MORICE POLE, Bart. G.C.B.

His Royal Highness the Prince LEOPOLD of Saxe Coburg, in a long black cloak, his train borne by Baron HADDENBROCK and Lieutenant-colonel Sir ROBERT GARDINER, K.C.B.

His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, in a long black cloak, his train borne by the Hon. Captain CURSON and Colonel DALTON.

The Council of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, as *Custos Personæ* of His late Majesty.

Lord Chancellor,
Lord Arden,
Right Hon. Sir Wm. Grant,
Lord St. Helens,
Earl of Macclesfield,

Archbishop of Canterbury,
Archbishop of York,
Marquis Camden, K.G.
Lord Bishop of London,
Lord Henley, G.C.B.

Master of the Household to His late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment.

Groom of the Stole to His late Majesty, on the Windsor Establishment.

Vice-Chamberlain to his late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment.

Grooms of His late Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

His late Majesty's Trustees.

Equerries to his late Majesty.

Lords of his late Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and drums, and Knight Marshal's Men, filed off without the south door.

His Royal Highness the Chief Mourner sat on a chair at the head of the corpse, the Sisters on either side, and the Princes of the Blood Royal were seated near the Chief Mourner. The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the Corpse; and the Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy were arranged on each side of the Royal Body: the Assistant Mourners, the Council of his Royal Highness, the *Custos Personæ* of his late Majesty, and others, who followed the Royal Body, arranged themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal; and the Peers bearing the Banners were arranged on either side below the Altar.

Upon the procession reaching the great gate of St. George's Chapel, the Royal Body was received by the Dean of Windsor and Reclunderies, attended by the united choir of the Chapels Royal, St. James and St. George, preceding *Blanc Guevier*, who carried the *Crown of Marjorie*. As they advanced, the organ commenced, "*I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord*;" and this solemn strain continued till the whole of the Royal Dukes, the Nobility, and other persons of distinction, forming the procession, were seated. The Funeral Service, composed by Dr. Short and Mr. Pocock, was then chanted in the usual order, and the Prayers read by distinguished church dignitaries present. The *Impromptu* tuned to a *grave-staking*, a more deeply impressive spectacle, than that which now presented itself. All that is distinguished in rank or station was seen in silent march accompanying to the tomb the corpse of a mighty MONARCH, so lately the fountain of bounties, but now a mere memorial of the fragility of all earthly grandeur. In addition to the solemnity induced by this general reflection, every heart seemed to feel personally a particular grief at the loss of a friend and father, and more persuaded, few persons could have witnessed the sorrowing scene without becoming wiser and better beings: it was a spectacle to teach even the heedless something new to think." Among the distinguished persons of opposition who had come to pay their homage to the memory of their venerable Sovereign, were the Duke of Bedford, and the Earls Grey and Lauderdale; and it was gratifying to see, that those who differed in every point of politics, agreed in one thing—that all the respect which individuals could bestow, should be paid to him who had so long adorned and beautified the kingly office with mild wisdom and undeviating worth.

When the Corpse appeared round the corner of the aisle, the singers of the different choirs, who were followed by the Dean of Windsor, struck up the solemn service of "*I know that my Redeemer liveth*." This beautiful anthem lasted till the corpse was borne into the chapel, and placed upon the tressels. Immediately after the corpse, followed the Duke of York as chief mourner, and his Royal Highness had the appearance of deep and unaffected sorrow. Next to him went the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold; and the humanly aspect of the latter individuals, with serlousness and suffering, made a great impression on the spectators. As soon as the procession was completely arranged in the chapel, the Dean of Windsor, assisted on this occasion by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, commenced the service. The Psalms were then chanted by the fullest choir we ever heard, comprising the principal voices of St. James's and St. George's Chapels; and nothing could exceed the precision, the melody, and majesty of their execution. The service was sung with solemn ardour, that elevated the mind of all subsidiary thoughts, and filled it with devout feelings. After Kent's anthem of "*Hear my prayer*," the choir performed that sublime piece, "*I heard a Voice from Heaven*." At the conclusion of the service and previous to the last Collect and blessing, the funeral anthem, composed by HANDEL for QUEEN CAROLINE, was sung by the full band; and no one

can read the divine words without being struck how justly they apply to such a King:—

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him."

"He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him."

"Kindness, meekness, and comfort, were in his tongue; if there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things."

"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore."

When this anthem was finished, the DEAN read the prayer which accompanies the lowering of the body into the grave; and it is impossible to describe the thrilling awe of every bosom as the throwing of the dust resounded from the royal coffin: this awe was still further heightened to those in the chapel, from whose eyes the coffin had slowly and gradually disappeared, without hands, and as if it had been mysteriously withdrawn by some supernatural power.

The office of burial being concluded, Sir ISAAC HEARD, Knt. GARTER Principal King of Arms, after a short pause, pronounced near the Grave, the style of his late Most Sacred MAJESTY, as follows:—

"Thus it hath pleased ALMIGHTY God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; KING of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg."

"Let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, our Sovereign Lord GEORGE THE FOURTH, now, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; KING of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg."

"God save KING GEORGE THE FOURTH!"

After which the Earl of WINDSOR, Groom of the Stole to his late MAJESTY, and Chief Officer of the Windsor Establishment, broke his staff of office, and, kneeling, deposited the same in the Royal Vault: Mr. KNIVERTT played a solemn Dirge upon the organ, and his Royal Highness the Chief Mourner, their Royal Highnesses the Princes of the Blood Royal, the Great Officers, Nobility, and others, who had composed the procession, retired; having witnessed that every part of this most mournful and afflicting ceremony had been conducted with the greatest regularity, decorum, and solemnity.

The Chapel was cleared of its distinguished concourse in a few moments, and those who had been hitherto in the aisle were then allowed to enter. The display was most magnificent; the powerful light which threw all below into strong relief, reached but high enough to touch the pendent lights and banners into faint colouring, and the roof was a vision of burnished gleams and tissues among Gothic tracery. The vault was still open,

and the Royal coffin lay below, with the crowns of England and Hanover on cushions of purple, and the broken wand crossing it. At the altar, four Royal banners covered with golden emblems were strewn upon the ground, as if their office was completed; the altar was piled with consecrated gold plate, and the whole aspect of the Chapel was the deepest and most magnificent display of melancholy grandeur.

Thousands were afterwards admitted into the chapel, to see the coffin and its splendid paraphernalia, as it lay in the tomb; and thus ended the most awful and magnificent ceremony which any British subject now living ever witnessed in this country; a ceremony, not merely adorned with all those appendages of grandeur which belong as matter of course to all royal funerals, but rendered sublime by the voluntary and heartfelt homage of countless thousands of affectionate subjects, who had thronged to the last obsequies of their King, not from the idle curiosity of seeing a grand exhibition, but to shed a last tear over the grave of a father and friend.

Thus were committed to the grave, in all solemnity and honour, and with the highest ceremonials of religion, and of state, the mortal remains of his late Most Sacred Majesty GEORGE THE THIRD. The people of England have thus performed the last external offices of funeral respect to their lamented Monarch. But far be it from us to acknowledge that the account is closed between him and the nation who lament him. We have debts without number to discharge—a host of pious obligations to fulfil, and of moral and social duties to execute—all imposed upon his subjects by their late King; and if we would pay its just tribute to his memory, we must learn to emulate his virtues; then, though his body is given to the dust, his memory will not decay, while there is veneration in England for Royal virtue. His Majesty, placed in an inferior rank of life, would have been an honoured man;—for integrity, munificence, and purity, he would have been the first nobleman of the land. The Providence that placed him on the proudest throne of the world, destined him to preside over an age in which all earthly Sovereignty was to be tried; but it was also to be preserved and restored by the Throne of England,—that Throne made strong by the affections of the people; and those affections won by the virtues of the Sovereign.—Peace then to his mouldering ashes!—and blessed, ever blessed be his memory.

“PRESERVE, O VENERABLE PIER!
INVIOLETE THY SACRED TRUST;
TO WHOSE COLD ARMS THE BRITISH FATE
WEeping, COMMITS HER RICHEST DUST.
GLORY WITH ALL HER LAMPS SHALL BURN,
TO WATCH OUR SOVEREIGN'S SLEEPING CLAY;
TILL THE LAST TRUMPET BURST HIS URN,
TO AID THE TRIUMPH OF THE DAY!”

February 17, 1820.

J. T.

For the official Orders respecting Mourning, &c. &c. see the GAZETTE
INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL

OF HIS LATE

Royal Highness

The Duke of Kent and Strathearn.

"NATION OF QUEENS AND MONARCHS!—WHERE ART THOU?
 FOND HOPE OF MANY MILLIONS!—ART THOU DEAD?
 COULD NOT THE GRAVE FORGET THEE, AND LAY LOW
 SOME LESS MAJESTIC, LESS BELLOVED HEAD?
 'TIS PAST!—AND THOU ART GONE!"

THE lamented news of his Royal Highness the Duke of KENT's decease was received in the metropolis with that deep, though unavailing, sorrow, which most expressively marked the high estimation of every class of society for his virtues, and his person. The LORD MAYOR immediately summoned Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and the following Resolutions most emphatically expressed the sentiments of the whole of their fellow-citizens.

"BRIDGES, MAYOR.

"A Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, holden in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1820, and in the 60th year of the reign of GEORGE the THIRD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, &c. &c. &c.

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

"That this Court, deeply impressed by the melancholy communication made to them this day by the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, cannot refrain from expressing thus early their very sincere and heartfelt regret at the loss of this illustrious branch of the Royal Family, whose amiable and benevolent character will long be remembered by the country at large, and in particular by the supporters of the several Charitable Institutions of this Metropolis.—They deeply sympathize with his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, with the amiable Princess the widow of the deceased, and with the several other branches of the illustrious House of Brunswick on this mournful occasion. It is the earnest prayer of this Court, that the Almighty will be pleased to grant them strength to support this, and all other trials, and will continue to shower down those blessings which he has heretofore so abundantly vouchsafed to them.

(Signed)

"WOODTHORPE."

"BRIDGES, MAYOR.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Friday, the 28th of January, 1820:—

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

"That this Court express their deep and unfeigned regret upon the Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, as one of the sons of their venerable Sovereign, and as a distinguished Member of the House of Brunswick.

" They are persuaded that the nation will long deplore the loss of his Royal Highness, not merely from his exalted birth, and the high stations which he so honourably filled; but because he shewed that the brightest gems in the diadem of a Royal Personage were best exemplified in the virtues of a Briton, by a firm adherence to the principles of the Constitution, by supporting the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, by the most ardent and unwearied efforts to promote the Education of the Poor, among all denominations, and to circulate the Holy Scriptures throughout every region of the habitable Globe. The Corporation of London are also sensible, that they have to mourn the loss of a Royal and Illustrious Citizen; while almost every charitable Institution in the Metropolis must long entertain with grief and sadness the most grateful recollections of his benevolent services.

" This Court do also now feel and record their deepest sympathies with his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, the amiable and afflicted widow of his late Royal Highness, and every Member of the Royal Family.

(Signed) " WOODTHORPE."

The various Charitable Establishments distinguished by the protecting sanction of his late Royal Highness also published similar tributes of respect and sorrow; and the following official announcement from the leading Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with those Charities, fully proves the general appreciation of his exertions, and grief for his irreparable loss.

" TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

" ALBION HOUSE, ALBERSGATE-STREET, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1820.

" At a private meeting of the Governors and Friends of the numerous Charitable Institutions patronised by his late Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, it was

" RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

" That an early PUBLIC MEETING be called to take into consideration the best mode of perpetuating those general sentiments of esteem and veneration which all ranks entertain for the many virtues and universal philanthropy of his late Royal Highness.

(Signed)

" JAMES THOMSON, Honorary Secretary."

As a last memorial of the regretted Duke, we understand that the Bust of his late Royal Highness, which TURNERELLI has recently finished, will not only be highly interesting for preserving a most correct and animated likeness, but also for having been the only one his Royal Highness ever sat for. It is the size of life, in the full uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the various Orders of Knighthood, &c. with part of the royal robe. His Royal Highness was so gratified with the progress of the Bust, that he devoted several hours at the artist's house for its completion, and paid his last visit only on the day previous to that of his leaving town for Sidmouth, never to return!

The loss of a member of the Royal Family is a natural source of regret to the subjects of the throne, which that family has always with so much gentleness, wisdom, and good fortune. But the loss of one of that family, able, accomplished, and benevolent, is a still stronger call upon our regrets. We

have passed through storms which shook every throne upon earth but that of England, and have left fearful evidences of the force and wildness of the visitation. The castle of the ancient monarchies stands, but it is full of rents; the waters have passed over the rampart, and swept the foundation bare. The very drying of the deluge has warped and cracked the building; and there has been no period of history in which the qualities of princes have been more rudely brought into judgment, or subjected more habitually to the inquisition of the people. This may be well or ill for the people or the Prince; but it is trial, and no man can now escape his sentence by taking refuge in his rank. If thrones are to be built on public esteem, and if there is no other secure foundation; the prince, who exhibits in his birth, and royal habits, the spirit, the intelligence, and the charitable mind, which might raise the obscure into distinction, is more than an ornament to his lineage: he is a powerful support of the monarchy, not simply the flourished summit of the pillar, but the immediate sustainer of the weight of the temple, and the very decoration of its noble capital. If the blood royal has its privileges, it has its restraints; and a man, justly ambitious of the highest public honours, would have preferred coming naked into the combat, to being encumbered with the heavy and escutcheoned mantle of royalty. Of the thousand channels by which honours are accessible to the multitude of the active and intellectual, all but one are prohibited to the younger sons of the throne. The Bar, the Church, the whole vast professional territory, is to them prohibited ground, even the Senate is almost closed, and their rank and prospects follow them there, not to give influence and impulse, but to debilitate and retard. The height on which they are placed must not be stooped from for even the most assured triumph below. They must sit, like the Deities of Fable, looking at the battle, but restricted by a superior command from bringing down their might into the war. The army is, indeed, open to the blood royal; but there length of service, locality, the accident of command, and, as including all, the existence of war, must be present to place the son of the Sovereign in the eminence satisfactory to his manly desire of distinction.

The Duke of Kent, however, opened for himself an untried path to renown. In a stronger sense than of old, his path to the temple of honour lay through the temple of virtue; his nature was benevolent, and his ambition was *Charity*. The man whose mind is filled with things of this order, has no room for the image of worldly distinction; but it follows him like his shadow; and, like his shadow, if in his bright and ascending path it is the last thing on which he turns his eyes, its strength is the creation of the brightness before him. The list of the great public establishments in which the Duke of Kent took a leading part, may convey an impression of the diligence, vigour, and comprehensiveness of that zeal, which rendered his life so generally valuable, and his death so universally deplored.

From an official enumeration before us, we are authorised to state, that the number of those Benevolent Institutions patronised by the late lamented Prince amounted to upwards of SEVENTY; and the mere catalogue of such an effort of philanthropy forms his proudest eulogy.

The simple list of those charities gives the grandest impression of the

zeal that could take an interest in them all. The Duke of Kent was, however, systematically cautious in connecting himself with a new institution. He had no avidity for public employment, no love for the diurnal indulgences of tavern celebrations, no passion for popularity, and no means for purchasing a benevolent reputation. He was a poor man, a retired man, an abstemious, and a domestic man; all adverse to that pursuit of vulgar fame, which naturally grows on the incautions pursuers of rabble admiration. This list contemplates every climate of the earth, and every malady of the frame, and every obstruction of the mind of man! But the Duke of Kent's presidency was not bounded by the dinner-table; he was the actual director of the faculties of each in turn; and none but those who knew him long, and knew him intimately, can estimate the labour of his diversified occupations. They would see him on one day urging the progress of Christianity amongst Savages and Heathens, and sending knowledge through the wilderness, to the borders of the ocean; on the next, turning to the sunrise, and giving the right hand of fellowship to the Asiatic and the African, the stranger and the slave. Then casting his eye down on the miseries that gathered round his feet in the debased poverty of the metropolis, and snatching from disease and death their trembling prey. We will not say that he did all this thoroughly; for so to do, it would be beyond human powers. But a task like this, gone through in pure charity, is among the noblest triumphs of human nature; and it has the beatific intellect, the uncircumscribed view, the uncontaminated aspiration of a benevolent angel; and where the departed Prince fell short of this eminence, we believe that his intentions were sacred, and with such a will acting within, his progress on earth was honoured, and his hope in a higher state secure.

The liveliness and pleasing expectations so recently excited at Sidmouth, and which for a while were so warmly cherished there, being passed away, gloom and disappointment succeeded. The marks of exultation displayed on the arrival of the Royal visitors, but little more than one short month since, proved an awful contrast to the deeply mournful scene presented on Tuesday, the 25th of January, when the bereaved Duchess, with her family and suite, took their departure, leaving behind them, Him who had been the object of their solicitous affection and respect, to be prepared for the silent tomb, where no sigh can reach, and no tear can enter. Reflection succeeds reflection, on the uncertainty of all earthly schemes, and the attention is loudly called to that awful event which mocks the expectation of the Prince, as well as of the peasant.

The mournful procession was in the following order:—The first carriage contained the infant Princess Victoria, only eight months old on the day after her Royal Father's death: she was placed, by her nurse, against the carriage window, to gratify the spectators; and as she looked round upon them with her open cheerful countenance, playing with her little hand against the glass, unconscious of her loss, the sight added a poignancy to their feelings, and caused many a tear to flow. In the second carriage, were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her illustrious brother, Prince Leopold. In the third, the Princess Feodora, and her attendants.

In the fourth, Captain CONROY, &c. &c. The fifth, Dr. WILSON, &c. &c.; and the other carriages contained different persons in the suite. The shops were shut, the bells tolled, and it was a solemn and melancholy scene.

The preparations for this melancholy ceremony having been entrusted to Messrs. BAILEY and SAUNDERS, upholsterers to his present MAJESTY, soon after the death of his Royal Highness, Mr. LUSCOMBE, a surgeon of Exeter, by command of his MAJESTY, performed the process of embalming; and on opening the body, it was found that the cause of his Royal Highness's death had been by no means mistaken. An abscess was formed on the right side of the lungs, which had accumulated much pus: in every other respect the body was remarkably sound, and promised an attainment of that long life, for which so many thousands had petitioned Heaven in vain.

The body, when embalmed, was then placed in a strong oak shell, lined and padded with white satin. There was also a soft wool mattress and pillow, covered with white satin, and bordered with silk. The body itself was wrapped in a large winding-sheet, over which was placed a handsome loose dress of white satin, lined with flannel; and in two urns of Spanish mahogany were deposited the heart of his Royal Highness and his other internal remains. The shell and the urns were subsequently inclosed in lead, and then again covered with cases of mahogany. These were placed, on Saturday the 5th instant, in the exterior coffin and urns made in London by Messrs. BAILEY and SAUNDERS, in the form and with the ornaments usually attached to the coffins of the Royal Family. They were covered with the richest Genoa crimson velvet, and profusely studded with gilt nails, coronets, and other appropriate ornaments, bearing the initials of the deceased. The following is the inscription on the plate of the coffin:—

DEPOSITUM

ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS
EDUARDI DE BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG;
DUCIS CANTII ET STRATHERNIE, COMITIS DUBLINIS,
NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS PERISCELIDIS.
HONORATISSIMI ORDINIS MILITARIS DE BALNEO,
ET ILLUSTRISSIMI ORDINIS SANCTI PATRICII,
EQUITIS,
FILII QUARTOGENITI AUGUSTISSIMI ET POTENTISSIMI
GEORGII TERTII,
DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIARUM REGIS, FIDEI DEFENSORIS,
OBIIT
XXIII DIE JANUARIJ, ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXI.
ÆTATIS SUÆ
LIII.

This coffin was remarkable for being the largest ever made for any of the Royal Family, being 7 feet 5½ inches in length, 2 feet 16 inches in breadth, 1 foot 1 inch deep, and weighing upwards of a ton.

Although the more recent calamity of the death of our late venerable Sovereign had, in some measure, drawn the public attention from the melancholy fate of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, yet as the period arrived for paying the last earthly honours to his remains, the painful feelings of his immediate friends, and of those numerous classes who had such frequent opportunities of appreciating his worth, seemed to revive with additional poignancy; and his funeral was looked to with peculiar interest.

It is perhaps not generally known, that on the Saturday evening, previous to the termination of his Royal Highness's sufferings, a special messenger arrived at Sidmouth express, with a letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. This was read to the Royal invalid, about seven o'clock, and seemed to excite in his mind the most pleasing sensations. It breathed the strongest sentiments of brotherly affection, and expressed an intense anxiety as to the state of his health. A few hours afterwards, his Royal Highness was reduced almost to a state of insensibility, but in the few moments of self possession that were allowed him, he desired that his most cordial regard might be returned to his Royal Brother, for the kind attention which he had paid him in the hour of affliction. On the arrival of Major-General Moore at Carlton House, on Monday, his melancholy intelligence was received by the Prince Regent with the most poignant feelings of anguish, and he burst into a flood of tears, and was for some hours absorbed in the deepest grief.

The body of his Royal Highness laid in Royal state for a short time at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, previous to its final removal from a scene which, but a few days before, was distinguished by all the smiling joys of domestic bliss and social happiness. This took place on Sunday, February the 6th, in a spacious room hung with black cloth, and lighted with thirty wax candles, from which the glare of day was altogether excluded. The coffin and urns were raised upon tressels, and covered with a rich velvet pall, turned up at each end, to show the splendid materials of which they were composed.

At the head of the coffin was raised a superb plume of feathers, and three others were placed on each side; on the right and left were also three large wax tapers, in solid silver candlesticks, standing nearly five feet high.

The whole had a most awful and imposing effect, and the concourse of persons who were admitted to the solemn spectacle was immense for a country town. The company entered at one door, and having walked round the Royal remains, made their egress by another. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

On Monday the 7th, the procession towards Windsor commenced, attended by an immense concourse of spectators from the surrounding country, who sincerely lamented the early loss of one, to whose future residence among them they had looked with the most pleasing sensations; the following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Salcombe Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captain CORNISH.
Band of the 4th Light Dragoons. The instruments hung with crape, &c. Drums
muffled playing the Dead March in Saul.

Tradesmen of his late Royal Highness on horseback, with silk hatbands and
scarfs, two and two.

Mutes on horseback.

Plume of Feathers.

Mutes on horseback.

A Mourning Coach and six Horses, conveying the Urns, attended by Captain
PARKER and JAMES THOMAS, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's Department,
escorted by a party of the 4th Light Dragoons.

The Hearse, conveying the ROYAL REMAINS, adorned with Escutcheons,
drawn by eight Horses, richly habited with Escutcheons and Plumes of Fea-
thers, and escorted by a party of the 4th Light Dragoons.

Mourning Coach, conveying General WETHERALL, and the Rev. Dr. WETHERALL,
drawn by six horses.

Party of the 4th Light Dragoons.

Mourning Coach, conveying Mr. MANEU, his Royal Highness's Valet; and Mr.
BECK, House Steward, drawn by six horses, and escorted by a party of the 4th
Light Dragoons.

His late Royal Highness's Travelling Chariot and four horses, with blinds up.

Party of Dragoons.

Carriages containing his late Royal Highness's Surgeons, Apothecary,
Librarian at Sidmouth, &c. &c.

Thirty carriages of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood also
attended the procession about three miles out of town—and the carriages with
those gentlemen of Sidmouth having his Royal Highness's appointment,
followed the Royal remains a mile beyond the town of Honiton.

Upon the arrival of the procession at Bridport, the remains of his Royal
Highness were placed in the church, under a military guard, during the
night of Monday.

On the following morning, at ten o'clock, the procession moved in the
same order, halting on Tuesday the 8th, at Blandford; on Wednesday, the
9th, at Salisbury; and on Thursday, the 10th at Basingstoke; the same
arrangement being observed, for placing the remains of his late Royal
Highness, each night, as at Bridport.

In every Town through which the cavalcade passed, the utmost respect
was evinced by the inhabitants; the Corporations attended the remains—
the shops were closed—the church-bells tolled, and every other suitable
attention was paid which the solemn occasion required.

On Friday the procession moved on in the same order to Cumberland
lodge, which is situated in the Great Park, on the south side of Windsor,
and arrived there at six o'clock in the evening. This lodge takes its name
from the great Duke of Cumberland, and is a large substantial red brick
building, not remarkable in the exterior for any architectural beauty, but
the rooms within are spacious, and it has for some time been unoccupied.
On the arrival of the Procession at the lodge, the coffin was received at the

principal entrance by Mr. MASE, and Col. STEVENSON. It was then conveyed into one of the suite of rooms on the ground floor, immediately at the left of the hall, which were entirely hung with black cloth, and thence were prepared on which the body was deposited. A detachment of the Oxford Blues also attended to receive the procession. They were drawn up in front of the edifice, and after delivery of the corpse, they prepared to escort the carriage, in which the urn was placed, to St. George's Chapel. For this purpose, each fourth man was provided with a flambeau, and soon after seven the carriage, attended by the escort, advanced to Windsor. The night was dark, and the weather unfavourable, consequently few persons witnessed this part of the ceremony. At eight o'clock the cavalcade arrived, and immediately advanced to the south door. The urn was then conveyed to the platform leading to the vault, and in the presence of the DEAN, of Mr. MASE, Colonel STEVENSON, and the officers of the Chapel, was lowered into the Cemetery, where it was deposited in the niche in which the coffin was afterwards placed. The escort then departed to their quarters.

Saturday, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, and from thence to its ultimate removal in the evening, the body of his late Royal Highness lay in state, and was visited by many persons, who proceeded to the Lodge, notwithstanding the distance was upwards of three miles from Windsor. The ceremony observed was similar to that which we have already detailed as having taken place at Sidmouth. The sorrowing spectators passed round the coffin in solemn silence, and then retired.

At seven o'clock the several departments of the Procession, as it was to move from Cumberland Lodge, assembled on the lawn in front of that edifice, where they were marshalled in proper order, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and the assistants of Messrs. BALEY and SANDERS; and every thing being in readiness, proceeded in the following order:—

• A detachment of Cavalry.

• Trumpets and Drums of the Royal Household.

Kettle Drum.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

• Knight Marshal's Men. •

• Servants and Grooms of the Royal Family, in full state liveries, with craped hatbands and black gloves, four and four, each bearing a flambeau.

Servants and Grooms of his late Royal Highness on foot, in deep mourning, each bearing a flambeau.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by eight horses, adorned with escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's arms, Mourning coaches drawn by six horses, in which were General WETHERALL, and the domestic Chaplains of his Royal Highness.

A mourning coach and six, in which were two of his late Royal Highness's Household.

His present MASTERY's coach and six.

The coachmen, postillions, and footmen, in their state liveries—blinds up.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York's carriage and six horses.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's carriage and six horses.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's carriage and six horses.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxa Coburg's carriage and six horses.

The rear was brought up by a detachment of Lancers, and the whole was flanked by the Royal Horse Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. The streets of the town through which the cavalcade passed, were lined with the Foot Guards. The deep tone of the funeral bell announced its advance; but this was the only sound which broke upon its silent way: there was no music, from respect towards the royal remains of his late MAJESTY yet unmintered.

Such was the order in which this solemn procession moved, at a quarter before eight o'clock, from Cumberland Lodge to its final destination at Windsor. As it approached the town, the coup d'œil of the cavalcade, the blaze of the torches illuminating the atmosphere in the distance, as they were borne on the descent of the hill, and the dark relief of the trees casting their gloom on the mournful spectacle, presented one of the grandest prospects we ever witnessed. On its entrance to Windsor, at nine o'clock, the crowds were immense; but a deep and broken silence every where reigned; and all persons seemed anxious to pay a proper tribute to the memory of a Prince who had endeared himself to all rank in society. Within St. George's chapel a considerable number of persons obtained admission to the north aisle and organ loft, from whence they could command a full view of the last sad offices which closed this affecting ceremonial. These visitors were admitted, by tickets from the Lord Chamberlain, before seven o'clock, at which time the chapel was so dimly lighted, as scarcely to make objects visible. The place became gradually illumined by the light of flambeaux distributed among the military, and a platform erected from the entrance of the south door down the nave, and up the nave to the choir over which the procession took its way. The whole of the choir, the altar, and the knights' stalls, were as usual lined with black cloth; and, notwithstanding the number of additional lights, had a most gloomy appearance, rendered still more impressive from the absence of the usual sacred music. There was no anthem. The organ was silent, and every thing was conducted with the utmost privacy of which the occasion would admit, consistent with the rank of the illustrious deceased.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the chapel, the drums and trumpets of the royal household, the Knight marshal's men, and the servants and grooms of the Royal Family, filed off without the south door.

At the entrance the Dean and Canons, attended by the choir, received the body, and the procession advanced in the following order:—

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of the Royal Family.

Pages of his late Royal Highness.

Apothecaries to his late

Royal Highness.

Surgeons to his late

Royal Highness.

Rector and Curate of Windsor.

Physicians to his late Royal Highness.
 Chaplains to his late Royal Highness.
 Secretaries to his late Royal Highness.
 Equerries to his late Royal Highness.
 Grooms of his late Royal Highness's Bed-chamber.
 Pursuivants of Arms.
 Herald.

Comptroller of his late Royal Highness's Household.

A Gentleman
 Usher.

The Deputy Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's
 Household—Viscount Jocelyn.

A Gentleman
 Usher.

A Gentleman
 Usher.

The Coronet of his late R. H. upon a black velvet
 cushion, borne by Norroy King at Arms.

A Gentleman
 Usher.

THE BODY,

Supporters of the Canopy, three Generals, in
 their uniforms, with black crape scarfs.

Supporters of the Pall, two Full Generals, in
 their uniforms, with black crape scarfs.



Supporters of the Pall, two Full Generals, in
 their uniforms, with black crape scarfs.

Supporters of the Canopy, three Generals, in
 their uniforms, with black crape scarfs.

Covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned
 with eight Escutcheons of his late Royal High-
 ness's Arms, under a canopy of black velvet.

A Gentleman
 Usher.

Garber King of Arms.

A Gentleman
 Usher.

Chief Mourner.

Supporter,
 The Duke of

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

Supporter,

Benam:

In a long black Cloak.

The Duke of

His train borne by Col. BERKELEY and

WELLINGTON.

the Hon. Col. STAMFORD.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

In a long black Cloak, his train borne by Sir JOHN B. WARREN and
 Sir CHARLES POLE.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

In a long black Cloak, his train borne by Major-General Sir GEORGE
 WALKER, and H. F. STEVENSON, Esq.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

In a long black Cloak, his train borne by EDWARD CUNNETT, Esq.
 and Colonel DALTON.

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD,

In a long black Cloak, his train borne by, Baron HARDENBROCKE and
Lieut. Colonel Sir R. GARDNER.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

Yeomen of the Guard closed the procession.

An awful silence pervaded the spectators in the chapel as the solemn service commenced, with the DEAN of Windsor's distinct and impressive delivery of the opening verses of the Burial Service. The troops lining the chapel rested on their reversed arms, the military colours, hung with crepe, were lowered on the pavement, and the *total ensemble* was most affectingly mournful. The DEAN then ascended his stall; the procession separated to the right and left, and the Coffin, which was placed on the moveable ~~car~~, to obviate the almost insupportable labour of bearers, was propelled by its mechanical power to the platform, from which, by imperceptible machinery, it was afterwards let down to the tomb. His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, as chief mourner, sat at the head of the corpse, his supporters on either side, and the bearers of the canopy were arranged near them. The Rev. DEAN then went through the ordinary Service for the Dead; the responses being made by the choir. During the performance of that part which begins with, "*Man that is born of a woman*," the Coffin was gradually lowered, and at the pronouncing of the words, "*Dust to dust*," a small quantity of consecrated earth was dropped upon the lid. The closing part of the solemn ritual was then read, and the style and titles of the lamented Prince were proclaimed in the usual form by the venerable Sir ISAAC HARRIS.

Throughout the awful ceremony, all eyes were turned upon the Royal Dukes, whose feelings it is almost impossible to describe. His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, so long the intimate companion and resident under the same roof at Kensington Palace with his lamented brother, in vain recalled his firmness to support him under this trying affliction. Their congenial feelings, the reciprocity of their active and benevolent pursuits, rushed upon his mind; the sudden rupture of their earthly connections, under circumstances so peculiarly calculated to awaken the most poignant grief, called forth all those sensations which but the gods can feel, and his Royal Highness gave vent to his feelings in unrestrained and overwhelming anguish. The grief of Prince LEOPOLD was manifested in a calmer but not less expressive manner. His Royal Highness appeared sunk in abstract contemplation. He now mourned for the husband of his sister; when last in this chapel he wept over the bier of his wife, the beloved and lamented daughter of England. Doubtless, the pageant of the ceremony recalled in rapid succession all those reflections which awaken past sorrow, and give the solace of melancholy but unavailing vent to the best feelings of our nature. The Dukes of YORK and GLOUCESTER seemed equally to feel the bitter separation to which they were doomed from the object of their fraternal affection; and this melancholy scene was doubtless rendered still

more poignant by the sad impression, that mournful as was this spectacle, it was but the prelude of the more formal, though equally lamented burial of a Parent, who had endeared himself throughout a long reign, by the exercise of the most lasting virtues. Three days would scarcely elapse, before these illustrious mourners would again have to stand on the same spot, to take a last view of the remains of a beloved parent, sinking into his tomb amid the affectionate attachment of a free people; and the association of such feelings could not fail to arouse the acute sensibility of their Royal Highnesses, under a combination of circumstances at once so melancholy and so distressing.

The Royal Mourners and their attendants immediately withdrew from the Chapel, and were followed by those admitted to witness the ceremony. The remains of his late Royal Highness were then deposited in the place assigned them in the Cemetery, where his coffin is the eighth which this Mausoleum contains. The first body placed there, was that of the Princess ANNE; the next the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, his late Majesty's sister; the third and fourth, our late lamented Princess CHARLOTTE and her child; the fifth, the late QUEEN; the sixth and seventh, the young Princes OCTAVIUS and ALFRED; the eighth, the Duke of Kent; and his late Majesty forms the ninth inmate of this humbling and equalising mansion.

Thus has terminated a career of piety, benevolence, and good-will to man, too rarely witnessed in the higher walks of life; but most inestimable when viewed as an example to all of them.

When the perishable interests of this world, with all their passions and prejudices, have faded away from our contemplation, we must still delight to revive in our memory those virtues, whose beauty is permanent, and on which meditation will always be a source of pleasure, even when mixed with the most profound regret. That the eminent Individual of whom we are speaking enjoyed a large share of popular esteem is matter of notoriety. The sincerity and depth of that esteem became sensibly apparent, at the moment that his indisposition was first known to be serious, and it was daily marked by the increasing alarm which spread with rapid steps among all classes of the community, as the disorder was understood to become more dangerous. Every consideration of respectful attachment was drawn forth, and the merits of his Royal Highness's conduct in a thousand different particulars were more highly and more justly appreciated. Then were remembered, with more than common gratitude, the many public institutions which he patronised, the munificence of his bounty towards them, and the considerate kindness with which he extended to them his personal support and his actual inspection. Mixed with the anxious enquiries for his health, we heard continual remembrances of the urbanity of his manner toward the conductors, and of his gentle kindness toward the objects of the different charities which he attended. The dignified temperance which he presided at their festivals, the expressed eloquence with which he recommended them to the attention of the

humane, the clear insight which he had into all their plans and arrangements, the condescending notice which he took of the progress made by the young, or of the amendment produced in those who had erred—all these instances of a native benevolence of disposition, which were then mentioned in the accents of earnest solicitude, are now repeated in those of deep and painful sorrow. The public remembered, that with a distaste for the boisterous and fatiguing scenes of public entertainments, he was ever present at the call of humanity, or where art or talent were to be encouraged and sustained. With lips scarcely moistened, or moistened only with water, he sat as if seemed to share the convivial excitation around him. He ever willingly sacrificed his own arrangements, when he could be useful to his fellow creatures, and to his he applied talents of no common order. He was eloquent—deeply eloquent—without seeming to have ever studied oratory, or to be conscious that he possessed it. He never affected the passionate or figurative in public speaking, but he had the justness of perception and sentiment, which, by its precision, as well as force, ruled the assent of the hearers and drew from them, involuntarily, an acknowledgment of his possessing the precious qualities of intelligence and goodness.

The public saw with pleasure that his Royal Highness continued, and they hoped would perpetuate the union of the two illustrious Houses of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg: they remarked with admiration the mild and amiable manners of the Royal Duchess, which could not but inspire him with domestic attachments of the tenderest kind; and at length the birth of a Princess seemed to rivet the affections of the Royal Pair, and to promise them years of mutual happiness.—Alas! the shaft was even then fitted to the bow, and in a few short weeks all these works of public utility, all these scenes of domestic enjoyment were to cease! The public loss is great, but the deepest affliction is shrouded from public view. It is the grief of the exalted Lady, whose fate seemed to be so closely linked with that of the departed Prince. What she suffers, however, may in part be guessed from what she has performed. She has discharged the duties of a wife, in the most pious and exemplary manner: and those who witnessed her constant, unremitting care and tenderness, around the sick bed of her dying Lord, were heard to declare, that if ever there was an Angel in human shape, she was that being.

Her duties as a wife are ended, but her duties as a mother yet remain. For she has under her care the infant and interesting hope of the House of Brunswick, towards whom we look with no common feelings, and no ordinary anticipations.

In parting for ever from the beloved and lamented Duke of Kent, it is indeed difficult to trace our last Farewell; it is a rending asunder of all the thousand tender recollections of the past, and all the fondest anticipations of the future—It is a breaking up of the heart's dearest hopes, and the death blight of a mighty Empire's most cherished expectations.—But words, and tears, and mourning, are in vain, and where no eloquence could speak the fulness of that bosom which has here attempted to record its reverence,

and its love, more expressive silence must veil the pang which embitters this last,—last FAREWELL!

"TIME TEMPER'S LOVE, BUT NOT REMOVES,
MORE HALLOW'D, WHEN ITS HOPE IS FLED;
OH! WHAT ARE THOUSAND LIVING LOVES,
TO THAT WHICH CANNOT QUIT THE DEAD!"

Monday, February, 14, 1820.

J. T.

EXTRACT FROM THE REV. DR. RUDGE'S SERMON ON THE
DEATH AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE LAMENTED DUKE OF
KENT.

UNDER such a visitation, I cannot but avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words on the character and virtues of that "Prince and great man," by whose sudden and much lamented fall in our forest, the preceding reflections have been suggested: though in doing so, I cannot but feel how melancholy is the task, and how difficult I shall find it to deliver before this very crowded congregation, the humble, but unfeigned offering of what private affection, and public justice have dictated as proper. Many considerations, of which I can neither check the course, nor subdue the agony, press upon my memory at the present moment, and render the performance of this act of justice, and the payment of this debt of gratitude and affection, one of the most arduous I ever recollect to have had imposed upon me: and when I reflect upon that death which has again entered into our palaces, and has cut off one of the best and dearest of the children of Royalty, I cannot but participate in the sorrows of the Prophet, and say, "Oh! that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night."

"Many years have now elapsed, since I was first introduced to the acquaintance, and admitted to the friendship of the illustrious deceased. From the confidence with which he uniformly honoured me, I have enjoyed many opportunities of knowing his private sentiments on most of the topics in which the world at large is interested, and of forming a proper estimate of his character and virtues: and I feel justified in applying to him, in its truest sense, the words of my text, that he was "a great man!"

"A man of more diffusive benevolence of heart—of greater sweetness of temper, and of more urbanity of manners, scarcely ever existed. He was kind and affable to all who approached his person, and importuned him with charity. He was frank and generous even to a fault. It is well known that, owing to some heavy debts which had been contracted, and to some unfortunate losses which had been sustained in early life, by the vessel to

which he had consigned considerable property being shipwrecked, his circumstances were in an embarrassed state. In order to extricate himself from this unpleasant situation, with a regard to justice, which cannot be too much admired and copied, he surrendered the greater part of his income, reserving to himself but a small portion* for the maintenance of his rank, and the support of his household. That he might more effectually carry this equitable arrangement into execution, he was under the necessity of retiring to the Continent, being unable, on his moderated scale of income, to live in this country, in which, as he has frequently told me, the most painful denial to which he was subject, was his inability to relieve the numerous applications with which he was daily pressed; for, so far had the fame of his philanthropy and benevolence spread, that there was no part of the Empire, however remote, from which he was not in the habit of receiving daily appeals to his humanity. In short, he was the universal refuge for the poor and needy, to which all, who had woes to communicate, and distresses to be relieved, resorted!—Notwithstanding his reduced means of doing good, a part of the income to which he had restricted himself, was appropriated to the general purposes of benevolence; and scarcely a day passed without some object that was perishing for want, sharing in his income, and partaking of his bounty. And all this was done without ostentation—without, I believe, the privacy of any other individuals, excepting myself, and the objects relieved! Alas! how many tears must now be bathing the cheeks of the widow—how many pangs must now be rending the hearts of the aged for the loss of this great and beneficent Prince! Many there are, who are now living in the country and have seen happier days, who were yearly pensioners on his bounty; and who must now, I fear, be reduced to beggary, unless some friendly hand should be stretched out, or some benign charity interpose to prevent their perishing for hunger and want. I have dwelt the more particularly on his acts of private beneficence, because they have fallen more within my own knowledge, and because they afford the most unequivocal proof, that the streams of his charity flowed from the purest source, and sprang from a heart which was ever filled with the love and luxury of doing good to that afflicted part of the Creation, which yet “travaileth with pain!” With respect to his public charities, the inhabitants of this great city have had opportunities equal to those which I have enjoyed of forming their opinion, and appreciating his benevolence. Upon all the friends of the numerous charitable Institutions of the metropolis, will ever be impressed the pleasing recollection of the intense and particular interest which he uniformly took in their prosperity—the discrimination of mind with which he saw and discussed every thing which had a tendency to increase their funds, and enlarge the sphere of their usefulness—the dignity and affability of manner with which he presided over every society, of which he was the friend and patron—the animation and delight which his presence diffused—

* 6000*l.* per annum.

the rich and copious information with which he enlightened every topic of discussion, and charmed and astonished every hearer—the simple yet majestic strain of eloquence in which he pressed every bearing, explained every object, and descanted upon every advantage, of the charity of which he was the advocate: these are recollections which can never be effaced, but which will ever return to the memory in all the vividness and in all the colouring of an ever-new and enduring admiration! But it was not here only, amid these feasts of charity, that his true greatness and amiableness of character were to be traced. Let us follow him from these scenes, where he diffused joy and gladness, and enkindled in others the spirit of love and beneficence, and see how, in private life, the relative duties of his station were discharged. I speak of him as a son: and never surely were more filial love and affection depicted in the countenance of any man, than when the virtues of his venerable Sire were the theme of his eloquent tongue! There were some traits in the character and habits of our late good and aged Sovereign, which it seemed to have been his study and delight to have imitated. Thus they were both equally remarkable for the habit of early rising, and assigning to every part of the day some appropriate duty, and some distinct employment. Hence time was properly economized, and its true value and importance well appreciated. The King was remarkable for the kindness and openness of manner with which he conversed with the poor, heard their respective tales, and relieved their pressing necessities. In this instance, the example of the Parent was not lost upon the Son: he spoke with the utmost benignity to the poorest claimant, not merely contenting himself with imparting therelief which was solicited, but making such inquiries, and adding such expressions of interest on their behalf, as gave a double value and charm to the bounty bestowed. It was the invariable practice of our revered Sovereign, to lend his ready and powerful aid to the promotion of Religion; and was always the first to set an example to his subjects of an outward regard to the rites and ceremonies of the church. He was always alive to every thing which had for its object the temporal and eternal good of his people. He was a friend to the diffusion of religious knowledge, and willed that every poor man in his dominions might be able to read his Bible. It will be found, that in forwarding this benevolent wish, and in accomplishing this great object of the King, the unwearied exertions of the Son were ever most prominently and actively directed. Upon the services of the church he was a constant attendant in the chapel of Kensington Palace; thus setting a good example to his household and to his servants, by whom he was ever most tenderly beloved as the kindest and most indulgent of masters.

“It is a subject, my Brethren, of no improper or unprofitable inquiry, to learn how the life of such a man, distinguished by such an invariable regard to the distresses of the poor, and the wants of the perishing—distinguished too by virtues of a different, though not less transcendent character—by reverence and duty to the best of parents and the best of Kings—by affection warm and fervent as a brother—by tenderness intense and overflowing

as a husband—sincere and ardent in his attachments as a friend—just and equitable in his dealings as a man; and as a Christian, uniting with the love of his fellow-creatures, an unfeigned love of his God—I say, it is no unprofitable inquiry to learn, how the life of a man, thus distinguished, could have terminated? On this point, I am enabled to add from authority something which must ever give the most delightful satisfaction to those, to whom the departed Prince had endeared himself by the many amiable and popular virtues of his character.

If his life had been distinguished by the exercise of benevolent actions—if, in his generation, he was a beneficent Prince, and an useful member of society—if, in the station in which Providence placed him, he discharged his duties, and fulfilled the object for which he was created of doing good to man, and promoting the glory of God, he was—I trust I may say it—no less distinguished, and blessed in his death! No sooner had the complaint to which he fell an early and unexpected victim assumed a character of seriousness and alarm, than he commenced those preparations for eternity, which beset the soul at those awful periods in which it is about to dissolve its connexion with one world, and ally itself in all holy communion with another! He set his house in order, and prepared to die; and with such firmness of purpose, with such resignedness of mind, and such piety of soul, as were really wonderful to contemplate. His countenance beamed with the most pious submission to the will, while his lips uttered the most perfect reliance on the mercy of Heaven. He frequently appealed to the Saviour for the remission of sins; and, as a sinner, looked to him only for salvation and forgiveness; and while his beloved partner, with an anxious and amiable solicitude was attending his bed side, and sweetening his dying pangs, by her tender assiduities and watchings, as long as his strength remained, and his words could be distinguished, he continued to repeat the Lord's prayer, and blessing those about him, saying, "God bless you all—God bless you!" he breathed his last, and gave up the ghost!

"My brethren—it was with the recollection of this last scene of his life, and with many a mournful association of ideas, that I accompanied the remains of this excellent Prince to the tomb, on the evening of his interment; and as I saw the coffin deposited in the sepulchre of his fathers, with a slow and mournful descent, I was vividly reminded of that expression of the Psalmist—this is the "valley of the shadow of death"—here are the mighty laid, and here are exhibited the triumphs of the king of terrors—here lie the last sad remains of a Princess, high in former expectation and love,—here, too, of a Prince, now "cut down, and withered away like a flower—he fleeth as a shadow, and continueth not!"

JAMES RUDGE, D.D.

Domestic Chaplain to his R. H. the late Duke of Kent.

ANNALS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY; AND A
GIPSY CHIEF.

IT has been tritely, because truly said, that the boldest efforts of human imagination cannot exceed the romance of real life. The best written tale is not that which most resembles the ordinary chain of events and characters, but that, which by selecting and combining them, conceals those inconsistencies and deficiencies that leave, in real life, our sense of sight unsatisfied. An author delights his reader when he exhibits incidents distinctly and naturally according with moral justice; his portraits delight us when they resemble our fellow-creatures without too accurately tracing their moles and blemishes. This elegant delight is the breathing of a purer spirit within us, that asserts its claim to a nobler and more perfect state; yet another, though an antier kind of pleasure arises, when we consider how much of the divinity appears even in man's most evil state, and how much of "goodness in evil."

In one of those drear midnights that were so awful to travellers in the highlands soon after 1745, a man wrapped in a large coarse plaid, strode from a stone-ridge on the border of Loch Lomond into a boat which he had drawn from its covert. He rowed resolutely and alone, looking carefully to the right and left, till he suffered the tide to bear his little bark into a gorge or gulf, so narrow, deep, and dark, that no escape but death seemed to await him. Precipices rugged with dwarf shrubs and broken granite, rose more than a hundred feet on each side, sundered only by the stream, which a thirsty season had reduced to a sluggish and shallow pool. Then poising himself erect on his staff, the boatman drew three times the end of a strong chain which hung among the underwood. In a few minutes a basket descended from the pinnacle of the cliff, and having moored his boat, he placed himself in the wicker carriage, and was safely drawn into a crevice high in the wall of rock, where he disappeared.

The boat was moored, but the adventurer had not observed that it contained another passenger. Underneath a plank laid artfully along its bottom, and shrouded in a plaid of the darkest

green, another man had been lurking more than an hour before the owner of the boat entered it, and remained hidden by the darkness of the night. His purpose was answered. He had now discovered what he had sacrificed many perilous nights to obtain, a knowledge of the mode by which the owner of Drummond's Keep gained access to his impregnable fortress unsuspected. He instantly unmoored the boat, and rowed slowly back across the loch to an island near the centre. He rested on its oars, and looked down into the transparent water.—"It is there still!" he said to himself; and drawing close among the rocks, leaped on dry land. A dog of the true shepherd's breed sat waiting under the bushes, and ran before him till they descended together under an archway of stones and withered branches. "Watch the boat!" said the highlander to his faithful guide, who sprang immediately away to obey him. Meanwhile his master lifted up one of the grey stones, took a bundle from beneath it, and equipped himself in such a suit as a trooper of Cameron's regiment usually wore, looked at the edge of his dirk, and returned to his boat.

That island had once belonged to the heritage of the Gordons, whose ancient family, urged by old prejudices and hereditary courage, had been foremost in the ill-managed rebellion of 1715. One of the clan of Argyll then watched a favourable opportunity to betray the laird's secret movements, and was commissioned to arrest him. Under pretence of friendship he gained entrance to his strong hold in the isle, and concealed a posse of the king's soldiers at Gordon's door. The unfortunate laird leaped from his window into the lake, and his false friend seeing his desperate efforts threw him a rope, as it in kindness, to support him, while a boat came near. "That rope was meant for my neck," said Gordon, "and I leave it for a traitor's." With these bitter words he sank. Cameron saw him, and the pangs of remorse came into his heart. He leaped himself into a boat, put an oar towards his drowning friend with real oaths of fidelity, but Gordon pushed it from him, and abandoned himself to death. The waters of the lake are singularly transparent near that isle, and Cameron beheld his victim gradually sinking, till he seemed to lie among the broad weeds

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under the waters. Once, only once, he saw, or thought he saw him lift his hand as if to reach him, and that dying hand never left his remembrance. Cameron received the lands of the Gordon as a recompense for his political services, and with them the tower called Drummond's Keep, then standing on the edge of a hideous defile, formed by two walls of rock beside the lake. But from that day he had never been seen to cross the lock except in darkness, or to go abroad without armed men. He had been informed that Gordon's only son, made desperate by the ruin of his father and the Stuart cause, had become the leader of a gipsy gang, the most numerous and savage of the many that haunted Scotland. He was not deceived. Andrew Gordon, with a body of most athletic composition, a spirit sharpened by injuries, and the vigorous genius created by necessity, had assumed dominion over two hundred ruffians, whose exploits in driving off cattle, cutting drovers' purses, and removing the goods brought to fairs or markets, were performed with all the audacious regularity of privileged and disciplined thieves. Cameron was the chosen and constant object of their vengeance. His Keep or Tower was of the true Scottish fabric, divided into three chambers; the highest of which was the dormitory, the second or middle served as a general refectory, and the lowest contained his cattle, which required his tending at night, or very few would have been found next morning. His enemy frequented the fairs on the north side of Forth, well mounted, paying at inns and ferries like a gentleman, and at-

* The Lochgyle and Linnithgow gypsies were very distinguished towards the middle of the last century, and had desperate fights at Raploch near Stirling, and in the shire of Meams. Lizzy Brown, and Ann McDonald, were the leading Amazonians of these tribes, and their authority and skill in training boys to thievery were astonishingly systematic. As the poor of Scotland derive their maintenance from wage rather than law, and chiefly from funds collected at the church doors, or small assessments on heritors (never exceeding 2d in the pound), a set of vagrants will depend on voluntary aid, and are suffered to obtain it by going from house to house in families or groups, with a little of the name, and a great deal of the craft and wily of ancient gypsies.

tended by hands of gillies or young pupils, whose green coats, cudgels, and knives, were sufficiently feared by the visitors of Queensferry and Dumfermline. The Gypsy Chieftain had also a grim cur of the true black-faced breed, famous for collecting and driving off sheep, and therefore distinguished by his own name. In the darkest cloughs or ravines, or in the deepest snow, this faithful animal had never been known to abandon the stolen flock committed to his care, or to fail in tracing a fugitive. But as sight and strength failed him, the four-footed chieftain was deposed, imprisoned in a byre loft, and finally sentenced to be drowned. From this trifling incident arose the most material crisis of his patron's fate.

Between the years 1715 and 1745, many changes occurred in Captain Gordon and his enemy. The Laird of Drummond-Keep had lost his only son in the battle of Preston-Pans, and was now lingering in a desolate old age, mistrusted by the government, and abhorred by the subdued Jacobites. Gordon's banded marauders had provoked the laws too far, and some sanguinary battles among themselves threatened his own power with a downfall. It was only a few nights after a desperate affray with the Linnithgow gypsies, that the event occurred which begins my narrative. He had been long lying in ambush to find access to his enemy's strong hold, intending to terminate his vagrant career by an exploit which should satisfy his avarice and his revenge. Equipped, as I have said, in a Cameronian trooper's garb, he returned to the foot of the cliff from whence he had seen the basket descending to convey Gavin Cameron; and climbing up its rough face with the activity acquired by mountain warfare, he hung among furtive and broken rocks like a wild cat, till he found the crevice through which the basket had seemed to issue. It was artfully concealed by tufts of heather, but creeping on his hands and knees, he forced his way into the interior. There the deepest darkness confronted him, till he laid his hand on a chain, which he rightly guessed to be the same he had seen hanging on the side of the lake when Cameron landed. One end was coiled up, but he readily concluded that the end must have some communication with the Keep, and he

followed its course till he found it inserted in what seemed a subterraneous wall. A crevice behind the pulley admitted a gleam of light, and striving to raise himself sufficiently to gain a view through it, he leaned too forcibly on the chain, which sounded a bell. Its unexpected sound would have startled an adventurer less daring, but Gordon had prepared his stratagem, and had seen, through the loop-hole in the wall, that no powerful enemy was to be dreaded. Gavin Cameron was sitting alone in the chamber within, with his eyes fixed on the wood-ashes in his immense hearth. At the hollow sound of the bell he cast them fearfully round, but made no attempt to rise, though he stretched his hand towards a staff which lay near him. Gordon saw the tremor of palsy and dismay in his limbs, and putting his lips to the crevice repeated, "Father!" in a low and supplicating tone. That word made Gavin shudder; but when Gordon added, "Father! father! save me!"—he sprang to the wall, drew back the iron bolts of a narrow door invisible to any eye but his own, and gave admission to the muffled man who leaped eagerly in. Thirty years had passed since Gavin Cameron had seen his son, and Gordon well knew how many rumours had been spread, that the younger Cameron had not really perished, though the ruin of the Chevalier's cause rendered his concealment necessary. Gavin's hopes and love had been all revived by these rumours, and the sudden apparition, the voice, the appeal for mercy, had full effect on the bereaved father's imagination. The voice, eyes, and figure, of Gordon, resembled his son—all else might and must be changed by thirty years. He wept like an infant on his shoulder, grasped his hand a hundred times, and forgot to blame him for the rash disloyalty he had shown to his father's cause. His pretended son told him a few strange events which had befallen him during his long banishment since 1718, and was spared the toil of inventing many, by the fond delight of the old man, weeping and rejoicing over his prodigal restored. He only asked by what happy chance he had discovered his secret entrance, and whether any present danger threatened him. Gordon answered the first question with the mere truth, and added almost truly, that he feared nothing

but the emissaries of the government, from whom he could not be better concealed than in Drummond Keep. Old Cameron agreed with joyful eagerness, but presently said, "Allan, my boy! we must trust Anne!—she's too near kin to betray ye, and ye were to have been her spouse." Then he explained that his niece was the only person in his household acquainted with the secret of the basket and the bell; that by her help he could provide a mattress and provisions for his son, but without it, would be forced to hazard the most dangerous inconveniences. Gordon had not foreseen this proposal, and it darkened his countenance, but in another instant his imagination seized on a rich surfeit of revenge. He was commanded to return into the cavern-passage while his nominal father prepared his kinswoman for her new guest, and he listened greedily to catch the answers Anne gave to her deceived uncle's tale. He heard the hurry of her steps, preparing, as he supposed, a larger supper for the old laird's table, with the simplicity and hospitality of a highland maiden. He was not mistaken. When the bannocks, and grouse, and claret, were arranged, Cameron presented his restored son to the mistress of the feast. Gordon was pale and dumb as he looked upon her. Accustomed to the wild haggard forms that accompanied his banditti in half female attire, ruling their miserable offspring with iron hands, and the voices of giants, his diseased fancy had fed itself on an idea of something beautiful, but only in bloom and youth. He expected and hoped to see a child full of playful folly, fit for him to steal away and hide in his den as a sport for his secret leisure, but a creature so fair, calm, and saintly, he had long since forgotten how to imagine. She came before him like a dream of some lovely picture remembered in his youth, and with her came some remembrance of his former self. The good old bird, forgetting that his niece had been but a child, and his son a stripling, when they parted, indulged the joy of his heart by asking Anne a thousand times, whether she could have remembered her betrothed husband, and urging his son, since he was still unmarried, to pledge his promised bride. Gordon was silent from a feeling so new, that he could not comprehend his own purposes; and Anne from fear, when she

observed the darkness and the fire that came by turns into her kinsman's face. But there was yet another peril to encounter. Cameron's large hearth was attended by a dog, which roused itself when supper appeared, and Gordon instantly recognized his banished favourite. Black Chieftain fixed his eyes on his former master, and with a growl that delighted him more than any caress would have done, remained sulkily by the fire. On the other side of the ingle, under the shelter of the huge chimney arch, sat a thing hardly human, but entitled, from extreme old age, to the protection of the owner. This was a woman bent entirely double, with no apparent sense of sight or hearing, though her eyes were fixed on the spindle she was twirling; and sometimes when the laird raised his voice, she put her lean hand on the curch or hood that covered her ears. "Do you not remember poor old Marian Moome?" said Annet, and the Laird led his supposed son towards the superannuated crone, though without expecting any mark of recognition. Whether she had noticed any thing that had passed, could not be judged from her idiot laugh; and she had almost ceased to speak. Therefore, as if only dumb domestic animals had been sitting by his hearth, Cameron pursued his arrangements for his son's safety, advising him to sleep composedly in the wooden pannelled bed that formed a closet of this chamber, without regarding the half-living skeleton, who never left her corner of the ingle. He gave him his blessing, and departed, taking with him his niece and the key of this dreary room, promising to return and watch by his side. He came back in a few moments, and while the impostor couched himself on his mattress, took his station again by the fire, and fell asleep overcome with joy and fatigue.

The embers went out by degrees, while the highland Jaehimo lay meditating how he should prosper by his stranger's success. Plunder and bloodshed had formed no part of a scheme which included far deeper craft and finer revenge. He knew his life was forfeit, and his person traced by officers of justice; and he hoped by representing himself as the son of Cameron, to secure all the benefits of

his influence, and the sanctuary of his roof; and if both should fail to save him from justice, the disgrace of his infamous life and death would fall on the family of his father's murderer. So from his earliest youth he had considered Cameron, and the hand of that drowned father, uplifted in vain for help, was always present to his imagination. Once during this night, he had thought of robbing Cameron of his money and jewels by force, and carrying off his niece as a hostage for his own safety. But this part of his purpose had been deadened by a new and strange sense of business in beauty which had made his nature human again. Yet he thought of himself with bitterness and ire when he compared her sweet society, her uncle's kindness, and the comforts of a domestic hearth, with the herd which he now resembled; and this self-hatred stung him to rise and depart without molesting them. He was prevented by the motion of a shadow on the opposite wall, and in an instant the dog who had so sullenly shunned his notice, leaped from beneath his bed, and seized the throat of the hag as she crept near it. She had taken her sleeping master's dirk, and would have used it like a faithful highland servant, if Black Chieftain's fangs had not interposed to rescue Gordon. The broad copper brooch which fastened her plaid saved her from suffocation, and clapping her hands, she yelled, "a Gordon!—a Gordon!" till the roof rung.

Gavin Cameron awoke, and ran to his supposed son's aid, but the mischief was done. The doors of the huge chamber were broken open, and a troop of men in the king's uniform, and two messengers with official staves, burst in together. These people had been sent by the Lord Provost in quest of the Gypsy Chieftain, with authority to demand quarters in Drummond's Tower, near which they knew he had hiding-places. Gordon saw he had plunged into the very nest of his enemies, but his daring courage supported him. He refused to answer to the name of Gordon, and persisted in calling himself Cameron's son. He was carried before the High Court of Justiciary, and the importance of the indictment fixed the most eager attention on his trial. Considering the celebrity, the length, and the publicity of the Gypsy Chief's

career, it was thought his person would have been instantly identified; but the craft he had used in tinging his hair, complexion, and eye-brows, and altering his whole appearance to resemble Cameron's son, baffled the many who appeared as his accusers. So much had Gordon attached his colleagues, or so strong was the Spartan spirit of fidelity and obedience amongst them; that not one appeared to testify against him. Gavin Cameron and his niece were cited to give their evidence on oath; and the miserable father, whatever doubts might secretly arise in his mind, dared not hazard a denial which might sacrifice his own son's life. He answered in an agony which his grey hairs made venerable, that he believed the accused to be his son, but left it to himself to prove what he had no means of manifesting. Annet was called next to confirm her uncle's account of her cousin's mysterious arrival; but when the accused turned his eyes upon her, she fainted, and could not be recalled to speech. This swoon was deemed the most affecting evidence of his identity; and finally, the dog was brought into court. Several witnesses recognized him as the prime forger of the Gordon gypsies; but Cameron's steward, who swore that he saved him by chance from drowning in the loch, also proved; that the animal never shewed the smallest sagacity in herding sheep, and had been kept by his master's fire side as a mere household guard, distinguished by his ludicrous attention to music. When shewn at the bar, the crafty and conscious brute seemed wholly unacquainted with the prisoner, and his surly silence was received as evidence by the crowd. The Lord High Commissioner turned up the whole, and the chancellor of the jury declared, that a majority almost amounting to unanimity, acquitted the accused. Gordon, under the name of Cameron, was led from the bar with acclamations; but at the threshold of the Session's Court, another pursuivant awaited him with an arrest for high-treason, as an adherent to the Pretender in arms. The enraged crowd would have rescued him by force, and made outcries which he silenced with a haughty air of command, desiring to be led back to his judges. He insisted in such cool and firm language, and his countenance had in it such a rare

authority, that after some dispute about the breach of official order, he was admitted into a room where two or three of the Chief Lords of Session, and the chancellor of the jury, were assembled. Though still fettered both on hands and feet, he stood before them in an attitude of singular grace, and made this speech as it appears in the language of the record.

"The people abroad would harrass me, because they love the cause they think I have served, and my judge, I take leave to think, would pity me, if they saw an old man and a tender woman pleading again for my life. But I will profit in nothing by my judge's pity, nor the people's love for a Cameron. I have triumphed enough to-day, since I have baffled both my accusers and my jury. I am Gordon, chief of the wandering tribes; but since you have acquitted me on 'soul and conscience,' you cannot try me again; and since I am not Cameron, you cannot try me for Cameron's treasons. I have had my revenge of my father's enemy, and I might have had more. He once felt the *dead grip** of a Gordon, and he should have felt it again if he had not called me his son, and blessed me as my father once did. If you had sent me to the Grass-market, I would have been hanged as a Cameron, for it is better for one of that name than mine to die the death of a dog; but since you have set me free, I will live free as a Gordon."

This extraordinary appeal astonished and confounded his hearers. They were ashamed of their mistaking judgment, and dismayed at the dilemma. They could neither prove him to be a Cameron or a Gordon except by his own avowal, which might be false either in the first or second case; and after some consultation with the secretary of state, it was agreed to transport him privately to France. But on his road to a sea-port, his escort was attacked by a troop of wild men and women, who fought with the fury of Arabs till they had rescued their leader, whose name remained celebrated till within the last sixty years, as the most formidable of the gypsy tribe.

V.

ERRATA.—Vol. LXXVI, page 491, for *opametc*, read *opakata*.

* The grasp of a drowning man.

SILVA.

No. VII.

REV. FRANCIS COVENTRY.

LOOKING over some old letters the other day, I found several from the Rev. Francis Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little." He was a very ingenious young man. Mr. Gray tells Mr. Walpole, "Pompey is the hasty production of Mr. Coventry, (cousin to him, you know,) a young clergyman. I found it not by three characters which made part of a comedy which he showed me of his own writing." Mr. Coventry wrote a paper in "The World," on the absurdities of modern gardening. We should probably have known more of him as an author, but he was cut off by the small-pox at thirty years of age. In one of the letters which I met with, he speaks of the engagement then on his bandage: "I will tell you, by way of secret, I am writing a Romance, more romantic than ever was romanced, which I am resolved to finish by Christmas, against the falling of the town. My own constitution is like to suffer by this means; and my horses want exercise, but I am determined to go through it, and I scribble from morning to night. I must beg the favour of you to let this be a secret, till it publishes itself from the press." *New York, 1750.*

From another letter of Mr. Coventry, dated 1751, an extract is curious and interesting:

"I have lately travelled a long journey in a post-chaise, with that surprising mimic, Mr. Foote, and heard him bewitch half the considerable people of the nation, as well as many that are now dead. He appears to be a kind of necromancer, and seems possessed of the same art which distinguished the witch of Endor, I mean the raising to your view persons both dead and living to converse with. I believe I shall entertain you when we meet, with several occurrences of this journey, but you must promise to keep the secret, for I would under a fictitious name all the time I was with him, and I should not chuse hereafter to be exposed on a stage in the Haymarket."

DR. FALEY.

Dr. Faley was in very high spirits when he was presented to his first congregation in the church. He attended at visitation dinner just after this event,

and, during the entertainment, called out jocosely: "Waiter, shut down that window at the back of my chair, and open another behind some curate."

DR. PECKARD, DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Dr. Peckard was a sensible and benevolent man, but was apt to dwell rather tediously upon certain points which he was fond of discussing. He was a great enemy to the slave trade, and took every opportunity to express his sentiments on the injustice and inhumanity of that traffic. In a sermon at St. Mary's at Cambridge, he drew a frightful picture of the poor Africans, torn from the embraces of their relations and friends, and upon this his favourite theme was rather too long for some of his hearers. One of the congregation, harassed by the Doctor's prolixity of discourse, vented his dissatisfaction in the following distich:

God, to complete their miserable state,
Sent Peter Peckard for their advocate.

On another occasion, Dr. Peckard (who was Master of Magdalen College) preached before the University, and was called to account for not cutting his argument a little shorter, when he made a reply, not indeed very delicate, but suitable enough to the style of the reproach. A friend (it is said Dr. Watson, the late Bishop of Landaff) addressed the preacher, as he came out of church, "Why, Peter, you talked so long, you have made all our b—ks—s ache."—"I intend (replied Dr. Peckard) to publish the sermon, and then your b—ks—s may have their revenge."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

IN the Magazine for September last, p. 210, you were kind enough to insert the copy of a letter from John Adams, of Pittcairn's Island, in the South Sea, to his brother here in London. I beg leave to transmit herewith the copy of another from the above-mentioned person, which if you think worthy a place in your interesting and useful miscellany, it is very much at your service. I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. L. A.

12, Colman-street, 28, 1820.

I THIS day have the greatest pleasure in my life since I left my native

country, that is, of receiving your letter, dated 13th October, 1817. I have now lived in this island thirty years, and have a wife and four children, and considering the occasion which brought me here, it is not likely I shall ever leave this place. I enjoy good health, and except the wound which I received from one of the Otaheiteans, when they quarrelled with us, I have not had a day's sickness. I regret to hear the death of my sister Diana, but am happy to hear of your welfare. I understand it is the intention of the Missionary Society of London to send a person here to instruct us in the Christian religion. I can only say I have done every thing in my power in instructing them in the path to Heaven, and, thank God, we live comfortable and happy, and not a single quarrel has taken place these eighteen years. Should this reach you in time, that is, before the gentleman comes out, which is intended by the Missionary Society, should it be in your power to send me any useful articles, they will be received with many thanks and kindness. You will no doubt recollect my affair with Hannah Bailey; should she still be in the land of the living, let her know I am still in life, and sorry it is not in my power to fulfil my engagements; and let me know what is become of the child; also remember me to all my other relations that may be alive. Inform the Missionary Society I have received the box of books by the East India ship Hercules, Captain James Henderson. Wishing every health and happiness this world can afford you, I remain,

My dear Brother,

Your very affectionate Brother,

JOHN ADAMS.

Pitcairn's Island, South Sea.

18th January, 1819.

P.S. The articles which I would wish you to send me out, if you can afford it, are mattocks, spades, an iron pot or two, and a few axes and saws.—J. A.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. LVI.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE following Precedents of the proceedings in regard to a Dissolution of the Parliament, assembled on occasion of a demise of the Crown, will be found peculiarly interesting at the present moment.

1. On Sunday, the 1st of August, 1714, the Parliament met on occasion of the demise of Queen Anne. In the House of Lords were present 48 Peers besides the Chancellor, who, after taking the oaths to his Majesty, King George I. adjourned to the next day, and so on by daily adjournments, some Lords attending every day, and taking the oaths, until Thursday the 5th, when the Lords Justices (the King not having yet arrived in his dominions) attended and delivered a Speech to both Houses of Parliament; after which, an Address to the King was drawn up, and agreed to by each House, and then both Houses adjourned, the Lords to the 9th, and thence to the 12th and 13th, when the Lords Justices communicated a letter from the King, to which the two Houses voted Resolutions of Thanks; and adjourned to the 16th, and so to the 17th, when the Civil List Bill was sent up from the Commons to the Lords, returned on the 19th, and received the Royal Assent, by means of the Lords Justices, on the 21st; after which an adjournment took place to the 24th, when the Parliament was prorogued by the Lords Justices to the 23d of September. It was again prorogued by Commission, first to the 21st of October, and then to the 19th of January; but on the 5th of that month it was dissolved by the King's Proclamation, dated at the Court at St. James's; and on the 11th of March 1720 new Parliament was opened by the King in person.

2. On Thursday the 15th of June, 1727, the Parliament, which had been prorogued by King George I. to the 5th, assembled in consequence of the demise of that Monarch. After some Members had been sworn, the Parliament was again prorogued by Commission to the 27th, when it met, and was addressed by the King, in a Speech from the Throne. On the 28th it met, and appointed a Committee to prepare an Address of Condolence and Congratulation, which was reported and agreed to on the 29th, and presented on the 30th. On the 1st of July, a Resolution to provide for the Civil List, was agreed to. On the 6th a Message came from the King, recommending a provision to be made for the support of the Queen Consort, in case she should survive him. Separate Bills for these two purposes were shortly afterwards passed, and the Houses continued sitting till the 27th of July, when they were prorogued to

the 29th of August; but on the 5th of that month the Parliament was dissolved, and a new Parliament was called for the 26th of November, but prorogued by Writ, first to the 11th, and then to the 23d of January. On that day it was opened by the King, who directed the House of Commons to choose a Speaker, which being done, Mr. Onslow, the Speaker elect, presented himself to the King on the 27th, and was confirmed, and then the King delivered a Speech from the Throne, declaring the causes of calling the Parliament.

3. On Sunday, the 28th of October, 1760, the two Houses, which stood prorogued to the 13th of November, met on occasion of the demise of King George II. Nothing was done except taking the oaths, in one or the other House daily, till the 29th, when the Parliament was prorogued, by Commission, to the 13th of November, the day fixed by the former prorogation, and again to the 19th, on which day it was opened by the King with a Speech from the Throne, to which Addresses in reply were immediately framed by both Houses, and presented on the 19th. The Houses continued to sit occasionally till the 5th of December, when the Civil List Bill was sent up from the Commons to the Lords. On the 8th, his Majesty signified to the Lords his content that it should be proceeded on, and on the 9th he gave the Royal Assent to it in person from the Throne. Both Houses continued to sit and transact business till the 19th of March, when the Parliament was prorogued by the King in person to the 7th of April; but on the 20th of March it was dissolved, and a new Parliament summoned to meet on the 19th of May, which it did, but was successively prorogued to the 2d of July, 3d of September, 8th of October, and 3d of November, when it was opened by the King in person, who directed the Commons to choose a Speaker, and Sir John Cusack being chosen and confirmed by the King, his Majesty on the 6th of November delivered a Speech from the Throne, in which (among other things) he recommended a provision to be made for the Queen Consort in case she should survive him; and an Act to that effect was afterwards passed, which received the Royal Assent on the 2d of December, 1761.

From the above statements we may collect some remarkable particulars, relative to the lapse of time which oc-

curred in the course of the proceedings, and also to the principal business transacted. The interval between the demise and dissolution was,

On the accession of George I. 156 days.
George II. 55 do.
George III. 145 do.

The interval between the demise and the meeting of the new Parliament to transact business was,

On the accession of George I. 228 days.
George II. 226 do.
George III. 374 do.

The Civil List Bills were in all cases the first legislative Acts of the reign, and in all cases they were passed before the Dissolution of Parliament.

No separate provision was made for the Queen Consort during the life of the King; and the provision made for her in case of survival, was not adopted without the King's previous recommendation to that effect.

Except these Acts of provision for the support of the Royal dignity, no business of consequence appears to have been transacted by the Parliaments sitting on the accession of George I. and George II.; but that which was sitting on the accession of George III. continued to sit and transact business almost daily till near the expiration of six months.

RECIPES. No. XXVIII.

FOR THE HOOPING-COUGH.

TAKE oil of mace, half-an-ounce; old tallow candle, about an inch and a half; saffron, a pennyworth; best French brandy, a quarter of a pint. Let them simmer together over a fire in a new earthen pipkin. Cut a piece of paper in the shape of an heart; spread this ointment on the paper, and apply it to the stomach, the sharpened end upwards; anoint the stomach night and morning, still keeping the paper on.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH.

One drachm of sweet spirits of nitre; one drachm of elixir of vitriol; sixty drops of laudanum; three tea-spoons full of honey; thirty drops of the mixture to be taken three times a day.

FOR CHRONIC OR ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Take of mercurial pill, one scruple; compound squill pill, two drachms. Divide into sixteen pills—two to be taken every night, at bed-time.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
 AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
 FOR FEBRUARY, 1820.

QUID SIT FELICITUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Tour of the Grand Junction illustrated, with a Series of Engravings; with an Historical and Topographical Description of those Parts of the Counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, through which the Canal passes. By J. Hassel. 8vo. pp. 147.

THIS work will be found very useful to all persons who may be led from busy life to meditate on the banks of this great river. It describes in a very explicit manner the different villages and routes through which the traveller must pass in the succession of his journey, meandering through a country rich with picturesque scenery, bounded on its right with the Chiltern Hills, and on the other side of the valley with a constant succession of wooded eminences, which animates and enlivens the stranger, and gives a cheerful variety to the vale beneath.

The engravings are well executed, and numerous; and we can only add, that the author has fully studied the work he has produced, and has given very accurate and interesting particulars of the country.

The PAMPHLETEER, No. XXX.

The contents of the Thirtieth Number of the Pamphleteer, which has recently appeared, may be classed under the following heads:—In politics, we have Lord Erskine's "Defence of the Whigs," a new edition, with a Preface, containing a Defence of his Lordship himself; "Reflections on the Liberty of the Press in Great Britain," by the celebrated F. von Guutz, Audic Counsellor to the Emperor of Austria and Germany; and "The Revolution," by Professor Goerres, late Editor of the

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII: Feb. 1820.

Rhenish Mercury. These two articles will be found highly interesting, and not the less so for being written by men opposed to each other in political sentiments, yet actuated by the same warmth of feeling, and vigour of thought. The translations of both works are extremely elegant: that of "Germany and the Revolution" has been undertaken exclusively for the Pamphleteer, from the German pamphlet which was recently suppressed by order of the Prussian Government, in which the spirit of liberty and patriotism diffused over every page of it was not likely to prove any recommendation. In jurisprudence, we are presented with the "Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of so much of the Criminal Law as relates to Capital Punishment in Felonies;" Mr. Fry's "Concise History of Tithes;" Mr. Gurney's "Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in Company with Elizabeth Fry," concluded from the last Number of the Pamphleteer; and the "Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the State and Description of Gaols and other Places of Confinement." Under the head of political economy, we find "Comments on some recent Political Discussions, with an Exposure of the Fallacy of the Sinking Fund," by Mr. Chambers, Author of an Essay on the "Resumption of Cash Payments," published in this work; an Essay on the "Impracticability of the Resumption of Cash Payments, the Sufficiency of a Representative Currency in this Country under due Regulations, and the Danger of a Reduction of the Circulating Medium in the pro-

sent State of Things," by Sir William Congreve; and Mr. Heathfield's "Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom; being the Draught of a Declaration submitted to the attention of the Landed, Funded, and every other Description of Proprietor of the United Kingdom: with an Introductory Address." Mr. Heathfield sets out in his introductory Address with acknowledging, that the British nation retires from the contest of the late war with a considerable accession to all her means of political power; but he calls upon his readers, in return, to acknowledge what, unfortunately, none of them can deny, that our public happiness, so far from increasing in a proportionate degree with the power of the body politic, is to be contemplated as declining in the inverse ratio of that increase. That in short, power, in the whole, is suffering and sorrow in the individual. The causes of this anomaly he classes under four general heads, foremost of which stands the system of the public debt; and his view of the overwhelming evils which result from its enormous pressure, will render the simple plan by

which he proposes to effect its entire removal, still more interesting to the reader.

This Number concludes with a general Classical Catalogue of the first thirty Numbers of the Pamphleteer—a judicious and useful article, which will act as a guide to old subscribers, and an excitement to new ones. Without such a list, indeed, few persons would be aware of the number of interesting works which are contained in this publication, many of them already out of print, and scarcely to be met with under any other form; and many of them written exclusively for it by men of acknowledged genius and talent. It is probable that the name of the Pamphleteer will be much increased by the measures that have recently passed in the House of Commons relative to the publication of small pamphlets, as it affords at once a rapid circulation, and a permanent preservation to such effusions as may be excited by the events of the day, and shown off in all the freshness which makes them valuable afterwards, as memorials of the features of the time at which they were written.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

JAN. 20. The truly melancholy events which have closed our theatres, and suspended our amusements, leave us but little to record in this department. We have, however, to supply an unavoidable omission of last month, by inserting the address recited at this theatre by Mrs. W. West, at the benefit for the Houseless and the Destitute. We must also add, that it was delivered by that lady with the most powerful effect and feeling, amidst repeated bursts of acclamation, and was written by James Thomson, Esq. on the spur of the moment, immediately subsequent to Mr. Elliston's beneficent offer to the Committee.

If in the lapse of years one hour is cast,
Which Memory's spells shall hallow to the last;
One little space, whose joys shall oft return
To bid each heart with kindling rapture burn—
That hour is now,—when bright in every eye,
Shall the pure blaze of England's Cha-

That hour is now,—when gemm'd with
beauty's tear,
The Muse of Pity brings her offerings here.

Long on this spot the Drama's voice hath
spoke,

And in each breast according echoes woke;
Long hath this shrine her favour'd Temple
been,

And her own *Shakspeare* ruled the magic
scene!

To-night,—for one brief night, we yield
its power,

To court the influence of a softer hour,
And ask that aid, for which the poor man's
prayer

Shall rise to Heaven, and win a blessing
there!

Friends of the Friendless!—Ye, whose
bounties flow

To dry the tears of wretchedness and woe;
This is a cause where Princes join your
train,

Life's pulse to quicken, and life's fires sus-
tain;

To-night we plead for misery and distress,
We ask a shelter for the shelterless!

Oh, hear!—in mercy hear the wanderers'
cry,
Famish'd, and faint beneath a wintry sky,

Unaided shall they fall? No! you will spare
The mourner's anguish, and his babes' despair,
Pale, shivering, houseless, naked, when they sue,
When their last earthly hope, is fix'd on you,—
You will forbid their sinking hearts to break,
And bless the sufferers for their sorrows' sake.

Joy to thee, Island Queen! whose deeds of worth
Shed their wide blaze o'er all the peopled earth.
Beloved England—what immortal lays
Can hymn thy glory or record thy praise!
Where'er the wretched weep, the poor complain,
Thy soothing voice forbids to weep in vain;
Thine are the Palaces for helpless age,
Where ease and comfort every want assuage;
Where the worn soldier, and the veteran tar,
Still boast of *Waterloo* and *Trafalgar*;
Love's angel visitant to thee is given,
And Pity lingers from her native Heaven!

Friends of the Stage! whose fostering warm applause,
Within these walls hath raised its drooping cause;
Proud of your smiles, still be it ours to shew,
How dear we prize the honours you bestow;
But prouder still, that our fond hopes were true,
And this night's boon is sanctified by You!

JAN. 25. Mr. Kean made his first appearance in the character of *Coriolanus* to-night, at this Theatre. The just discrimination—the exquisite knowledge of the human passions above all the grand and imposing dignity which Mr. Kemble exhibited, almost rendered any attempt at originality in the performance of this character presumptuous and unsuccessful. To have seen him play *Coriolanus* was an event in every man's life, and no wonder that neither time nor circumstances could efface the precious balm of its recollection. It was here that his measured mode of acting, correct declamation, and noble deportment, found a firm basis, and procured for him an exalted reputation; and even those who were quite willing to applaud Mr. Kean's

natural and unpremeditated energy, could not be prevailed upon to admit that his *Coriolanus* would prove successful. They had identified the character with Mr. Kemble; there was but one conception, and one way of executing it, and yet Mr. Kean played it off in his own natural way to the satisfaction of an admiring audience. He portrayed the towering hero, in whose soul the detestation of the "rabble curs" of Rome had, at one moment, almost extinguished every generous emotion, who in the pursuit of his darling vengeance advanced, in hostile array, even to the walls of his native city, with a spirit and dignity that excited the warmest applause, yet, fastidious as it may appear, we were not entirely pleased. Mr. Kean was a Plebeian, not a Patrician *Coriolanus*; and he appeared much more like a mob-orator, than a noble Roman. It has, however, been since repented to crowded audiences with increased effect; and its career of popularity only interrupted by the mournful bereavements which the nation so sincerely deploras. We have only to add, that the other characters were mostly well-sustained, the scenery and appointments were extremely splendid, and that in the play itself the text of Shakspeare is restored, and all interpolations omitted, which latter arrangement is by George Soane, Esq.

FEB. 17. The Re-opening of this Theatre this evening, was marked by a most judicious and respectful attention to the general feelings excited by the late events, and the performance was principally sacred music, relieved by the recitation of three odes, which ought to have much better compositions, but the zeal of Mr. Elliston did not inspire the muse of Dr. Busby. The selection included the Funeral pieces of Handel, &c. the Coronation Anthem, "God save the King!" and concluded with "Hail Britannia!" and gave very general satisfaction to a full house.

FEB. 23. The Oratorios at this Theatre commenced for the season. The corps are tolerably strong. Madame Bellocchi, Miss Tree, Miss Goudall, Braham, Pyne, Tinney, &c. with Miss Povey, and Mrs. Salmon.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.

Jan. 25. *Coriolanus*—Jack and the Beanstalk.27. *Siege of Belgrade*—*Highland Reel*.28. *Coriolanus*—Jack and the Beanstalk.

Feb. 17. Oratorio.

19. No Performance.

1820.

19. *Siege of Belgrade*—Jack and the Beanstalk.21. *Richard the Third*—*Ditto*.23. *Coriolanus*—*Ditto*.

COVENT GARDEN.

JAN. 25. This evening's profits were given to the Funds for the Houseless, and with great liberality the Proprietors made it the first performance of a play which had excited powerful interest and great reputation; of course the house was crowded. The drama was "*The Antiquary*" and its plot was formed from the very popular novel of the same name.

The story commences with *Lovel's* (Daruset) arrival at Monkbarns, to visit *Oldbuck*, "*The Antiquary*" (Liston), where he also meets *Sir Arthur Wardour* (Chapman), *Isabella* (Miss Stephens), *Grizel Oldbuck* (Mrs. Davenport), and *Mary M'Intyre* (Miss Matthews). The quarrel of the *Baronet* and the *Antiquary* then forms a part of the play, and *Sir Arthur* and his daughter take their leave, to return by the path along the beach. The expenditure of scenery on the striking incident of *Isabella's* danger is prodigal, and after successive views of the sea and the shore, the eye is led to the catastrophe. The stage represented the sands with the rising tide, as *Sir Arthur* and his daughter recede towards the cliffs, the waves roll after them, the fugitives ascend from rock to rock, and the sea swells with stormy rapidity, till the shore is covered with billows. *Isabella*, her father, and *Ochiltre*, were seen hurrying from rock to rock, till they were stopped just above the waves, and when lights gleamed from the higher cliffs, and voices were heard through the gale, and *Isabella* was at length borne up to the summit of the cliff, the applause was renewed, and redoubled till the curtain fell. As this is the noblest piece of description in the original, it was the first effort of the machinist in the play. The story proceeds in close adherence to the novel: *Lovel* and *Hector M'Intyre* (Abbot) quarrel, and *Hector* is wounded in the duel which ensues; *Sir Arthur* is ruined, and his affairs are retrieved by *Lovel's* liberality; *Lovel* is recognised as *Lord Glenallan's* son, and marries *Isabella*; and *Oldbuck*, his stately sister, and his submissive niece, are restored once more to the undisturbed enjoyment of *Dulce Domum*.

We have, however, not yet named *Emery* as *Edie Ochiltre*, the Blue gown beggar; nor *Blanchard*, as *Caron*, who is both admirable, though the latter but little to do, but *Edie* was the hero, and received applause accordingly. We had also nearly omitted

mentioning Mrs. Faucit's *Elspeth*. The author of "*Waverley*" obviously finds an old woman indispensable, at least in his novels, and *Elspeth*—*Meg Merrilie* grown deaf, blind, and only not dumb. Mrs. Faucit played it with singular impressiveness; but the fault of the play is, that it has no leading character, and that the interest is borne by the incidents, not by the characters. *Lord Glenallan* is insipid and uninteresting, when he might have been a most powerful agent, and *Dousterswivel* is entirely left out; need we say that Miss Stephens sang most sweetly, or that Liston acted excellently? both are unnecessary, as the play was most favourably received. On the falling of the curtain, "*God save the King*," and "*Rule Britannia*" were sung by the whole operatic corps, and previously to the play, Mr. Abbott delivered the following Address, written for the occasion by John Thelwall, Esq.

Ask you where most Britannia's glory shines?—

'Tis not in treasures of her Indian mines;
Nor that her flag, by Neptune's self unfurl'd,

Wafts her proud commerce o'er the admiring world;

'Tis not that, thundering o'er the fields of war,

Bellona like, she drives her conquering car;

'Tis not that Arts and Science o'er her isle

Diffuse the lustre of their radiant smile;
Nor that the Muse upon the rolls of fame
Inscribes a *Milton's* and a *Shakspeare's* name.

No, all that valour, wealth, and genius boast,

In one bright glory of her reign is lost:

For what are valour, genius, wealth and fame,

The victor's laurel, or the poet's name,
Or all on Glory's record e'er imprest,
To the bright sunshine of the feeling breast.
O! blest Benevolence! when urg'd by thee
To healing acts of heaven-born charity.

Britannia! yes—tho' 'tis thy splendid boast

To have seen thy banner wave on every coast,—

Thro' the four quarters of the world to have heard

Thy accents echo'd, and thy power rever'd:—

On Glory's plain tho' high thy trophies rise
In pyramidal triumph to the skies,
Yet Heaven's own trumpet shall through Time proclaim

Thy social virtues brighter than thy fame,
This the fair field in which, almost divine,
Thy honour, name, and praise unrival'd shine.

Is there a sufferance in this world of woe
Disease inflicts or helpless man can know,
For which thy healing hand and fostering
care

Has not been prompt the balsam to prepare?
Turn where we will, the rising dawns we
see

And open doors of sacred Charity!
The aged, the lame, the speechless, and the
blind,

Youth, strength, sight, voice, in thee pro-
tection find!

Disease and Want the pallid look forego,
And, from thy healing bounty learn to
glow.

When clad in storms, the Giants of the
Frost

Condense the waves, and stride from coast
to coast,

O'er realms aghast the darkening tempests
roll,

And bring the Nations nearer to the Pole,
While shivering want and houseless naked-
ness

Shrink from the blast in agonised distress,
Direct to Heaven the half-congealing eye,

And only ask the direful boon—to die;
'Tis thine to mitigate th' inclement rage,

And dark despair's excruciate pang as-
suage,

The sheltering dome, the cheering hearth
provide,

And bid the agonies of want subside.

Oh! still the glories of this race pursue,
And keep the brightest goal of heaven in
view!

Let Ocean's Queen the Ocean's wealth dis-
pense

In Charity's divine munificence;
To houseless want her sheltering care im-
part,

And clasp the social virtues to the heart.

And though these social virtues now must
claim

One patron less among the first in name,
Let mourning myriads mingle with the tear
Which strong emotion sheds upon his bier,
The generous aim to emulate his worth,
Whose ample soul gave lustre to his birth,
And made him first,—divine Philanthropy!
In every patriot toil devis'd by thee.

FEB 17. Before the commencement
of the new Opera of "*The Antiquary*,"
"*God Save the King*," was sung by the
whole company in deep mourning, with
the following additional verses, from
the pen of George Colman, Esq. and
loudly encored.

Solo, MRS. DICKONS.

LORD! while Thy chast'ning hand,
Wide through this loyal land,
Sorrow doth fling,
Each Briton's heart-felt tear,
Shed o'er the Father's bier,
Bids us the Son revenge;
GOD save the KING!

Solo, MRS. M. TREE.

Long may war's clangour cease!
Long may the Dove of Peace
Here spread her wing!
Lull'd thus, in sweet repose,
Still from domestic foes,
Still from black treason's blows,
Heaven guard the KING!

Solo, MISS STEPHENS.

While GEORGE's praise we sound!
Rally his throne around!
United cling!
Think who upheld his Sire!
Who quell'd the Despot's fire!
Raised Britain's glory higher;
'Twas GEORGE our King.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.

Jan. 26. *The Antiquary*—Harlequin Don Quixote.
27. Ditto—Ditto.
28. Ditto—Ditto.
Feb. 17. Ditto—*Love, Law, and Physic*.
18. *Oratorio*.

1820.

19. *The Antiquary*—Cozening.—Tom Thumb
the Great.
21. *The Comedy of Errors*—Harlequin Don
Quixote.
22. *Antiquary*—Too late for Dinner.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

FEB. 17. This Theatre recommenced
its performances to night, with a solemn
Dirge, in commemoration of the late
melancholy events, after which "*God
Save the King*," with additional verses,
was sung by the whole Company,
during which a splendid illumination
of his present Majesty's initials was
exhibited with acclamations of ap-
plause, in a scene representing a superb
gothic chapel; and the following stan-
zas, written by the Manager, were
loudly greeted by the audience.

As when the Phoenix dies,
From his proud obsequies

New glories spring.
So Britain's Patriot flame
Shall revive GEORGE's name,
And shout with loud acclaim,
God save the King.

Doom'd in one hour to mourn
O'er GEORGE and EDWARD's urn,
Virtue and worth.

May our King's sorrows cease,
Soon may his joys increase,
While honour, health, and peace,
Crown GEORGE and EDWARD!

Poetry.

The Eldest King of Britain, Ullewllyn's Dream.

The prophetic Fragment which suggested this imitation has been lately published by the learned and reverend editor of the *Historia Brittonum*.

* * * * *

I HAVE seen the eagle tear
The cedar from its hold ;
I have seen the wild-wolf's lair
At the gate of the Towers of Gold.
I was in the meteor's path
When it shot from east to west,
Till the lion rose in wrath,
And rent the wild-wolf's crest.
I saw the turban yield
Its gem to a Christian hand,
And the victor pave his field
With the pearls of Samarcand.
I heard a voice on earth
Cry havoc to Man's race:
The war-seal was their mirth,
Empires their burial-place.
I saw a Stranger stand
Alone on a mighty flood,
Floods blew the hurricane,
And the torrent was of blood.
His voice was like the gale
That mountain-ocean heaves ;
His fame like the blazing train
A falling comet leaves.
I saw a morning-star
Rise in the clear blue sky—
It set among clouds afar,
Like a bride in her canopy.
And I sat in Britain's court
When her eldest King pass'd by ;
His shield was her lion's heart,
Her cap his treasury.
The sea was his jasper wall,
The island-rock his seat ;
Three nations built his hall,
Three worlds were at his feet.
He look'd from South to North,
And their riches were his throne,
Yet his feet were on his hearth,
And his lamp on the altar-stone.

* The arms of Cadwallader.

Silence and shadow spread
 Over his earthly tower,
 But the dwellers in heaven delay'd
 The dark death, angel's hour ;
 They had no Herald yet
 His coming to await,
 Till the son of his love was fit
 To open their diamond-gate :
 Then there was joy in heaven
 For Britain's mighty one,
 And the crown of bliss was given
 To the FATHER by the SON.

The Shroud of Ropelty.

FROM wild STRATHEARN the dirge of woe
 Waits o'er her Royal EDWARD's bier ;
 And Britain's thousand sorrows flow
 For one so honour'd and so dear !
 But now, in Princely rank he stood,
 Patron of every deed of good !
 Where'er was heard the tale of grief,
 Where'er the Mourner sought relief,
 His was the heart that loved to dry
 The tear from ev'ry suppliant's eye ;
 His were the alms of pity given
 As freely as the dews of heaven :
 The poor and needy spake his fame,
 The friendless orphan lis'd his name.
 And the four winds in tribute shéd
 The widow's blessing on his head !
 Now snatch'd from all earth's ills to come,
 The voice of heaven hath call'd him home.
 Beloved KENT !—no hireling verse
 Pours the sad requiem round thy hearse !
 An heart with sorrow almost broke,
 In every sorrowing word hath spoke,
 A Minstrel often praised by thee,
 Hallows thy fadeless memory ;
 And with thy Kingly Father's cherish'd name,
 Records thy worth, thy virtues, and thy fame !
 'Tis past ! the shaft of Fate has fled,
 Our ENGLAND's KING sleeps cold in death !
 Stoops to the dust his age bow'd head,
 And heaven receives his parted breath.
 Life's latest pulse hath left his heart,
 His wakeful nights of pain are o'er ;
 No royal cares their woes impart,
 And 'wildering dreams afflict no more.
 That Lyre which erst with raptur'd strain,
 Exulting hail'd his lengthen'd reign
 O'er Albion, fair and free ;
 Hail'd the gay morning's welcome beam,
 Whose lightsome glance o'er tower and stream,
 Deck'd with fond joy's enlivening gleam,
 A Nation's Jubilee !

That minstrel song whose echoing lays
 Proclaim'd a virtuous Monarch's praise;—
 Which bade his amaranth chaplet bloom,
 Now breathes its tribute o'er his tomb,
 Now on the dark sepulchre's verge,
 Wafts in sad notes his funeral dirge,
 The heart's last votive incense o'er his bier,
 Pale Sorrow's trembling sigh,—Affection's unfeign'd tear.

Amidst the storms that shook the world,
 And laid the toil of ages low,
 Kingdoms and Thrones in fragments hurl'd,
 Whelm'd in one fate's dark overthrow.
 Preserved by Heaven, our sea-girt land,
 Still braved the earthquake's fiery shock;
 The deluge-flood but swept her strand,—
 The thunder's bolt but scar'd her rock.
 Our Monarch's virtues beam'd afar,
 His native Island's saviour star:
 Enthroned in every subject's breast,
 With every heart's orisons blest,
 A nation wept beside his bed,
 Till life and hope together fled,
 And England mourn'd her worst of woes,
 His Patriarch reign of glory's close.
 For 'mongst the mighty names that shine
 The proudest of her regal line,
 Ne'er was her golden sceptre sway'd
 By King more lovingly obey'd;
 Ne'er did a People's anthems rise
 With purer incense to the skies,
 Than when from city, field, and flood,
 Rang the loud praise of GEORGE THE GOOD,
 And rapture hail'd th' auspicious morn
 That gave a British Sovereign, Britain-born!
 And though so long his frozen heart
 Was seal'd from all beneath the skies.
 Now the dark veil is rent apart,
 And founts of splendour greet his eyes,
 All that once shed its springtide bloom,
 But wither'd in an early tomb;
 All that gave promises so sweet
 Then perish'd in Death's winding-sheet,
 Restored at once in realms of light,
 Bursts hither on his dazzled sight:
 The Heiress of his realm and throne,
 Whose fate kind Heaven had kept unknown;
 AMELIA,—CHARLOTTE,—EDWARD,—all
 Released from sin and sorrow's thrall,
 Now meek in happiness and peace,
 Where tears and woe for ever cease,—
 And the last pang by Nature given,
 Was the first hour of bliss in Heaven!

Long at our GEORGE's trophied bier
 Shall filial woe the requiem swell,
 And loyal duty's holiest tear
 Embalm his memory loved so well.

Long at the shrine where Albion weeps
 With throbbing heart and clouded eye,
 Where kingly greatness peaceful sleeps,
 Shall peal the dirge of Royalty.
 From unseen Minstrels hovering round,
 Death's Anthem pour its descant slow.
 And harps of angels catch the sound.
 That wakes an Empire's notes of woe.

Anthem.

How stainless is the filial tear,
 That dews a Parent Sovereign's bier,
 When all his weeping Subjects meet
 Around their Father's winding sheet!
 When wrapt in flames this earthly ball,
 Each royal tower and banner'd hall,
 Consuming fires their funeral pall,
 Shall to primal chaos fall;—
 When the last Angel's wakening tread,
 O'er land and sea shall terror spread,
 With trumpet thunder call the dead,
 And a World's fearful doom be read;—
 Oh! then, released from shrouding clay,
 While sun and stars in age decay,
 May Heaven the sever'd bond restore,
 And Prince and People part no more!

Monday, January 31st, 1820.

J. T.

On the Death of His late Majesty.

THE death-bell toll'd at midnight, and that bell
 Sent sorrow upon England swift and deep;
 For on her heart had smote the heavy knell.
 And England's tears were those that children weep
 In honour o'er a Father's final sleep.
 But to her spirit solemn memories cling.
 For round the bier transcendant visions sweep;
 Swelling with patriot pride the heart they wring;
 That midnight death-bell toll'd the parting of her King.
 That hour the mortal from his pain had flown
 To put on immortality,—the shroud
 Now wrapt the stately form that fill'd a throne—
 Time's chilling hand had press'd it, and a cloud
 Of anguish on the noble mind had bow'd.
 He waited for his summons; but the Laud
 Still to his Throne the heart's old homage vow'd,
 Loved with instinctive love the old command,
 Honour'd the head uncrown'd, and pale, unsceptred hand.
 His morning rose in bright tranquillity,
 And England gloried in the glorious beam;
 But storms soon came, and Earth was like a sea
 Uptorn by battling winds; War's bloody gleam
 Shoots o'er it fiercer than the lightning stream,
 Earth's thrones in that wild tumult rush and reel
 Like mighty vessels, that through every sea

Let death within, while more than thunder peal,
Or whirlwind, roar'd around each sweeping, shatter'd keel.

But England's ship, though many a sail and shroud
Were from her torn, still proudly stemm'd the tide;
Her banner, lowering o'er the wave of blood,
The thunders shower'd from her brazen side,
Till round the noble ship the tempest died,
And round the shore did Earth's rejoicings ring.
But He has past away, her Regal guide
Through that wild, glorious day of suffering,
And England by his grave now weeps her Father, and her King.

Dirge,

ON THE INTERMENT OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, GEORGE III.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1820.

THIS Death that speaks, with iron tongue
And solemn voice from tower and dome—
The sound that lingering deep and long,
Consigns a Monarch to the tomb!

From early childhood's sunny morn,
When life was thoughtless, light, and gay,
Have we been taught, his subjects born,
To bless, and hail Great GEORGE'S sway!

And years on years have roll'd along,
Since we beneath his rule have liv'd,
To pour for him the grateful song,
From whom protection we receiv'd.

Our children, too, have hap'd his name,
Have rais'd for him the daily prayer,
Through blooming youth have lov'd his name,
And cherish'd still his virtues rare.

Since he the sceptre first assumed,
Nations and thrones have been restaur'd,
And half a generation, doom'd
To dark oblivion, been lurn'd.

Still, like the monarch of the wood,
While round his head the tempests beat,
The PARIA of our country stood,
In venerable ruins great.

But the last blast at length has blown,
And torn him from the sacred soil—
The shelter and the shade are gone—
The hoast, and landmark of our isle!

Yet mourn we not, for Christian love,
Assigns him yet a happier state,
A Throne and diadem above,
Beyond the storms of time or fate.

'Tis Death that speaks with iron tongue,
And this the strain from tower and dome—
Your SEVENTY, lov'd so well so long,
Has reach'd his high eternal home!

R. J. H. Feb. 18, 1820.

W. H.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, FEB. 1.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 3d instant, for our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Third, of blessed memory; viz.—

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslins or long lawn laces, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long-lawn cravats and wasters, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hand-bands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

HERALDS' COLLEGE, FEB. 1.

The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Majesty King George the Third.

In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, the 31st of January, 1820, These are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning; the said mourning to begin upon Thursday, the 3d day of February instant.

HENRY HOWARD-MOLENEUX-HOWARD,

Deputy Earl Marshal.

HOUSE-GUARDS, FEB. 1.

His Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Army should wear any other mourning, with their uniform, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions; viz.—

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm; the right covered with black crape; black gorget ribbands, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour staff of infantry, and from the standard staff and trumpets of cavalry.

When Officers appear at Court in their uniform they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

By command of his R. H. the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 1.

His Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, with their uniform, than black crape on their left arm, hat, and sword knot; nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves, and black crape on their left arm, hat, and sword knots; except at Court, when they are to wear also black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles; nor that the Officers of the Royal Marine should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, than black crape on their left arm, hat, and sword knots; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the right covered with black, black gorget ribbands, and black crape scarf over their right shoulder; and except at Court, when they are to wear black crape on their left arm, hat, and sword knots, black crape scarf over their right shoulder, and black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

The drums of the Royal Marine are to be covered with black and a black crape is to be hung from the pike of the divisional colour staff.

W. CROKER.

FROM TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE,
FEB. 1.

CARLTON HOUSE, JAN. 30.

This day the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor, having delivered up to his Majesty the Great Seal of Great Britain, his Majesty was pleased to re-deliver the same to his Lordship; whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor was administered to him.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION
Requiring all Persons, being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

GEORGE R.

Whereas, by an Act, made in the sixth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anna, intitled "An Act for the security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line," it was enacted, that no office, place, or employment, civil or military, within the Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of his Majesty's plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, her heirs or successors, Kings or Queens of this realm, but that every person and persons in any of the offices, places, and employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective offices, places, and employments aforesaid for the space of six months next after such death or demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next successor to whom the Imperial Crown of this realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend; and whereas by an Act, made in the 57th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any and every office, place, or employment, civil or military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise, during the pleasure of the Crown, at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this realm," it was enacted, that all and every person and persons who, upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty, should hold any office, civil or military, under the Crown during pleasure, should, under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other patent, commission, grant, or authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty, to hold and

enjoy the same; but, nevertheless, the same should be held or enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his late Majesty, and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same, under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any office, place, or employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen during pleasure, would by law be determinable; we, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare our Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who, at the time of the demise of our late Royal Father, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any office, place, or employment, civil or military, within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of our foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, do severally, according to their places, offices, or charges, proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during our pleasure; and we do hereby require and command all our subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting at the commandment of the said officers and ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places, as they and every of them tender our utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the 31st day of January, 1820, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
OF TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, FEB. 10.

All Peers, Bishops, Eldest Sons of Peers, and Privy Councillors, who propose to assist at the Interment of his late Most Sacred Majesty King George the Third, of Blessed Memory, which is appointed to be solemnized in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, on Wednesday evening next, the 16th instant, are requested to signify their intention by letter, addressed to me at this College, on or before Monday next, the 14th instant, at two o'clock, in order that the necessary Tickets of Admission may be transmitted to them respectively. All Peers, Eldest Sons of Peers, and Privy Councillors, are to appear in full dress, black; the Knights of the several Orders wearing their respective Collars, and the Bishops will appear in their rochets.
—H. HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 12th day of Feb. 1820;

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord Chancellor.
 Lord President.
 Lord Privy Seal.
 Duke of Wellington.
 Lord Steward.
 Marquis of Winchester.
 Earl Bathurst.
 Earl of Liverpool.
 Earl of Mulgrave.
 Viscount Castlereagh.
 Viscount Melville.
 Viscount Sidmouth.
 Lord Charles Bentinck.
 Mr. Wellesley Pole.
 Mr. Canning.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Mr. Bathurst.
 Mr. Robinson.

Whereas in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, provision is made for such alterations in the Prayers for the Royal Family, as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority; his Majesty was pleased this day, in Council, to declare his Royal will and pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and," be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "Upon the twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "Upon the twenty-ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the King and Royal Family, the words "Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and" be omitted.

And his Majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment; and that in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates within this Realm, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such prayers in the Church Books, according to the foregoing direction; and for the better notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the Right Rev. the Bishops do take care, that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

From the Dublin Gazette Extraordinary of Friday, Feb. 4.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

MANNERS, C.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales.

We, the Lords Justices and Council, do, by this our Proclamation, think fit to give public notice thereof to all his Majesty's subjects; and do require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other his Majesty's Officers, to publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in all the titles and towns corporate, and market-places, in this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland; and all Officers, both civil and military, and other his Majesty's subjects, are hereby required to be assisting in the performance thereof, with all due solemnity.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Charles Cashel Broge; Limerick; Frankfort De Montmorency; Charles Kildare; Castle-Connors; G. Knox; Th. Skeffington; Wm. Downes; Wm. McMahon; S. O'Grady; G. F. Hill; Geo. Beckwith; Jas. Fitzgerald; S. Geo. Daly; W. C. Plunkett; W. Saurin; Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald; J. Radcliffe; C. Grant.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[From the Dublin Gazette of Saturday, Feb. 5.]

OFFICE OF ARMS, FEB. 8.

It is ordered, by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, that all persons who appear at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, do go into mourning on Sunday next, for our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Third of blessed memory; viz.—

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy gloves and shoes, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and wester-

shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands and black swords, and huckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

In pursuance of the commands of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, these are to give notice, that it is expected that on the present most melancholy occasion of the death of his late Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, all persons do put themselves into the deepest mourning; the said mourning to commence on Sunday, the 6th instant.

WM. BEETHAM,

Dep. Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland,

At the Court at Carlton House, the 12th of February, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

SHIRIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1820.

Bedfordshire—Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bart.

Berkshire—Timothy Hare Altamont Earle, of Swallowfield-place, Esq.

Buckinghamshire—Charles Shurd, of Hedgerley-park, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Thomas Burges, of Benwick, Esq.

Cheshire—James France France, of Bos-tock, Esq.

Cornwall—William Rashley, of Menabilly, Esq.

Cumberland—Wilfred Lawson, of Brayton House, Esq.

Derbyshire—Francis Maddy, of Marheaton, Esq.

Devonshire—Robert Hunt, of Sidbury, Esq.

Dorsetshire—Thomas Billett, of Warmwell, Esq.

Essex—Sir Thomas Neave, of Dagnam Park, Bart.

Gloucestershire—Sir Edwin Baynton Sandys, of Miserden Park, Bart.

Herefordshire—Thomas Perry, of Kardisley Park, Esq.

Hertfordshire—John Earley Cook, of Nunbury, Esq.

Kent—Sir Thomas Dyke, of Lullingstone, Bart.

Leicestershire—John Clarke, of Little Peatling, Esq.

Lincolnshire—William Thompson Corbett, of Latham, Esq.

Monmouthshire—Sir Robert Jones Allard Kemys, of Malpas, Bart.

Norfolk—George Samuel Kett, of Brook, Esq.

Northamptonshire—John Cooke, of Hoo, Esq.

Northumberland—William Clarke, of Beaton House, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—Sir Robert Clifton, of Clifton, Bart.

Oxfordshire—Thomas Foster, of Woodcot House, Esq.

Rutlandshire—Robert Shield, of Wing, Esq.

Shropshire—Thomas Taylor, of Ellerton, Esq.

Somersetshire—Gerard Martin Berkeley Napier, of East Pennard, Esq.

Staffordshire—Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton, Esq.

County of Southampton—James Scott, of Rotherfield Park, Esq.

Suffolk—George Thomas, of Woodbridge, Esq.

Surrey—Hutches Trower, of Unsted Wood, Esq.

Sussex—William John Campion, of Danny, Esq.

Warwickshire—Christopher Roberts Wren, of Wroxhall, Esq.

Wiltshire—Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, Esq.

Worcestershire—Richard Griffiths, of Thorn-grove, Esq.

Yorkshire—Henry Vansittart, of Kirk Eatham, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—Ralph Stephen Pemberton, of Llanelly, Esq.

Pembroke—Nathaniel Phillips, of Slebech, Esq.

Cardigan—Henry Rogers, of Gelly, Esq.

Glamorgan—Richard Blakemore, of Vel-lindra, Esq.

Brecon—Thomas Price, of Builth, Esq.

Radnor—James Crammer, of Harvey, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea—Robert Lloyd, of Tregauan, Esq.

Carnarvon—William Ormsby Gore, of Clen-neny, Esq.

Merioneth—Thomas Fitzhugh, of Cwmhei-sion, Esq.

Montgomery—John Buckley Williams, of Glanhafan, Esq.

Denbigh—John Lloyd Salisbury, of Galt-vynan, Esq.

Flint—James Knight, of Rhual, Esq.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

This Gazette contains an Order in Coun-cil, directing the Archbishop of Canter-bury to "prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his Ma-jesty's recovery from his late dangerous sickness." Also an order enjoining the Mi-nisters of the Established Church and the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, to offer up Prayers and Thanksgivings for his Ma-jesty's recovery. It contains also an ac-count of the Funeral Procession for his late Majesty, (see which see page 128.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

This Gazette contains a Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM JANUARY 26, TO FEBRUARY 26, 1820.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under named, or using the Firms of

Coxter and Smith, 4, Staining lane; where

RICHARD COXTER, so often mentioned, appears to be the active and ostensible partner;

JOSEPH WILKES and Co. 8, Green Lettuce-lane;

Are reported to this Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members, that the residence of JAMES HANCE (in some of the notices called JOHN HANCE), is No. 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street; and that the Society calling themselves *The Royal Metropolitan Bread Institution*, have left No. 7, Pall Mall, and returned to No. 98, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where A. THOMPSON, still acts as the principal manager;

Also, that a man of middling stature, apparently weather-beaten, and rather corpulent, calling himself

GEORGE TANNER, of the ship *Eglantine*, has been obtaining money and goods for bills drawn by himself on a reputable gentleman, whose acceptance turns out to be forged;

And that a person calling himself ZEPHANIAH FRY, Woolstapler, of St. Albans, where no such person resides; and several other persons have been circulating bills and notes of a Bank at *Towcester, Northamptonshire*, the firm of which is

GLOVER, HOWARD, GLOVER, and Co. Some of the bills appear to be accepted and made payable at

EDWARD HUGHES, and Co. 12, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, who have since absconded; and some of the notes are made payable at a respectable house in the city, without any authority being given, or any assets sent.

INDISPOSITION OF HIS MAJESTY, GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The nation have learned with feelings of deep emotion, that the trying moments which our beloved Sovereign has experienced in the deaths of a father and a brother, have produced a serious effect upon his health. The following bulletins relative to which have been issued by his Majesty's Physicians:

"The King has been attacked with inflammation on the lungs."

"We hope a favourable impression has been made on the complaint; but his Majesty still continues very much indisposed."

(Signed) "William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, 1st. February, 1820,
Half-past 3 o'Clock, P.M."

"Carlton Palace, 1st. February, 1820.
11 o'Clock, P.M."

"The King is better. His Majesty has had some refreshing sleep, and the symptoms of his Majesty's disorder are considerably alleviated."

(Signed) "H. Halford.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 2, 1820, 11 o'Clock."

"The King continues rather better. The inflammation in the chest is diminished."

(Signed) "Henry Halford.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 2, 1820,
11 o'Clock, P.M."

"The King's symptoms have all been more favourable throughout the day."

"His Majesty has had three hours refreshing sleep this evening."

(Signed) "H. Halford.
"W. Knighton.
"M. J. Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 3.
Half-past 11, A.M."

"The King has not passed a good night, but all his Majesty's symptoms are still favourable."

(Signed) "Henry Halford.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 3,
Half-past 9 o'Clock, P.M."

"The King is in all respects much better."

(Signed) "Henry Halford.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 4,
11 o'Clock, Noon."

"The King slept only at short intervals in the early part of the night; but his Majesty had three hours of uninterrupted sleep this morning."

"His Majesty's disorder is proceeding in its usual course, in a favourable manner."

(Signed) "Henry Halford.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 4,
Half-past Nine o'Clock, P.M.

"The King has passed the whole of this day more satisfactorily than any preceding one since the commencement of his Majesty's severe illness.

(Signed) "Henry Holford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew John Tierney."

"The King's Palace, Pall-mall, Feb. 5,
Half-past Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

"The King has had a good night. His Majesty is recovering.

"Under the present circumstances there will be no Evening Bulletin.

(Signed) "Henry Holford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 6, 1820,
Half-past Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

"The King continues better."

(Signed) "Henry Holford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 7,
Half-past Eleven o'Clock, A.M.

"The King has had a very good night. His Majesty proceeds in his recovery in a very satisfactory manner.

(Signed) "Henry Holford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew John Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 8,
Half-past Eleven, A.M.

"The King has passed another good night, and is losing every symptom of his complaint gradually.

(Signed) "Henry Holford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew J. Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 9.

"The King is almost free from complaint.

(Signed) "Henry Holford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew J. Tierney."

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 10, 1820,
Half-past Eleven, A.M.

"The King is free from complaint, but his Majesty will require time to recover his strength. In this state no more Bulletin will be issued.

(Signed) "M. Holford,
"W. Knighton,
"M. J. Tierney."

ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF BERRI.—Paris Papers of the 16th inst. brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Berri, by assassination. The perpetrator of the foul deed is named Louvel. He had been a working saddler in the artillery of the old Imperial Guard, and had joined Buonaparte

in the year 1815, in Elba. For the last three months he was employed as a saddler in the royal stables at Paris.

On Sunday night, Feb. 13, at half-past eleven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Berri were leaving the opera. The Duke had just handed his consort into her carriage, and was preparing to follow her, when the assassin darted through the attendants, overturned M. de Beauffremont, aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness, and grasping the Prince strongly with his left arm, plunged into his right side a two-edged poniard, which penetrated to the depth of six inches. The Duke staggered back, and exclaimed that he was assassinated; while the Duchess and the Countess Bethlzy, who attended her, hastened to the assistance of the wounded Prince. In a short time the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, Monsieur, the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, arrived at the opera-house, where the Duke had been put into a bed, which, by a singular coincidence of circumstances, happened to be the very bed on which his Royal Highness first reposed at Cherbourg, on his return to France. In an hour the Duke recovered his senses, and knew the persons about him, among whom were now Marshal the Duke of Reggio, General Belliard, the Duke de Richelieu, M. de Chateaubriand, &c. to whom he spoke with a touching affection, announcing to them his approaching end.

The operation of bleeding the Royal sufferer in the legs and arms having been attempted in vain, he was put into a bath, on coming out of which he bled profusely; and, on the application of the ventouse (a dry cupping machine,) he said in agony, "You make me suffer a martyrdom, but I know it is useless; I must die." The physician having remarked that his pulse had recovered its strength, "so much the worse," said the Duke, "I shall the longer suffer." He experienced acute pain; but he soon asked to see his infant daughter, who having been placed on his bed, he embraced her with affectionate tenderness, and said—"My dear child, may you be more fortunate than your father!" He then conversed in a low tone with his august brother. About five o'clock in the morning the King arrived, and the first words the dying Prince addressed to him were, "Sire, grant that the last pardon I ask of you may be that of the man that wounded me." The King wept, and desired him not to think on that subject, as all their present cares must be for himself. "My child," said he, in accents of the most profound affliction, "You will survive I hope this cruel event, we will talk of it again. The thing is important, and requires attentive examination." The Duke replied, that he was not deceived as to his situation, and, in thanking the surgeon, Dupuytren, for his care and attention, he added, "But all you can do will not prolong my existence; my wound is mortal."

He frequently exclaimed, "Why did I not die in battle? It is cruel for me to die by the hand of a Frenchman." A young man having sucked his wounds, the Prince opening his eyes, said to him, "What are you doing? My wound is perhaps poisonous." He turned his thoughts to the last sacred rites of his religion, confessed his offences before all his family and friends, implored pardon of God and man, and received the Sacrament. He frequently said, that he had no doubt he had given the man some unwitting offence. About half past five in the morning the blood was fast filling the cavity of the chest, and respiration became painful, and more and more impeded. The medical attendants found that all the resources of art were useless, and wished the King to remove from that scene of death which must so soon meet his eye if he remained; but his Majesty refused, saying, "I do not fear the spectacle of death; I have a last duty to render to my son." A moment before the Prince died, he raised his hands to Heaven, and exclaimed, "O my country! Unfortunate France!" He expired pressing the hand of the King, who closed the eyelids of his unfortunate relative. The body was afterwards removed to the Louvre, where it was exposed to public view. The Duke, it is said, had received, during the previous week, an anonymous letter, warning him not to go to any masked ball.

The Duchess de Berri fell senseless when her august partner expired. She was taken from the side of her departed husband. When she recovered, she threw herself on her knees before the King, and implored him to grant her leave to return to Naples. Her Royal Highness is now in a state of pregnancy. On returning to the Palace Elisee, where all the household were in tears, she was about to cut off her hair—"I no longer need this adornment," she exclaimed, "which my husband so much admired." At five o'clock in the afternoon she set off for St. Cloud, accompanied by the Duke of Angoulême. It is asserted, that the King, on retiring from the death-bed of his nephew, said to his body guards, and to the officers of the royal guards near him, "Mes amis, veillez sur moi—My friends watch for my safety!"

One of the Duke's officers seeing the assassin push against his Highness so rudely, but not dreaming that he had wounded him, repulsed him violently. By this means he was enabled to push through the crowd, and to escape for a moment; but he was pursued by a chasseur of the guards, and being thrown down by a waiter at the coffee-house, was conducted back to the police-office of the Opera-house, where he was interrogated, and his answers clearly proved that his offence originated in political fanaticism. He did not change countenance, nor did the physician afford any attention or agitate

him. When they asked him if he was a Frenchman, he said, "No, but see by my face," and he was then interrogated in the legal forms by the Count Detrez, Count Angles, and the Attorney-General, in presence of Baron Pasquier and Count Simon; and in answer to the questions they put to him, he declared that his opinions and sentiments had led him to the commission of this horrible offence; that those opinions were, that the Bourbons were tyrants and the cruellest enemies of France; that he had made his attack on the Duke de Berri in preference to any other of the Royal Family, because he was the youngest Prince of it; and seemed destined to perpetrate that race which was so inimical to France; and he finished by declaring, that he did not repent of his crime, which he had received no pay for committing it; that he had no accomplice, nor any instigator to it.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—Of some time past it has been known to his Majesty's Government that an attempt at the assassination of his Majesty's Ministers was meditating, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the bottom of it. On Tuesday certain advice was received, that the attempt was to be made on Wednesday night, at the Earl of Harrowby's, in Grosvenor-square. It is supposed that the Earl of Harrowby was fixed upon, because, being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the Cabinet Ministers (Lord Westmoreland's excepted, who lives in the same square), escape out of town, after the attempt had been made, would have been more easy.

The place chosen to arrange finally their proceedings, to collect their force, and to arm themselves, was near the Edgware-road. John-street is a short distance on the road, and intersected by another street, called Cato-street.

Cato-street is rather an obscure street, and inhabited by persons in an humble class of life; it runs from John-street into Queen-street, and is parallel with Newham-street. It is open at one end for the admission of carriages, but is closed by posts at the other. The premises occupied by the conspirators consisted of a small stable, with a loft above, in a very dilapidated condition. They are, we understand, the property of General Watson, and have been recently in the possession of an old servant of his, who had turned cow keeper.

For two or three hours previous to the entrance to the stable, the police officers were on the spot, making their observations, but still no suspicion was excited of the real object of their attack; and so well was the plan of surprise laid, that, until the discharge of the arms was heard, every thing remained perfectly quiet. They were then

tions of the conspirators, warrants were issued to apprehend them while they were assembled. These warrants were put into the hands of the police-officers, under the able direction of Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate. A detachment of the Coldstream Guards, from Portman-street barracks, were also ordered to accompany the police-officers. They proceeded to the place of meeting in Cato-street, the police-officers proceeding first, for the Guards did not come up quite so soon as the officers, having entered the street at the wrong end. The conspirators had taken the precaution to place a sentinel below, and the only approach to them in the loft was up a ladder, not wide enough for more than one to ascend it at a time. Ruthven went first, followed by three other officers, Ellis, Smithers, and Salmon. Thistlewood was nearest the door of the loft, armed with a drawn sword; the whole number of conspirators in the room was 25. Before the officers ascended the loft, they secured the sentinel placed at the foot of the ladder, but we suspect he contrived by some means to give those in the loft notice of the approach of the officers. The whole party in the loft were hastily arming, some with belts, and pistols stuck to them; others were loading hand-grenades and muskets. There was a large quantity of ammunition in the room, and a sack full of combustibles. Ruthven, the officer, was the first that burst into the loft. Thistlewood was nearest the door with a drawn sword; he made some attempts at Ruthven, but failed. Ellis, Smithers, Salmon, and others, followed close, with the Magistrate, Mr. Birnie. The conspirators were ordered to lay down their arms, and to surrender themselves, warrants being issued for their apprehension: while Ruthven was trying to secure the door so as to prevent escape that way, Smithers advanced to secure Thistlewood. The latter immediately made a lunge at the officer, which unfortunately took a fatal effect. The sword went through his body, and Smithers fell back instantly into Ruthven's arms, crying out "Oh, God! I am ——" He spoke no more, but died instantly. Thistlewood then called to his party to put out the lights. Ruthven, on Smithers falling into his arms, pointed a pocket-pistol at Thistlewood, which missed him. Ellis then discharged his, and missed him. The Guards arrived about the time Thistlewood murdered Smithers. Captain Fitzclarence headed them, and when they entered the loft it was filled with smoke, so that objects were not discernible. One of the ruffians made a dash at the Captain, and another pointed a pistol at him, which he was on the point of firing, when a sergeant of the Guards, named Legge, rushing forward, put the pistol aside, received the fire to his arm, which was wounded, but in a standing direction; shots were exchanged

between the officers, the Guards, and the conspirators, for some minutes, but it is not known whether any of the latter were wounded. One of the officers was wounded in the forehead. In the confusion of the scene, and in the darkness, (for the candles were put out, and there was no light but what was produced for a moment by the flash of pistols,) fourteen or fifteen of the conspirators made their escape by a back-window. Thistlewood escaped in this way. Nine of the conspirators were taken. These nine were immediately handcuffed, and sent off under a strong escort to Bow-street. The loft was then searched, and all the arms and ammunition taken off with the prisoners. There was a quantity sufficient to arm 100 persons.

As soon as the prisoners reached Bow-street with the officers and Guards, Mr. Birnie proceeded to examine them; after which the prisoners were sent off to prison. Lord Sidmouth was in the mean time actively employed at his office in giving the necessary directions. As soon as Thistlewood's escape was known, the *Extraordinary Gazette* was ordered to be published offering a large reward for his apprehension:—

This *Gazette* was published at three o'clock on Thursday morning. Officers were sent in different directions to secure such of the conspirators as had escaped, particularly Thistlewood. A privy Council was also ordered to be summoned for noon, before which the prisoners were to be examined.

The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to have knocked at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter, purporting to be a despatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the Cabinet Ministers at dinner, without delay. The servant, it was supposed, would immediately proceed with the despatch, while Thistlewood, with another of the conspirators, entered the hall as if to wait. They were immediately to open the street door, others were to come in with the hand-grenades, which were to be thrown into the house, and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining-room, where the Ministers were at dinner, and the work of assassination was to have been instantly begun.

Apprehension of Thistlewood.—About the time the Privy Council was assembling at the office of the Home Secretary of State, word was brought that Thistlewood had been taken. Private information had been received that Thistlewood had taken lodgings in an obscure street in Moorfields.

At half-past ten, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, and Salmon, proceeded to 8, White-street, Moorfields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bishop darted forward, threw himself upon him, and thus secured him. He appeared paralyzed with surprise, but said

nothing. He was instantly conveyed to Bow-street, and thence to Whitehall, in a hackney-coach. A great crowd followed, exclaiming—"The villain, hang him." Thistlewood said to Bishop, "I make no resistance." He saw a contrary disposition, on his part, would have been fruitless.

Brunet, the second leader of the conspirators, has also been taken, and sent before the Privy Council.

Great quantities of ammunition and arms have been found in a room near the premises where they assembled.

Firth, the owner of the stable, has been examined. He says, he let the premises to a Mr. Harris, a few days ago. He knows nothing of the use meant to be made of the premises, but acknowledges he had attended some of the radical meetings.—*Courier*.

LENT ASSIZES.

DAYS AND PLACES APPOINTED FOR HOLDING THE LENT ASSIZES, 1820, *viz.*

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Sir Charles Abbott, *Knt.* Lord Chief Justice.

—Mr. Baron Graham.

Buckinghamshire—Saturday, March 4, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordshire—Thursday, March 9, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire—Saturday, March 11, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire—Tuesday, March 14, at Cambridge.

Norfolk—Saturday, March 18, at Thetford.

Suffolk—Friday, March 24, at Bury-St. Edmund's.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Sir Robert Dallas *Knt.* Lord Chief Justice.

—Mr. Justice Best.

Northamptonshire—Saturday, February 26, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire—Friday, March 3, at Oakham.

Lincolnshire—Saturday, March 4, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln—The same day, at the city of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire—Friday, March 10, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham—The same day, at the town of Nottingham.

Derbyshire—Wednesday, March 15, at Derby.

Leicestershire—Monday, March 20, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester—The same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry—Monday, March 27, at the city of Coventry.

Warwickshire—The same day, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Sir Richard Richards, *Knt.* Lord Chief Justice.

Baron—Mr. Baron Garrow.

Hertfordshire—Wednesday, March 1, at Hertford.

Essex—Saturday, March 4, at Chelmsford.

Kent—Monday, March 13, at Maidstone.

Sussex—Monday, March 20, at Horsham.

Sursey—Thursday, March 23, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Wood.—Mr. Justice Brough.

Southampton—Monday, February 28, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wiltshire—Saturday, March 4, at New Sarum.

Dorsetshire—Thursday, March 9, at Dorchester.

Devonshire—Monday, March 13, at the Castle of Exeter.

City and County of Exeter—The same day, at the Guildhall of the city of Exeter.

Cornwall—Wednesday, March 22, at Launceston.

Somersetshire—Monday, March 27, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Mr. Justice Park.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and County of the same Town—Wednesday, Feb. 29, at the Guildhall of the said town.

Northumberland—The same day, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Cumberland—Thursday, Feb. 24, at the City of Carlisle.

Durham—Tuesday, Feb. 29, at the Castle of Durham.

Westmorland—Wednesday, March 1, at Appleby.

City of York, and County of the same City—Saturday, March 4, at the Guildhall of the said city.

Yorkshire—The same day, at the Castle of York.

Lancashire—Monday, March 20, at the Castle of Lancaster.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—Mr. Justice Rich-ardson.

Berkshire—Monday, February 28, at Reading.

Oxfordshire—Wednesday, March 1, at Oxford.

Worcestershire—Saturday, March 4, at Worcester.

City of Worcester—The same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staffordshire—Thursday, March 9, at Staff-ord.

Shropshire—Wednesday, March 15, at Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire—Monday, March 20, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire—Saturday, March 25, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire—Wednesday, March 29, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester—The same day, at the City of Gloucester.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

Samuel Haywood, Serjeant at Law.—John Hulgan, Esq.

Cardigan—Wednesday, March 29.
Haverfordwest—Tuesday, April 4.
Carmarthen—Monday, April 10.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Charles Warren.—The Hon.

Samuel Marshall, Serjeant at Law.
Monsieuryshire—Saturday, March 18, at Pool.
Denbighshire—Friday, March 24, at Ruthin.

Flintshire—Thursday, March 30, at Mold.
Cheshire—Wednesday, April 5, at the Castle of Chester.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hugh Laycester, Esq.—William Kenrick, Esq.

Anglesey—Thursday, March 23, at Beaumaris.
Carnarvonshire—Wednesday, March 29, at Carnarvon.
Merionethshire—Tuesday, April 4, at Bala.

Ships Chartered by the Honourable East India Company, for one Voyage.

SEASON 1819—20.

Ship's Names.	Tonnage	Destinations.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	To be afloat.	To sail from Gray
1 Clyde	475	Mad. & Ben	Joseph Hare, Esq.	W. Hornblow	28 Feb.	29 Mar.
1 Moira	651		Jacob Cowles, Esq.	Alf. Chapman		
1 Woodford	544		Abel Chapman, Esq.	W. Hunter		
1 Comandeur	611	Bombay	Joseph Hare, Esq.	Ralph Stimp	29 Mar.	29 Apr.
1 Brothers	121		Aaron Chapman, Esq.	Jos. Johnson		
1 Camden	309		Messrs. Blanshard & Bottomley	H. P. Auber		
1 George the Fourth	51	Bengal	George Gooch, Esq.	J. K. Forbes	28 Apr.	29 May
1 James Sibbald	767		John Placitt, Esq.	Jos. Wilson		
1 Phoenix	408		James Innes, Esq.	Jas. Coxwell		
1 Lady Haffes	647	Bombay	Aaron Chapman, Esq.	J. Patterson	27 May	27 June
1 Asia	438		Robert King, Esq.	R. W. Norfor		
1 Hypocrite	402		George Barrick, Esq.	T. Wellbank		
1 Regent	388	Bengal	Messrs. Blanshard & Bottomley	T. E. Ward	10 Jan.	10 July.
1 Brainpan	432		Messrs. Bunyon and Latimer	Jas. Lindsay		
1 Providence	678		Henry J. Moore, Esq.	John Price		
1 Waterloo	416	Bengal	Henry N. Ward, Esq.	David Johnstone, Esq.		
1 Lady Carrington	588		William Stovell, Esq.			
1 Asia	410		John Dingwall, Esq.			
1 Timandra	367					
1 Richmond	480					

BIRTHS.

JAN. 21. Mrs. Robert M. Jathson, of Shoreditch, of a daughter.

22. At Mamhead Cottage, Exeter, the lady of J. Beaumont Swete, Esq. of a daughter.

25. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of Mr. Benjamin Goode, of a son.

28. The lady of J. Ricardo, Esq. of the Swan, South, Lambeth, of a son.

FEB. 1. At Clapham Rise, Mr. Keenion, of a daughter.

6. In Flitobry-square, the lady of Aaron Apher Goldsmid, Esq. of a daughter.

In Bedford-street, the lady of S. de Zoete, Esq. of a daughter.

7. Mrs. J. Lotley, of Broad-street-buildings, of a daughter.

In Wimpole-street, the lady of the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, of a daughter.

8. At his house, Russell square, the lady of J. B. Edden, Esq. of a son.

The lady of M. M'Namara, Esq. of a daughter.

9. At his lordship's residence, in George-street, Hanover square, the Countess Cowper, of a daughter.

12. At Hiple, near Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. Bashford, of three children, two sons and one daughter.

19. At Chamberwell, the lady of Capt. Sir G. M. Keith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JAN. 10. Sir Edwin Francis Stanhope, Bart. R. N. of Stanwell, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Donett.

25. William Heathcote, Esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Steinfeld, of Mark-lane.

FEB. 4. At the church of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, by the Rev. John Kemp-

thorne, B.D. Chaplain to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Peter Wyatt, Esq. of Northampton, to Miss Elizabeth Box Drayton, of that city.

10. W. S. E. Turner, of Newington, Esq. son of the late Sir Barnard Turner,

to Mary-Anne, only daughter of the late Samuel Steel, Esq.

12. Mr. Curtis, of Beaconsfield, to Miss Nisbet, of Newport-street, Leicester square. Thomas Flower, Esq. to Miss Elliott, of Mill-hill, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Thomas Davis, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Jane Ayerst, only daughter of John Houseman, Esq. of Soho-square.

H. S. Wyatt, Esq. to Ann, daughter of John George, Esq. of Hanwell, Middlesex.

George Cooper, of Reading, Esq. to Eliza Mary, second daughter of William Green, of Sloane-street, Esq.

14. Jenkin Jones, Esq. to Hannah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Stapleton, Esq. of Thorp Lee, Surrey.

Ashton Nicholas Every Moseley, only

son of A. N. Moseley, Esq. of Park-hill, Derby, to Mary Theresa, only child of the late William Stables, Esq. of Hemsworth, York.

15. Mr. S. Knight, of Duke-street, West Smithfield, to Ann, only daughter of W. Dalby, Esq. of Park-place, Finchley Common.

17. G. J. Parry, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Brooks, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

John Joch, Esq. to Rabinia Marion Cullen, youngest daughter of Arch. Cullen, Esq.

19. John William Harishorne, only son of John Harishorne, Esq. of Blackheath, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Benjamin Newton, Esq. of the same place.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in India, Mr. Robert Cockney, second son of the late W. A. Cockney, of Ashburton, Devon, a midshipman on board the Minden, when endeavouring to save the life of another, he sunk to rise no more.

JULY 25. At Furruckabad, East Indies, William Rennell, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at that Station.

JAN. 12, 1820. At his house, Euston-square, Henry Abbott, Esq. in the 56th year of his age.

At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Elizabeth Gibbs, wife of the Hon. Forster Alleyne,

13. William Robinson, Esq. of Apollo Buildings, Walworth, in his 62d year.

At Oxted in Surrey, aged 79, Mrs. Cressett Pelham, widow of H. Cressett Pelham, Esq. of Crowhurst, in Sussex, and of Count Hall, in Shropshire.

18. In Great Surrey street, Blackfriar's, Mr. Handside, of the Falcon Foundry.

23. At his seat at Charleton House, in the county of Wilts, John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Viscount Andover, and Baron Howard of Charleton, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Forts, in Ireland. His Lordship was in the 81st year of his age, having been born March 7, 1739. He succeeded the late Earl in 1783, and married in 1774, Julia, daughter of John Gaskerth, in the county of Cumberland, Esq. by whom he has left issue Thomas Viscount Andover, born in 1776, now Earl of Suffolk, and one daughter, Lady Catherine Howard; Charles, his eldest son, the late Viscount Andover, was born 1755, and married in 1796, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Coke of Norfolk. He was unfortunately killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece in

1800, leaving no issue. The Viscountess afterwards married Captain Digby, of the Royal Navy, cousin of Earl Digby. Thomas, the present Earl, married in 1802, Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest daughter of Lord Sherborne, by whom he has issue Charles John, now Viscount Andover, and several other children. The present is the sixteenth Earl of Suffolk, and eighth Earl of Berkshire. The Suffolk is a branch of the Norfolk family, as are also the noble families of Carlisle, Howard of Effingham, and Howard-de-Walden.

24. In Tyndale-place, Islington, Miss Todd, daughter of the late Robert Todd, Esq. of Lombard-street.

25. At his son's house, in Sloane-street, aged 85, Charles Dick, Esq.

At Stamford-hill, the wife of Mr. J. Chadwick, aged 42.

26. In Rutland-place, Mr. John Pearson, aged 46.

At her house in Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late B. J. Johnson, Esq.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, Mrs. Crozier, in her 75th year.

27. In Tanyer-street, Manchester-square, of a decline, occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 26, Mr. John Silk, of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Aged 28, George, youngest son of John Flach, Esq. of Bedheath, Herts.

28. At his house, Stockwell, Thomas Lett, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

Mrs. Crochley, of Sloane-street, widow of the late Charles Crochley, Esq.

29. Deeply lamented, Diana, wife of Mr. John Parkinson, of Kingsland-road.

30. Walter Boyd, jun. Esq. at Paris.

31. At Cambridge, on the day he completed his 98th year, at the house of Sir

John Knight, the Hon. Colonel Peter Frye.

At Hamerton, Mrs. Shatter, aged 47.

At Kennington-crow, Mr. Wm. Wood, jun.

At his house in Fure-street, Mr. Henry Cuse, aged 57.

Emma, the eldest daughter of Colonel Dowman, of Malling, Kent.

Fen. I. Sophia Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Wood, Newport-street, Leicester-square, aged 36.

2. At his mother's house, Brook-place, Tottenham, Mr. Jas. Hague, aged 27.

Mr. Richard Morgan, of the Minories.

4. At Camberwell, in the 79th year of her age, Sarah Moseley, sister of the late Dr. Moseley.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mary, widow of the late Henry Mapley, Esq. aged 63.

5. At Clapham, Thomas Miller, Esq.

6. Anne, wife of John Flaxman, Esq. R.A. Buckingham-street, Fitzroy square.

8. In Russell square, in the 65th year of his age, Sir Vicary Gibbs, Knight, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder of Bristol. He was Solicitor-General in the latter part of the administration of the immortal Pitt. In the Portland administration, he was Attor-

ney-General, which office he filled with great ability for several years. On giving up his practice as an advocate, he was appointed one of the Puisne Judges, and soon after Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in which situation he continued till the fast declining state of his health obliged him to retire to private life.

9. Mr. Wm. Chapman, of Penton-street, Pentonville, in the 73d year of his age.

At Walworth, David Langton, Esq. in the 62d year of his age.

16. At his house, Wormley, Hertfordshire, Thomas Cotterell, Esq. aged 77.

At her house, Curzon-street, May-Fair, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Henrietta Erskine, sister to the Earl of Roslyn.

At her residence, Putney Heath, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late Dr. Wood, of Buntingford, Herts.

18. At his residence, in the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, G.C.B. Governor of the Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea.

At Prospect-house, Woodford, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Janet Enslie.

Sarah, wife of Robert Lee, Esq. of Walthamstow, aged 47.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrations of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the Portraits that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but early application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very limited.

In the press.

A GEOLOGICAL Primer, in Verse, with a Poetical Geography, or Feasting and Fighting, and sundry right pleasant Poems.

Portraits of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, Part I. royal 8vo.

Royal Military Calendar, Army Service Book; and Military History of the last Century, containing the services of all the General and Field Officers of the Army.

By Mr. W. Phillips, a new and corrected Edition of his Familiar Lectures on Astronomy.

The first part of a History of England during the Reign of George the Third, from the pen of Mr. Robert Scott.

Memoirs of his late Majesty George the Third, by John Brown, Esq. author of The Northern Courts, &c. &c.

A Journal of Two Successive Tours upon the Continent, performed in the Years 1816, 1817, and 1818; containing an account of the principal places in the South of France, of the great Road over the Alps, and of the Chief Cities, and most interesting Parts of Italy, by James Wilson.

A Treatise on the Nature of Scrofula, by William Farr.

Geraldine, or Models of Faith and Practice, a Tale, in 3 Vols.

The New Practical Cicer, on the easiest Principles, and Tables for the latest Duties, by Matthew Lloyd.

The Rev. T. Gilbart, of Dublin, has in the press a Series of connected Lectures on the Holy Bible, illustrative and confirmatory of its character, as an economy of religion instituted and revealed by God for man.

Hume's Works, Vol. 8 and concluding Volume. Historical Work on the Persecutions in France, by the Rev. Mark Wilks.

By Mr. Leigh Hunt, a Translation of Amyntas, a Tale of Woods, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso, with an Essay on the Pastoral Poetry of Italy.

Dr. Carey, Editor of the Regent's Pocket Classics, will soon add to the number, an Edition of Cicero's Works complete, in eleven volumes.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY,

*At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed;
and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 22, CORNHILL.*

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

COMPAGNO della mia, 7s.
Guazzaroni's Italian Grammar, 8vo.
10s. 6d.

British Genius Exemplified, by Cecil
Hartley, M.A. 5s.

Domestic Scenes, a Novel, 3 vols. 1l. 1s.
Post Roads of Europe, 6s.

Leigh's New Picture of England and
Wales, 9s.

Lessons of Thrift, by a Member of the
Save-all Club, with humorous coloured
Plates, royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Geraldine; or, Modes of Faith and
Practice, 3 vols. 12mo. 2ls.

A Greek and English Manual Lexicon
to the New Testament, by J. H. Bass,
18mo. 4s.

Howell's State Trials, Volume xxvii.
1l. 1ls. 6d.

Sermons on the most Important Duties
of the Christian Religion, by John Atkin-
son Busfield, D.D. Vol. 2. 8vo. 12s.

Hayter on Perspective, 8vo. 12s.

Gray's Poems and Letters, 8vo. 15s.

Cotterill's Family Prayer, 8vo. new
edit. 7s.

Rankin's History of France, Vol. 7 and
8, 8vo. 18s.

Dr. Carpenter's Reply to Bishop Magee,
8vo. 14s.

Mills's History of the Crusades, 2 vols.
1l. 4s.

Coxe's Life of Duke of Marlborough, 2d,
Edit. 6 vols. 8vo. and Atlas, 4to. 5l. 5s.

Acknowledgments to Correspondents.

THE melancholy details which occupy so much of the present and preceding Number, must plead the Editor's apology for reluctant inattention to many valuable communications long since received, as well to several others sent only this month. The regretted cause will doubtless be received as an ample excuse; and he relies with every confidence on his Correspondents' kind indulgence.

The insertion of the Letter of *Alpha* would have disgraced our Magazine, as it is a compilation of abuse on a work which we still repeat, is calculated to train (by example) the minds of youth "in the way they should go," and to afford comfort and consolation to the aged, by pointing out the only basis on which to build in order to enjoy those blessings in the hour of death.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,
FROM SATURDAY, JANUARY 29 TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1820.

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

URGESS, SAMBROOK, Manchester, calico-
printer, Feb. 8.
EVANUEL, ABRAHAM, Plymouth Dock, navy-
agent, Jan. 30.

FROST, JOHN, Brickley, Cambridge, maltster,
Jan. 30.

HAWORTH, SOMMUA, jun. Kingston-upon Hull,
merchant, Feb. 5.

BANKRUPTS

ARMISTEAD, WM. Boyland, York, worsted-spin-
ner, March 1, 4, and 25, Union Cross, Halifax.
[Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's-inn; and Wigles-
worth and Co. Halifax] Feb. 15.

BRACEWELL, JOHN, Bramley, Leeds, York,
inkkeeper, March 11, Court House, Leeds [Hut-
che, Chancery-lst] and Harewood, Leeds. Feb.
20.

- ARNOTT, JOHN**, Bell Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, stationer, March 4, and April 4. [Templer, John-st. Minorities.] Feb. 22.
- BENNETT, SAM. AMB.** Shoreditch, coach-manufacturer, March 11. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.] Jan. 30.
- BUNYER, JOHN**, Whetstone, dealer, March 14. [Western, Great Jame-st. Bedford-row.] Feb. 1.
- BUCK, JOHN**, Arundell st. Strand, stationer, March 18. [Watson, Clifford's inn.] Feb. 5.
- BOUSTED, MARY MARG.** Devonshire-st. Curran's sq. dealer, March 15. [Nicholls, Castle st. Holborn.] Feb. 5.
- BALME, JOHN**, Gomersal, York, woolstapler, March 21, Sessions House, Wakefield. [Evans, Hutton-garden; and Carr, Gomersal.] Feb. 8.
- BLEANE, ROB.** Akrincham, Chester, flour-dealer, March 21, White Bear, Manchester [Wright and Co. Temple; and Dumville, Manchester.] Feb. 8.
- BRANDER, JOHN**, and Co. 612, 12, merchants, March 21. [Hackett, New-co. St. Swinton's sq.] Feb. 8.
- BIDWELL, JAMES GREEN**, Exeter, wine-merchant, March 21. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.] Feb. 8.
- BOER, WM.** Greenwich, butcher, March 23. [Par-ker, Greenwich.] Feb. 12.
- BROWN, WM. ATKIN**, Wentworth-pl. Mile end, brewer, March 23. [Pennett, Tuckenhousen yard.] Feb. 12.
- BOLINGBROKE, HENRY**, Great Yarmouth, mer-chant, March 23, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry; and Palmer, Great Yarmouth.] Feb. 12.
- BRATON, HEN.** West Camel, Somerset, maltster, March 7 and 28, Angel, Sherborne. [Kerley, Wilton; and Brunholt and Co. Temple.] Feb. 15.
- BROOK, IGNATIUS**, Huddersfield, tanner, March 1, and April 1, George, Huddersfield. [Clarke and Co. Change-ry-la; and Whitenead, Huddersfield.] Feb. 19.
- BECKWITH, CHARLES**, Preston, Lancaster, dra-pper, March 8, 9, and April 1, White Horse, Pres-تون. [Winder, Preston; and Shaw, Ely-place, Holborn.] Feb. 19.
- BROOKS, JOHN**, Great Windmill-st. butcher, March 4, and April 4. [Lamsden, Cliff-st. mo.] Feb. 22.
- COLLIER, THOS.** Newport, Salop, liquor-mer-chant, March 14, Red Lion, Newport. [Baxells and Co. Gray's-inn-pl.; and Stanley, Newport.] Feb. 1.
- CHANCE, JOHN**, Worcester, maltster, March 21, Bell, Worcester. [Edmonds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn; and Hill, Worcester.] Feb. 8.
- CARRINGTON, SAM.** Ashborne, Derby, mercer, March 21, Green Man, Ashborne. [Johnson and Co. Ashborne; and Harbyr, Fetter-la.] Feb. 8.
- CLARKE, FRAN.** Leicester, boot-maker, March 22. [Taylor, John st. Bedford row; and Daby, Leicester.] Feb. 15.
- CARNES, WM.** Canal-road, Bermondsey, rope-maker, March 28. [Townson, Radelife-highway.] Feb. 15.
- CATTELL, EDW.** Melverton, Warwick, mealman, March 28, Swan, Warwick. [Collett and Co. Chancery la.; and Heydon and Co. Warwick.] Feb. 15.
- CHAPMAN, ROB.** Beccles, Suffolk, iron founder, March 2, 3, and April 1, White Lion, Beccles. [Hromley, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Bohn, Beccles.] Feb. 19.
- CARTER, WM. jun.** Nuneaton, Warwick, silk-manufacturer, March 4, 11, and April 4. [Ed-monds, Skinner st. Show hill.] Feb. 22.
- CHEETHAM, JOSIAH**, Stockport, Chester, cut-ting-machine, and W. W. H. H. Gloason, Derby, machine-maker, March 6, 7, and April 4, George, Manchester. [Buckley, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, London.] Feb. 22.
- DAVIES, WM.** Caerphilly, Glamorgan, woolen-manufacturer, March 11. [Blunt and Co. Broad-street-hu.] Jan. 30.
- DAVIES, THOS.** King-st. Covent-garden, tea-dealer, March 14. [Gwynne, New-inn.] Feb. 1.
- DUTTON, SAM.** and Co. Liverpool, merchants, March 14, George, Liverpool. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Topham, Liverpool.] Feb. 1.
- UNDAS, JAMES**, Carlisle, cattle dealer, March 21, High, Carlisle. [Mounsey and Co. Carlisle; and Mounsey and Co. Red Lion-sq.] Feb. 2.
- DYE, SAM.** Norwich, grocer, March 21, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Goodwin, Norwich.] Feb. 8.
- DICKINS, EZEKIEL**, Eynsford, Kent, draper, March 22. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.] Feb. 12.
- DIPPER, FRAN.** Worcester, silk-mercator, March 9, 14, and 21, Packhorse, Worcester. [Edmonds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn; and Hill, Wor-cesters.] Feb. 12.
- DYBALL, DANIEL**, White Horse Tavern, Fetter-la, tavern-keeper, March 4, 18, and April 1. [Arandell, Furnival's inn, Holborn.] Feb. 19.
- DANN, GEORGE**, Linton, Kent, butcher, March 7, and April 1. [Burr and Co. Maidstone; and Egan and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] Feb. 19.
- ELLIOTT, HENRY**, Chippenham, Wilts, clothier, March 18, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Boardil-lon and Co. Bread-street, Cheap-side, and Bryan and Co. Bristol.] Feb. 5.
- ENDICOTT, JOHN, sen.** Exeter, builder, March 14, 15, and 22, Hotel, Exeter. [Brutton, Old Broad street; and Brutton, Exeter.] Feb. 12.
- ELLI, JOSEPH**, Wellington, Lincoln, maltster, March 21, 22, and April 4, Harneen's Head, Lin-coln. [Hare, Sleatford, Lincolnshire; and Loung-ton and Co. Temple.] Feb. 22.
- FOX, WM.** Exchange sq. stock broker, March 11. [Brooks and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 30.
- FORD, GEO.** Oxford-st. silversmith, March 11. [Tucker, Bartlett's-bu.] Jan. 30.
- FREAME, THOS.** Worcester, cabinet-maker, Mar-11, Hop Pole, Worcester. [William, Worcester, and Cardale and Co. Gray's inn.] Jan. 30.
- FOWLE, ROB.** Blandford, Dorset, draper, March 14, Crown, Blandford. [King and Co. Bland-ford; and Ringley, New-inn.] Feb. 1.
- FULLARTON, JOHN**, Manchester, saddler, March 18, White Bear, Manchester. [Wright and Co. Temple; and Dumville, Manchester.] Feb. 8.
- FORD, EDW.** Lime st. wine-merchant, March 21. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.] Feb. 8.
- FULLARTON, JOHN**, Manchester, saddler, March 21, White Bear, Manchester. [Wright and Co. Temple; and Dumville, Manchester.] Feb. 8.
- FARMER, JOHN**, Skinner st. victualler, March 21. [Dacle, Palgrave-pl. Temple bar.] Feb. 8.
- GUNDRY, THOS.** Goldsmithney, Cornwall, mer-chant, March 11, Star, Helston. [Pollett, Temple, and Rogers, Helston.] Jan. 30.
- GUNDRY, JAMES and WM.** Goldsmithney, Corn-wall, merchants, March 11, Star, Helston. [Pol-lett, Temple; and Rogers, Helston.] Jan. 30.
- GUNDRY, JOHN**, Goldsmithney, Cornwall, mer-chant, March 14, Star, Helston. [Pollett, Paper-bu. Temple; and Rogers, Helston.] Feb. 1.
- GREEN, THOS.** Liverpool, auctioneer, March 14, at the Office of Mr. P. Woods, Liverpool. [Woods, Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.] Feb. 1.
- GALLANT, WM.** Leadenhall market, fishmonger, March 18. [Jackson, Change-ally.] Feb. 5.
- GILKE, SAM.** Oxford, Books, mealman, March 18, New Inn, Abingdon. [Nelson, Essex-st. Strand; and Graham, Abingdon.] Feb. 5.
- GREENLAND, EDW.** Old Kent-road, carpenter, March 18. [Glynce, Buft-st. East Smithfield.] Feb. 5.
- GUNDRY, THOS. and JOHN**, Goldsmithney, Corn-wall, merchants, March 23, Star, Helston. [Pol-lett, Paper-bu. Temple; and Rogers, Helston.] Feb. 12.
- GILSON, THOS.** Whitehaven, Cumberland, but-cher, March 7, 8, and 22, Globe, Cockermouth, Cumberland. [Armstrong, Cockermouth; and Ni-cholson and Co. Cockermouth.] Feb. 12.
- GILSON, THOS.** Ormskirk, Lancaster, vintner, March 2, 13, and 25, King's Arms, Ormskirk. [Blackstock and Bonce, King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Wright, Ormskirk.] Feb. 12.
- GRATWICK, EDW.** Milton, Kent, inn-keeper, March 18, and April 4. [Clutton and Co. South-ware.] Feb. 22.
- HAYZLEIGH, WM.** Milton, Kent, saddler, March 14. [Brace and Co. Essex-co. Middle Tem-ple.] Feb. 1.
- HANPER, JOHN**, Edgeware road, cow keep-er, March 14. [Marrineau and Co. Carey-st. Lin-coln's-inn.] Feb. 1.
- HILL, ISAAC**, Bristol, straw hat-manufacturer, March 14, White Hart, Bristol. [Dix, Palgrave-pl. Temple.] Feb. 1.
- HUGHES, JOHN**, and Co. Liverpool, grocers, March 18, at the Office of Messrs. Keighley and Son, Liverpool. [Keighley and Son, Liverpool; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] Feb. 1.

- HANNAH, THOS.** Liverpool, builder, March 2, 3, and 4, George, Liverpool. [Wilson, Liverpool.] Feb. 5.
- HENLEY, WM.** Holwell-st. Strand, milk-mercer, March 7 and 21. [Jacomb and Co. Basinghall-st.] Feb. 8.
- HAYTON, JOHN WRIGHT,** Greenfield, Flint, and LEASINGBY, M. P. London, wire-manufacturers, March 3, 4, and 25, White Horse, Holwell, Flint. [Edmonds, Exchequer Office, Lanchester's, and Oldfield, Holwell, Flint.] Feb. 12.
- HITCHINSON, LILIZ,** Nottingham, confectioner, March 28, Flying Horse Nottingham. [Taylor, Felling-st. Gray's Inn.] Feb. 15.
- HOBBS, D. JOHN,** Horton, York, calico manufacturer, March 1, 2, and 25, at the Offices of Messrs L. and E. N. Alexander, 11th St. [Netfield, Norfolk-st. Strand, and Alexander, Hatfield.] Feb. 15.
- HOLLNER, MARTIN,** Cannon-st. St. George's, carpenter, March 4, 11, and April 1. [West, Red Lion-st. Wapping.] Feb. 19.
- HODGSON, MICHAEL,** Sunderland, Durham, grocer, March 28, and April 4. [Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-st. Cripplegate.] Feb. 22.
- HATCH, WM.** Eccleston, cotton-merchant, March 15, 16, and April 4, White Horse, Preston. [Blacklock, Sergeant's Inn, and Pilkington and Sons, Preston.] Feb. 22.
- JOHNSON, JOHN,** Llandaff, Glamorgan, shop-keeper, March 11, Bath, Bristol. [Daniels, Bristol, and Perce on Temple.] Jan. 30.
- JOHNSON, RICH.** Tottenham Court road, watch-maker, March 11. [Brooks and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 30.
- JARDINE, JOHN CRON,** Sheffield, draper, March 18, Angel, Sheffield. [Capps, Holborn-co. Gray's Inn, and Hardy, Sheffield.] Feb. 5.
- JONES, WM.** East Cheap, wine-merchant, March 25. [Richardson, Golden sq.] Feb. 12.
- JONES, WM. JAMES,** Buncough, Lancaster, inn-keeper, March 7, 8, and April 1, Eagle and Child, Wigan, Lancaster. [Gaskell, Wigan.] Feb. 16.
- JACSON, RICH.** Otley, York, wine-merchant, March 1, 2, and April 4, White Horse, Otley. [Levy and Co. Covent-gar.; and Barrett, Otley.] Feb. 22.
- KENDALL, JER.** Southwaite Mill, Cumberland, miller, March 14, Globe, Cocker-mouth. [Steel and Son, Cocker-mouth; and Steel, Bucklebury.] Feb. 1.
- KINNARD, CHAS.** Pett, Hastings, tailor, March 25. [Bartlett and Co. Nicholas-la. Lombard-st.] Feb. 12.
- KNIGHT, JOHN,** Fore-st. cheesemonger, March 7 and April 1. [Oriel and Co. Inch-lu. Cornhill.] Feb. 19.
- LYNCH, MICH.** Spital fields, silk-manufacturer, March 11. [Webster and Son, Queen-st. Cheap-st.] Jan. 30.
- LUDWICH, NICH. READY,** College-hill, merchant, March 11. [Knaggs, Change-alley.] Jan. 30.
- LANGWORTHY, EDW.** Cannon-st. Packer, Mar. 11. [Gimes, Caroline-st. Bedford sq.] Jan. 30.
- LIPSHAM, THOS.** St. James's-st. confectioner, March 18. [Richardson and Co. Bury-st. St. James's.] Feb. 5.
- L'NEVALIER, THOS.** Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, common-brewer, March 18. [Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.] Feb. 5.
- LAWTON, THOS.** and Co. Stayley Bridge, Lancaster, machine-makers, March 28, White Bear, Manchester. [Barlow, Oldham; and Milne and Co. Temple.] Feb. 15.
- LEAND, BENJ. LOUS,** Great Present-st. Goodman's-fields, carver and gilder, March 4, and April 1, Sheffield, Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-fields.] Feb. 19.
- LONGDEW, JOHN,** Cam, Gloucester, coal merchant, March 7, 8, and April 4, Rummer, Bristol. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Haynes, Bristol.] Feb. 22.
- MORLING, WM.** Heybridge, Essex, brewer, March 11. [Couke, Kelvidon, Essex; and Barnes, Mile End.] Jan. 30.
- MERRIMAN, WM. HEN.** New Bond-st. master-mariner, March 11. [Kearsley and Co. Bishopsgate-st.] Jan. 19.
- MILLARD, STEPHEN,** Gloucester, linen-draper, March 14, Flece, Gloucester. [Aylmer, 11, B. d. St. Golden-square; and Matthews, Gloucester.] Feb. 1.
- MARTIN, PETER,** Little Harrowden, Northampton, baker, March 18, White Lion, Bristol. [Bridger and Co. Red Lion sq.; and Hudson and Co. Wellingborough.] Feb. 5.
- MILLARD, JON.** Almonics, bellows-maker, March 18. [Cockayne, Lyon's-mnt.] Feb. 5.
- MILDEBRI, JOHN,** Lamb's conduit-st. jeweller, March 21. [Boxer, Old Jewry.] Feb. 8.
- MARKS, WM.** St. Michael, Worcester, carver and gilder, March 16, 27, and 28, Hare and Hounds, Worcester. [Woodward, Pershore; and Knight and Co. St. James's sq.] Feb. 12.
- MAYNARD, JAMES,** New-st. Covent-garden, mercer, March 25. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Feb. 12.
- MORRIS, THOS.** Hunsante, gracer, March 25. [Bowden, Aldermanbury.] Feb. 12.
- NAPIER, TRIGONWELL,** Hurst Mill, Wilts, mealman, March 21, Black Bear, Devizes. [Tilby, Devizes; and Netherlands and Co. East-st. Strand.] Feb. 12.
- NOSSITER, CHAS.** Gainsbury, Northampton, tanner, March 3, 4, and 28, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-la; and Will, Birmingham.] Feb. 15.
- NORRIS, WM.** Romsey, Southampton, timber-merchant, April 1, White House Inn, Romsey. [Duman and Co. Romsey; and Gilbank, Coleman-st.] Feb. 19.
- O'NEILL, THOS.** Newcastle, wine-merchant, March 11. [Tomlinson and Co. Gouthall-co.] Jan. 30.
- OVERS, JOHN,** Kingston, Hereford, ironmonger, March 21, King's Head, Kingston. [Davies and Co. Kingston; and Pagn, Barnard-st. Russell-sq.] Feb. 8.
- OASTLER, RICH.** Housforth, York, dry salter, March 7 and 25, Court House, Leeds. [Totter and Co. Leeds; and at the Office, Pontif.] Feb. 12.
- OLIVER, JOHN,** Hamlington row, Durham, candle-dealer, March 4, and April 4. [Jones, New-jrtn.] Feb. 22.
- PEARSON, JAMES,** Leeds, clothier, March 11, Court House, Leeds. [Makinson, Temple; and Follen, Leeds.] Jan. 30.
- POWELL, MICH.** Ross, Hereford, mealman, March 24, Swan, Ross. [Bridges and Co. Red Lion sq.; and Collins, Ross.] Feb. 1.
- PALMER, THOS. CHASE,** Ans in Irons, insurance broker, March 18. [Wiltshire and Co. Winchester House, Old Broad-st.] Feb. 5.
- PILBURY, HEN.** Brightonstone, Sussex, grocer, March 25. [Blackall, Union-co. Old Broad-st.] Feb. 12.
- PLACH, DAVID,** Camberwell, merchant, March 21. [Bovill and Co. New Bridge-st. Black-friars.] Feb. 12.
- PERRY, THOS. sen.** Roddkote, Oxford, nursery-man, March 28, White Lion, Banbury. [Tims, Banbury; and Lowes and Co. Temple.] Feb. 15.
- RICHARDSON, JOHN,** Liverpool, merchant, March 11, George, Liverpool. [Lare and Co. Liverpool; and Taylor and Co. Temple.] Jan. 30.
- RICHMOND, THOS.** Nottingham, grocer, March 11. [Jennings and Co. Carey-st.; and Hust, Nottingham.] Feb. 30.
- RUTLEDGE, FRED. WM.** Lucas-st. Commercial-road, corn-dealer, March 14. [Abbott, Mark-la.] Feb. 1.
- RITSON, JOSEPH,** Carlisle, tallow-chandler, March 21. [Drake, Old Fish-st. Doctors' Commons.] Feb. 5.
- RAINE, THOMPSON,** Bear-st. Leicester-fields, wholesale perfumer, March 25. [Wall, Lower Thornhaugh-st. Bedford sq.] Feb. 12.
- RUS, JOHN,** Devizes, Wilts, inn-keeper, March 10, 11, and April 1, Black Bear, Devizes. [Strange, Devizes, Wilts.] Feb. 22.
- ROBINSON, THIMEL,** Cambridge, huncher, April 4, Black Bear, Cambridge. [Smith, Hatten-gar.] Feb. 22.
- SPENCER, STEPHEN,** Cumming-st. Penarth, bricklayer, March 11. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] Jan. 30.
- SARJEANT, JAMES,** Great Warner-st. Clerkenwell, brewer, March 11. [Russell and Son, Lant-st. Borough.] Jan. 30.
- SPENCE, THOS.** Maryland point, Essex, dealer and chapman, March 11. [West, Wapping.] Jan. 20.
- STEVENSON, JOHN,** Broad-st. corn-handler, March 11. [Laro, Temple.] Jan. 30.
- STAVELING, THOS.** and Co. Salisbury, and ADKIN, T. F. Cornewall, millers, Swan, Sudbury.

- [Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's-inn sq.; and Frost and Co. Sudbury.] Feb. 1.
- STEWART, CHAS. Kingston upon Hull, wine-merchant, March 18, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Watkins and Co. Stone-bu. Linnell's inn.] Feb. 5.
- STOUT, HILWORTH, J. and Co. Torkington, Chester, n. 18, March 21, Star, Manchester. [Warrington, Exchange-bu.; and Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's-inn sq.] Feb. 8.
- SMITH, SAYVILLE, Stanley, Chester, cotton spinner, March 21, White Boat, Manchester. [Brunel and Co. Temple; and Brown, Saddleworth.] Feb. 8.
- SOLOMON, GODFREY, Fennel-st. Goodman's-bldgs, hardwareman, March 21. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Thoroughfare.] Feb. 8.
- SMITH, THOS. FREDERICK, Ramsden Cray, Essex, butcher, March 21. [Munn and Co. Temple, and Vanden, n. and Co. Lichfield, Leam.] Feb. 12.
- SWAN, WM. New-st. New-road, Commercial-road, Bristol, March 21. [Butler, Cornhill.] Feb. 12.
- STEVENS, JAMES, Chesham-st. Cambridge, gardener, March 21, Black Pig, Cambridge. [Smith, Holborn-gate.] Feb. 12.
- SHAW, JOHN, Mill-lane, Chester, clothier, March 1, and April 1, 20, and Crown Inn, Huddersfield. [Baker, Chancery-lane, and Bailey, Huddersfield.] Feb. 19.
- SHUTTLWORTH, THOS. Ipswich, linen draper, March 7, and April 1, Great White Horse Inn, Ipswich. [Dunigand, Ipswich, and Stocker and Co. New Basch-co.] Feb. 19.
- SPIELMAN, THOS. Thornbury, Gloucester, tallow-chandler, April 1, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lundert and Son, Bedford-row, and Cooke and Brough, Bristol.] Feb. 19.
- SIMPSON, ANDREW, St. Swinburn's-lane, merchant, March 1, and April 1. [Paterson and Co. Old Broad-st.] Feb. 19.
- SAMSON, MICHAEL, Dorset-pl. Chatham road, Surrey, exchange broker, March 14, and April 4. [Hunt and Co. Old Broad-st.] Feb. 22.
- THOMSON, JOHN, Manchester, bookseller, March 14, Dog, Manchester. [Hutchinson and Co. Lincoln's-inn, and Clay and Co. Manchester.] Feb. 1.
- TAYLOR, THOS. Preston, Lancaster, sea-drover, March 14, Mine, Preston. [Howard, Preston; and Norris, John-st. Bedford-row.] Feb. 1.
- TODD, ALFRED, Catherine-co. Tower-hill, merchant, March 18. [Clarke, Bishopsgate-st. With-out.] Feb. 5.
- TURNER, NATH. JAMES, Tower-st. merchant, March 18. [Houghty, Paper-bu. Temple.] Feb. 5.
- THOMAS, BART. BOYLE, Plymouth Dock, beer-brewer, March 21, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Darke and Co. Red-bon-sq.; and Tink, Plymouth Dock.] Feb. 12.
- TIPPING, THOS. Warrington, Lancaster, miller, March 9, 10, and 28, George, Warrington. [Mason and Co. New Bridge-st. Black-friar's; and Bover and Co. Warrington.] Feb. 15.
- TINSON, WM. Christchurch, Southampton, inn-holder, April 1, George, Christchurch. [Dean, Guildford-street; and Rowden, Christchurch, Hants.] Feb. 19.
- TAYLOR, JOHN, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester,, wine-merchant, March 9 and 4, Royal Hotel, Cheltenham, and April 1, King's Head Inn, Gloucester. [Turn, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester; and Mason and Housman, New Bridge-st.] Feb. 10.
- WEIR, WM. PHIL. Tooley-st. hair-manufacturer, March 11. [Carpenter, Church-passage, Old Jewry.] Jan. 30.
- WILSON, WM. Seven Houses, Lower Road, Rothbury, corn factor, March 14. [Towers, Castle-st. Falcon sq.] Feb. 1.
- WOOD, JOHN, Nottingham, hosier, March 14, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Wells, Nottingham, and Baxter and Co. Gray's inn.] Feb. 1.
- WORTHINGTON, JOHN, Warton, Lancaster, coal-merchant, March 14, White Horse, Preston. [Norris, John-st. Bedford-row, and Buck, Preston.] Feb. 1.
- WATSON, JOSEPH and HENRY, Friday-st. Cheap-side, warehousemen, March 14. [Wilde, College-hill.] Feb. 1.
- WINDMILL, THOS. Bridgetown, Devon, woollen-millmaster, March 18, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Darke and Co. Red-bon-sq., and Tink, Plymouth Dock.] Feb. 5.
- WORMEY, WM. Downton, Wilts, linen-draper, March 18, White Lion, Bristol. [Clarke, Bristol; and Jenkins and Co. New-mu.] Feb. 5.
- WILSON, RICH. Birmingham, merchant, March 18, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Cluke and Co. Chancery-lane; and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] Feb. 5.
- WALKER, JOHN, jun. Axbridge, Somerset, common bowyer, March 18, White Hart, Cross, Somerset. [Giles, Blichford, near Axbridge; and Pann, New-mu.] Feb. 5.
- WESTON, JAMES, Tenterton, Kent, printer, March 18, Woolpack, Tenterton. [Butler, Rye, Sussex; and Dyne and Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Feb. 5.
- WILSON, ROB. Bridge-st. Vauxhall, linen draper, March 21. [Philips, King-st. Covent garden.] Feb. 8.
- WILLIAMS, BENJ. Birmingham, chemist, March 21, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Tigton and Co. Gray's-inn sq.; and Spinner and Co. Birmingham.] Feb. 8.
- WATSON, RALPH, Wood-st. Cheap-side, hosier, March 25. [Hayward, Toak's-co. Currier-st.] Feb. 12.
- WINTERBOTTOM, JAMES, Manchester, druggist, March 3, 4, and 28, Star, Manchester. [Heslop, Manchester; and Munn and Co. Temple.] Feb. 15.
- WILKINSON, CHRISTIAN, Wormwood-st. tea-dealer, March 4, and April 1. [Wilde, College-hill.] Feb. 10.
- WILLIAMS, JAMES, Crowland, Lincoln, grocer, March 9, 10, and April 1, Angel, Peterborough. [Bembridge and Baines, Dyer's-bu. Holborn, and Cole, Peterborough.] Feb. 19.
- WEILMAN, CHRISF. Ilminster, Somerset, linen-draper, March 11, and April 4, George, Ilminster. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Jesse, Taunton.] Feb. 22.
- WOOD, JOHN and JOSEPH, Thornes, York, dyers, March 7, 4, and April 1, Court House, Wakefield. [Lee, St. John's-place, Wakefield; and Lake, Cateaton-st. London.] Feb. 22.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1820.

- ARMITAGE, J. Wakefield York Feb. 21.
- Austin, J. Abchurch-lane, Feb. 29.
- Anderson, M. Southampton, March 15.
- Allard, W. Birmingham, March 9.
- Acland, L. son, Greenwich, March 7.
- Amos, J. and Co. St. Helen's-pl. March 11.
- Bundell, M. and Co. Holborn bridge, Feb. 20.
- Blake, T. Coles, Isle of Wight, Feb. 21.
- Brice, W. Bristol, Feb. 20.
- Brett, K. Artillery-pl. Finsbury sq. March 4.
- Brammer, C. Wombourne, York, Feb. 23.
- Baker, W. Leeds, Feb. 23.
- Bailey, J. Putney, Essex, Feb. 29.
- Bird, H. M. and Co. Calver's sq. Feb. 8.
- Barlow, H. Vere-st. Oxford-st. Feb. 25.
- Balfour, J. Borough-st. Feb. 12.
- Brown, M. East-the-lord, Nottingham, March 2.
- Blackley, L. Wood-st. Chertside, March 4.
- Bell, W. Bury-st. Feb. 2.
- Burn, T. Southend, Essex, March 4.
- Bailey, C. R. H. Swallowfield, Wilts, March 4.
- Boss, T. Liverpool, March 7.
- Brown, H. Charles-st. Westminster, March 14.
- Bathurst, J. City-chim. Bishopsgate-st. Feb. 29.
- Blair, J. High-st. St. Paul, Shadwell, March 11.
- Bullocke, J. Catherine-st. Strand, March 18.
- Bonsfield, W. May's-bu. St. Martin's la. March 18.
- Cruse, T. Chatham, Kent, Feb. 26.
- Cutburt, J. Colchester-st. Savoy gard. Feb. 29.
- Cox, J. and Co. Gutter-lane, March 4.
- Crosley, F. Little Shelfld, York, Feb. 25.
- Chapman, D. Faversham, Kent, Feb. 19.
- Cheppett, E. Walton, Somerset, March 6 and 7.
- Crooke, R. A. Berwick upon Tweed, March 7.
- Clarke, J. Hammersmith, March 11.
- Conke, B. Port-cott, Lancaster, March 8.
- Choppin, H. I. Whetstone, March 15.

McBair, R. Friar co. Fenchurch-st. Feb. 16.
 Marshall, J. King's head co. Newgate-st. March 11.
 Martin, M. D. Burlington arcade, Piccadilly, Mar.
 VI
 Meier, J. Heath-st. Commercial-rail, March 11.
 Nettle, W. Sweeney's-alley, Cornhill, March 21.
 O'd, R. Heptonald, Feb. 20.
 Oswald, W. Angel co. Longmorton-st. March 18.
 Fowler, T. and J. Heddon Notts, Manchester,
 Feb. 28.
 Pardon, O. Plymouth, Feb. 26.
 Palmer, J. Wellbrough-oken, Northampton, Mar. 4.
 Peck, W. Great East-hill, March 28.
 Roberts, R. Colingwood, Kent road, Feb. 19.
 Rivers, H. Ivybridge, Devon, Feb. 21.
 Rains, J. S. Warrington will, Feb. 29.
 Robinson, T. and S. S. Freeman's-co. Cornhill,
 March 4.
 Ruff, J. D. Paternoster-row, March 7.
 Russell, W. Leeds, Feb. 18.
 Sutton, W. Hoxton fields, Feb. 26.
 Ruchter, W. Lambury-st. Feb. 29.
 Russell, J. Palace-wharf, Lambeth, Feb. 26.
 Read, E. and Co. Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury,
 Feb. 12.
 Rutledge, J. and F. Liverpool, March 1.
 Rend, A. Lower Grove-vue-st. March 4.
 Rumford, R. W. Barth domes lane, Feb. 19. ●
 Rushmore, C. Spalding, Lincoln, March 2.
 Reay, J. Mark Lane, Feb. 26.
 Randall, R. Coleman-st. Feb. 26.
 Ranall, J. Pancras-street, Tottenham-court-road,
 March 11.
 Spoon, E. Cornhill Feb. 29.
 Spring, F. M. Great Grim-by, Lincoln, Feb. 27.
 Swan, R. Gainsborough, Lincoln, Feb. 22.
 Simmons, L. Queenhithe, Feb. 26.
 Sandhu, C. Devonshire sq. Feb. 5.
 Smith, E. Tottenham-st. Feb. 26.
 Sewell, S. Abchurch-lane, Feb. 29.
 Simpson, G. Cornhill co. Feb. 26.
 Skiffen, H. Bush Lane, Feb. 26.
 Sansie, J. Liverpool, March 1.
 Slater, R. and J. Smith-bury, Lancaster, March 3.
 Stulker, D. and Co. Leaden-hall-st. March 28.
 Shell, J. G. M. St. Mary Whitechapel, May 11.
 Sewell, I. and Co. Hounds-lane, March 4.
 Stoddart, W. Bristol, March 2.
 Skipper, J. Crutwick, Norfolk, March 10.
 Smith, W. Liverpool, March 7.
 Spring, J. O. Cuning-by, Lincoln, March 11.
 Simpson, R. Crown co. The cadwell-st. March 11.
 St. Barthe, J. Austin friars, March 11.
 Smith, W. Newcastle upon Tyne, March 11.
 Thyle, W. Nantwich, Cheshire, March 15.
 Venks, J. Lower Shadwell, March 4.
 Watkins, W. Worcester, Feb. 21.
 Wood, W. Houghton-st. Clare market, Feb. 3.
 White, M. A. Great Coggeshall, Essex, Feb. 25.
 Wetherpoon, M. Liverpool, Feb. 24.
 Wiles, J. Wardour-st. Feb. 26.
 Wilkins, R. H. F. and Co. Liverpool, Feb. 29.
 Wierle, J. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, March 7.
 Whitwell, W. Bethnal-green, Feb. 29.

FROM SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1920.

De Frager, A. Broad-sheet mews, March 14.
Eng and, J. Southfield, Feb. 19.
Elworthy, J. E. Plymouth Dock, Feb. 29.
Eayer, J. Findon, Northampton, Feb. 29.
Eames, W. Hymington, Feb. 27.
Feltham, 'N. G. Looming terrace, Gray's Inn-
road, Feb. 25.
Fisher, S. Wymondham, Gloucester, Feb. 26.
Finney, J. Daresbury, Lancaster, Feb. 26.
Fittin, J. Preston, Lancaster, March 4.
Frears, E. Birmingham, March 1.
Goureaux, J. Mincing Lane, Feb. 19.
Grave, J. Bolt-on-le-Moors, March 4.
Gracott, J. F. Salford, Lancaster, March 4.
Gurn, W. Littlepool, March 4.
Grafton, J. Sfrond, Gloucester, March 7.

Hancock, J. Limehouse hole, Poplar, Feb. 19.
 Hancock, R. Manchester, Feb. 22.
 Hemming, J. and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Feb. 26.
 Hughes, M. Love-lane, March 1.
 Hutchinson, J. P. Kingston-upon-Hull, March 4.
 Jacobs, S. Charles-st. Soho-sq. Feb. 19.
 Isaac, L. Newington, Surrey, March 14.
 King, J. Yeovil, Somerset, Feb. 19.
 Kemp, J. E. Liverpool, Feb. 26.
 Kelsall, J. Baguley, Chester, March 7.
 Levy, J. Beaumay-lane, Feb. 19.
 Lewis, J. Holloway, Feb. 19.
 Pettison, J. L. Cannon-st. Feb. 19.
 Locke, S. Nurple place, Surrey, Feb. 26.
 Law, C. Minories, Feb. 29.
 Lang, H. and Co. Accrington, Lancaster, March 4.
 Lavers, J. late of Kingsbridge and of Buckfast, Devon, March 11.
 Marshall, T. Tong, York, Feb. 19.
 Malmson, D. and T. Lepton, York, Feb. 22.
 Mincum, T. A. Portsmouth, Feb. 26.
 Mottley, T. Porisau, Feb. 26.
 Muce, J. White-lion st. Norton-falgate, Feb. 26.
 Mills, H. New Bond st. Feb. 29.
 Mullison, D. Lepton, York, March 14.
 Northcote, C. George-st. Tower-hill, March 4.
 Oldacres, W. Lea Grange, Leicester, March 14.

Plitt, R. Jan. Hallow, Worcester, Feb. 26.
 Pennington, G. Cheltenham, March 7.
 Phillips, N. Great Prescott st. March 7.
 Payne, S. Nottingham, March 14.
 Quartong, W. York, Feb. 26.
 Rones, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 19.
 Rutter, T. Altrincham, Chester, Feb. 22.
 Roberts, W. F. Howlem, Lancaster, March 11.
 Rushion, J. West Derby, near Liverpool, March 14.
 Say, R. Pipet's-lun, Somerset, Feb. 19.
 Smith, E. Mount Sorrel, Leicester, March 4.
 Sendall, J. Fulham Bldg. house-dealer, March 11.
 Tayle, R. Manchester, Feb. 22.
 Timothy, W. Leigh, Worcester, March 11.
 Vandermonden, V. L. Beaumont's bu. Cannon-street-road, March 4.
 Viner, J. Bath, March 4.
 Windle, J. George-st. Trinity-sq. Tower-hill, Feb. 26.
 Walker, S. and Co. Birmingham, Feb. 26.
 Wootton, W. Tyer's-gateway, Bermondsey, Feb. 29.
 Wotton, J. Friday-st. Feb. 29.
 Watson, H. Bolton-le Moors, March 4.
 Wond, J. and Co. Pontrey, March 4.
 Willis, J. Wardour-st. Westminster, March 7.
 Whithead, G. Baughall-st. March 11.
 Witchurch, J. Houndsditch, March 11.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

FROM SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

ARNETT, C. & Minton, J. Oxford st. tobacconists.
 Aorshams, A. and Myers, W. Mile Town, Kent, pawnbrokers.
 Atherton, R. and Lindsay, G. Fenchurch-st. coffee-dealers.
 Armstrong, S. and Austin, W. Nightingale-lane, Middlesex, victuallers.
 Broxley, J. Mitchell, T. Annis, J. and Turner, R. Sowerby, timber-merchants.
 Boulton, W. jun. and Clark, W. Great Tower-st. wine-merchants.
 Ballache, B. B. and Bridger, E. Angel-st. attornies.
 Blachney, H. Hope, S. H. and Pary, H. Mincing-lu brokers.
 Black, A. and N. Bread-st. merchants.
 Brotherton, T. S. deceased, Clarke, H. and Gee, H. Boston, Lincoln, rail merchants.
 Burgess, J. sen. Burgess, J. jun. Burgess, A. and Burgess, W. sen. Worshy, Lancaster, corn-factors.
 Busk, W. and Ord, J. Old Broad st. merchants.
 Butrows, J. and Byley, J. Coventry, riband-manufacturers.
 Brown, T. and Rishon, J. Bedford Nursery, New-road, nurserymen.
 Bates, N. Bates, N. jun. Bates, H. and Bates, W. Sowerby-bridge, iron-foundry.
 Bishop, T. and Smith, J. Birmingham, Warwick, factors.
 Bates, T. Sowerby-bridge, and Pollit, T. Proff. gates, York, dry-salters.
 Bagshaw, J. and Rawlins, G. Sheffield, York, scissor manufacturers.
 Burton, P. and Thornley, I. Manchester, vitriol-manufacturers.
 Brook, W. and J. Delph, South Crosland, York, clothiers.
 Benson, M. and Chanley, W. Liverpool, merchants.
 Bentley, I. and Joynton, W. Shelton, Stafford, factors.
 Chatto, J. Waddie, G. Griffith, R. and Pearson, R. London, wholesale tea dealers.
 Cooper, L. and Cooper, G. Preston.
 Chivers, J. and Swanmeyer, E. D. Conduit-st. breeches-makers.
 Call, J. M. and Connell, J. Glasgow.
 Chapman, J. deceased, and Chapman, S. Hurst, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.
 Chisholme, J. Bather, G. and Davis, T. Great Colindale-st. scale-makers.
 Chen, I. and Job, J. Hastings, watch-makers.
 Chen, W. H. and Shepherd, J. Friday-st. Cheapside, foot-legal-haberdashers.
 Compbell, J. and Bone, A. Warrford-co. Throg-yorton st. insurance brokers.
 Ellis, T. and Sears, R. Camberwell, printers.

Carrier, J. Barber, J. H. and Cresham, J. Leicester, pawnbrokers.
 Chow, J. and A. Lancaster, innkeepers.
 Cole, J. J. and Alcroft, W. Little Eastcheap, dry-salters.
 Cutter, W. and Gallop, G. T. Yeovil, Somerset, glove manufacturers.
 Cope, E. and Wilkes, J. Birmingham, Warwick, wine merchants.
 Cheveley, J. W. W. G. and Tyrrell, G. Wal-brook-st. chandlers.
 Delf, J. and Thomas, J. Bouverie st. attornies.
 Day, E. and Mole, W. Birmingham, brass-founders.
 Dixon, J. and Ovelton, G. Llandely, Brecknock, colliers.
 Dev, E. and C. Doncaster, York, wine and spirit merchants.
 Dixon, J. deceased, Little-dale, I. Brag, J. and Christopherson, J. Whitehaven.
 Eekersley, S. Hamlet, J. Eekersley, E. and Hamlet, M. Pennington, Lancaster, shopkeepers.
 Ellis, J. deceased and Hilhard, R. H. Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturers.
 Evans, J. and Dean, W. Birmingham, brass-candle-stick makers.
 Ellis, T. and L. Helsen, Cornwall, maltsters.
 Flitcroft, S. and Pary, J. Liverpool, founders.
 Frampton, H. Frampton, W. and Frampton, T. Lendenhall st. grocers.
 Firmstone, G. and Onions, A. and J. Dawley green Colliery, Salop, colliers.
 Fletcher, T. Yates, J. B. and Pooley, S. jun. Liverpool.
 Firt, J. and Teulon, T. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
 Field, R. and W. Trant, Sussex, blacksmiths.
 Fenner, W. and Nye, E. Tunbridge Wells, Tun-bridge-ware manufacturers.
 Fowell, J. and Caporn, J. Leicester, wholesale brokers.
 Fokambe, J. and T. Wakefield, York, attornies.
 Fuller, J. and Stirling, T. Cannon street-road, slaters.
 Fell, R. W. and Behn, T. E. F. London-st. mer-chants.
 Green, T. and Green, J. Selby, York, grocers.
 Gilbard, W. and Hareyett, W. Brighton, tavern-keepers.
 Grimshaw, A. Keighley, A. and Fairbank, J. Fars-ley, York, clothiers.
 Grainger, C. and W. Bristol, coopers.
 Griffith, R. and Rowe, H. printers.
 Gisborne, J. and Watson, J. Derby, common-brewers.
 Grove, D. jun. and Lee, J. B. Birmingham, brush-makers.
 Goodchild, W. and Hudson, T. Mill-wall, Middle-sex, barge builders.

- Goodacre, R. and Wheelhouse, T. Nottingham, printers.
Hodge, W. jun. Hodge, H. and Tonkin, R. Plumber-st. brick-makers.
Harris, D. and Wright, G. Minnries, haberdashers.
Hopper, T. Wilson, W. and Innes, F. Skinner Burn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass-manufacturers.
Hart, M. Garland, J. B. and Robinson, G. R. Walbrook.
Higgins, W. and Mendham, W. H. Copthall-bu. merchants.
Howell, B. and Thomas, W. Neath, Glamorgan, timber merchants.
Hicks, W. and Edwards, H. Gloucester, builders.
Hall, H. and W. and Rothwell, B. Leeds, stuff-merchants.
Hutchison, J. and Sheppard, E. M.
Hammond, J. and Roberts, J. Sheffield, York, razor-makers.
Harford, J. S. Batterby, A. G. H. Harford, A. and Wappenny, J. Bristol, bankers.
Hale, T. and Houghton, J. Liverpool, biscuit-bakers.
Hosman, J. jun. Kidderminster, and Cattell, W. Stourport, Worcester, corn-factors.
Ingham, J. Ingham, I. and Ingham, B. Leeds, merchants.
Ibbotson, T. Denison, J. Brown, J. and Baldwin, R. Yeadon, York, worsted-spinners.
Inman, T. and Dugdale, T. Lancaster, timber-merchants.
Johnson, G. and Irving, J. Liverpool, common-brewers.
Jarman, A. and Dodsworth, T. Knaresborough, York, flax-dressers.
Judson, T. and Wray, J. T. Bush-la. merchants.
Johnson, N. S. Johnson, C. and Johnson, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.
Jones, M. Watts, J. and Doulton, J. Vauxhall-walk, Surrey, potters.
James, W. and Vissittart, H. Ball's-hill Colliery, Stafford.
Kibble, J. Forster, T. deceased, Roxburgh, H. and Kibble, J. Glasgow.
Knight, M. Bridport, and Hoddin, J. Wington, Dorset, net manufacturers.
Kirkman, J. and Whitehead, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.
Lomas, R. and J. Manchester, corn-dealers.
Lewis, J. Lewis, W. and Davis, W. Brimscomb, Gloucester, sellers of patent machinery.
Lockett, J. and Garnett, T. Manchester, engravers.
Low, W. and Wyde, J. Bishopsgate Without, chemists.
Lowe, G. Fielding, J. and Bradock, J. Manchester.
Lowe, G. and Fielding, J. Manchester.
Lee, W. and Scatlett, W. Strand, woollen-draper.
Lynn, G. and Ashley, E. fire-brick-dealers.
Lucas, R. St. J. and Reilly, B. L. York's Hotel, Bath, upholsters.
Messer, J. and Page, R. Margaret-st. coach-makers.
Mitchison, T. and Allington, E. Beaufort-bu. Strand, tailors.
Monkhouse, J. and Millar, R. Queen-st. dry-salters.
Mitchell, S. and Harris, G. Norwich, merchants.
Myers, W. and Denmann, T. Leeds, tea-dealers.
Mitchell, S. and Harris, G. Norwich, merchants.
Melvin, J. W. and Johnson, J. Charlotte-st. Fitz-roy-sq. solicitors.
Nock, T. Shadwell High-st. and Nock, H. Rowley-Regis, Stafford, nail-ironmongers.
Nunn, C. T. and Nunn, W. Royston, Cambridge, apothecaries.
Nutting, J. and J. G. King-st. Covent-garden, button-makers.
Parker, J. and Lee, C. Leeds, commission-agents.
Porter, T. Porter, J. and Porter, W. Leicester, builders.
Pickup, B. and Bennet, P. Wlton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.
Parsons, R. Parsons, R. jun. and Parsons, T. Bath, surveyors.
Purtington, W. H. and Usherwood, C. H. High-st. Mary-le-Bone, annatto-manufacturers.
Patient, J. and J. Bermondsey, tanners.
Patchett, J. and Carter, R. Leeds, hatters.
Proctor, J. Proctor, S. and Proctor, J. Leeds, machine-makers.
Parker, J. and Chapman, J. Sculcoates, York, boat-makers.
Prince, A. Clover, G. and Hopwood, H. York, iron-founders.
Perkin, J. and Minton, J. Wakefield, York, stone-masons.
Rawson, S. and Rawson, J. Halifax, merchants.
Runder, F. and Cnpper, J. New North-st. jewellers.
Ronalds, E. and Coventry, M. M. Upper Thames-st. wholesale-chessmongers.
Ransford, T. Ransford, E. Ransford, T. G. and Ransford, E. J. Bristol, hat-manufacturers.
Ransom, W. and Dawson, J. Rotherhithe, mast-makers.
Rogers, J. and Law, J. St. Swithin's-la. merchants.
Readdy, J. and C. Backchurch-la. coopers.
Ranking, G. sen. Ranking, J. R. Aug, G. jun. and Harvey, J.
Rowed, J. and Waghorne, W. Paul-st. Finsbury, mahogany-dealers.
Roves, S. and Dix, J. E. Aldersgate-st. silversmiths.
Racine, J. Jacques, A. and J. and Racine, J. jun. Hare st. Bethnal-green, silk dyers.
Schurze, C. H. F. Kohrs, C. W. and Trumpler, C. St. Helen's pl.
Scott, W. jun. Cranstoun, G. and Nulk, H. O. Naples.
Scholes, J. E. and Kirk, M. Manchester, cotton-merchants.
Sloman, J. and D. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, booksellers.
Simpson, U. and Comber, W. T. Threadneedle-st. merchants.
Southall, R. sen. Homfray, F. Southall, R. and Shinton, H. Stafford, iron-masters.
Simpson, J. Castle Wharf, and Eaton, J. Trowell, Nottinghamshire, carriers.
Smith, C. and Vloiti, J. B. Duke-st. Adelphi.
Sykes, W. Wilde, T. and Skelton, J. D. Sheffield, York, saw-manufacturers.
Shepherd, M. and Childs, A. Aldersgate, linen-draper.
Trimmer, H. and F. Farnham, Surrey, drapers.
Tagn, T. and Dreweatt, J. Oxford, nurseryman.
Tolson, J. Mold green, and Shaw, J. Mold-green, York, cloth manufacturers.
Thurlow, J. and Saunders, S. Beccles, Suffolk, wine-merchants.
Twist, E. Morris, T. and Witton, P. H. Birmingham, Warwick, platers.
Williams, L. W. and Jackson, H. Salisbury-co. Fleet st.
Woodward, J. and C. Bull-head-co. Newgate-st. Newspaper vendors.
Wherler, H. and R. Liverpool, oilmen.
Widd, H. Watts, J. Coates, J. and Co. Skegby Colliery, Nottingham.
Wilkins, G. and Scudder, G. W. Church-la. St. George's, sugar-refiners.
Wilkinson, R. and Wilkinson, R. Minorca, chemists.
Weatherald, T. deceased, and Pennuck, J. Whitby, York, flax-dressers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 92)

FRANCIS FOX, the younger, of Derby, Doctor in Physic; for a method of facilitating and ensuring the discharge of fire-arms and artillery of every description. Dated January 15, 1820.

JOHN LEBERREHT STEINHAUSEN, of Moffat terrace, City-road Middlesex, Artist; for an improvement on portable lanterns, or lamps applicable to various purposes. Dated January 15, 1820.

JOHN OLDHAM, of South Cumberland street, Dublin, Engraver; for certain improvements on his former Patent, bearing date the 10th of October, 1817, for an improvement or improvements in the

method of propelling ships and vessels on seas, rivers, and canals, by the agency of steam. Dated January 15, 1820.

JOSEPH MAIN, of Baginbourn, Newgate-street, London, Gentleman; for a method of preparing and spinning wool, cotton, silk, flax, fur, and all other fibrous substances. Dated January 15, 1820.

JAMES THORN, of Wells street, St. Mary-le-Bonne, Middlesex, Piano-forte-maker, and **WILLIAM ALLEN**, of Castle-street, in the same parish, Piano-forte-maker; for an improvement in pianofortes. Dated January 15, 1820.

190 WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, [Feb. FROM THE 25TH OF JANUARY, TO THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, 1820, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Jan. 25 to 31.	Jan. 31 to Feb. 7	Feb. 7 to 14.	Feb. 14 to 21.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
" Seconds.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
" Scotch.....	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0
Malt.....	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Poliard.....	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0
Bran.....	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 14 0
" White.....	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0
Turnips.....	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0
Turnips, Round.....	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 48 0
Cinque Foil.....	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0	60 0 a 100 0
" White.....	63 0 a 108 0	63 0 a 108 0	63 0 a 108 0	63 0 a 108 0
Trefoil.....	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	15 15 a 0 0	15 0 a 0 0	15 0 a 0 0	15 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0
" Champions.....	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
Beef.....	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4	3 4 a 4 4
Mutton.....	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	5 4 a 7 4	5 4 a 7 4	5 4 a 7 4	5 4 a 7 4
Pork.....	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	82 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 82 0	84 0 a 86 0	78 0 a 80 0
" Carlow.....	84 0 a 86 0	82 0 a 84 0	84 0 a 86 0	86 0 a 88 0
" Dutch.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
" York, per firkin.....	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0
" Cambridge.....	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0
" Dorset.....	56 0 a 0 0	56 0 a 0 0	56 0 a 0 0	56 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
" Ditto, New.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	71 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0
" Gloucester, doubled.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0
" Ditto, single.....	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
" Dutch.....	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
" York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	6 0 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0
" Irish.....	5 0 a 0 0	4 8 a 4 14	4 8 a 4 12	4 8 a 4 10
" York, per cwt.....	60 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	76 0 a 0 0	76 0 a 0 0	76 0 a 0 0	76 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Ditto, Moulds.....	12 6	12 6	12 8	12 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	82 0	82 0	85 0	82 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	94 0	94 0	96 0	94 0
Ditto, Curdled.....	98 0	98 0	90 0	90 0
Starch.....	4 8 a 0 0	4 8 a 0 0	4 8 a 0 0	4 8 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	37 5 a 46 0	35 0 a 44 6	35 6 a 48 6	35 6 a 46 0
Ditto, Sunderland.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	39 6 a 47 0
Hops, in bings { Kent.....	3 0 a 2 15	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 6 0	3 0 a 4 4
{ Sussex.....	2 16 a 3 10	2 16 a 3 15	2 16 a 3 15	2 16 a 3 14
Hay.....	4 1 6	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 2 6
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	1 10 6	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 13 0
Hay.....	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	4 0 0
Clover.....	3 15 0	6 0 0	3 5 0	6 0 0
Straw.....	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 11 0
Hay.....	3 15 6	3 15 0	3 16 6	4 0 0
Clover.....	3 10 0	6 0 0	6 3 6	6 3 6
Straw.....	1 8 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avordupois, from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Jan. 22.	Ending Jan. 29	Ending Feb. 5.	Ending Feb. 12.
WHEAT.....	s. d. 64 10	s. d. 65 8	s. d. 65 1	s. d. 65 0
RYE.....	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
BARLEY.....	33 3	33 4	33 7	34 0
OATS.....	25 7	25 7	25 8	25 8
BEANS.....	42 6	41 0	41 8	41 0
PEAS.....	48 8	48 1	47 1	47 0
OATMEAL.....	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Feb. 19, 1820, is, Wheat, 65s. 4d. | Rye, 40s. 0d. | Barley, 37s. 5d. | Oats, 27s. 4d. | Beans, 42s. 4d. | Peas, 46s. 10d. | Oatmeal, 23s. 9d. AGGREGATE PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avordupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Jan. 1820, from the London Gazette, of Saturday, Jan. 22, is, Wheat, 58s. 9d. | Rye, 36s. 5d. | Barley, 27s. 11d. | Oats, 20s. 10d. | Beans, 31s. 7d. | Peas, 31s. 1d. | Oatmeal, 17s. 9d. | Beer or Big, 25s. 10d.

Published by Authority of Parliament.

WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns,

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain, Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 26, is 35s. 6d. per cwt. | Feb. 2, is 36s. 14d. per cwt. | Feb. 9, is 36s. 3d. per cwt. | Feb. 16, is 36s. 8d. per cwt.

Published by Authority of Parliament THOMAS NETTI FEMPER, Clerk of the House of Commons.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obsr.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obsr.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obsr.
Jan. 27	29.44	50	SW	Fair	Feb. 6	29.89	44	SW	showery	Feb. 16	30.10	47	N	Fair
28	29.43	45	N	Ditto	7	30.08	50	SW	Fair	17	29.94	45	NK	Ditto
29	30.04	40	N	Ditto	8	29.81	48	S	Cloudy	18	29.92	42	NE	Ditto
30	29.83	40	SW	Rain	9	29.89	44	S	Fair	19	29.82	33	NE	Ditto
31	29.86	45	SW	Fair	10	29.74	48	SW	Rain	20	29.83	34	W	Snow
Feb. 1	29.63	40	S	Ditto	11	29.92	38	W	Fair	21	29.64	32	SW	Cloud.
2	29.68	32	NE	Cloudy	12	29.79	43	NE	Rain	22	29.64	36	N	Rain
3	29.89	35	SW	Foggy	13	29.86	46	S	Fair	23	29.41	48	SSE	Cloud.
4	29.82	39	S	Fair	14	30.06	36	E	Ditto	24	29.25	40	W	Ditto
5	29.87	41	S	Cloudy	15	30.04	33	N	Ditto					

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. Feb. 19th, 1820.

Shares	Price	Div.	Shares	Price	Div.
of	per Sha.	per Ann.	of	per Sha.	per Ann.
Birmingham Canal (divided)	25	53 5	London	—	73
Chester Canal	100	120	West India	—	174
Coventry	100	99 9	Southwark Bridge	100	80
Derby	100	114	Vauxhall	100	81
Frewash	100	1050	Waterloo	100	5
Grand Junction	100	2 5	Commercial Road	100	105
Grand Surrey	100	55	Ditto East India Branch	100	100
Grand Union	100	36	East London Water-Works	100	62
Do. Loan	150	91	Grand Junction	100	42
Grantham	100	126	Liverpool Bootle	200	100
Leeds and Liverpool	—	300	London Bridge	—	57
Leicester	100	290	Birmingham Fire and Life	—	—
Loughborough	—	2400	Insurance	1000	550
Milton Mowbray	—	155	Albion	500	49
Mersey and Irwell	—	659	Bath	—	575
Monmouthshire	100	147	County	100	40
Nuthook	—	105	Bagle	50	2 12 6
Oxford	100	610	Globe	100	116
Shrewsbury	125	160	Imperial	500	76
Shropshire	100	140	London Fire	25	93
Somerset Coal	50	70	London Ship	25	18 10
Ditto Lock Fund	—	74	Royal Exchange	—	22 1
Staffordsh. & Worcestershire	100	2 5	Union	200	32 10
Stourbridge	145	2 5	Gas Light and Coke (Chart.	—	—
Thames and Severn, New	—	33 10	Comp)	50	61
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	—	—	City Gas Light Company	100	25
Trunk	900	1800	Londons Institution	70 94	42
Warwick and Birmingham	100	213	Surrey	30 94	8 10
Warwick and Napton	100	213	Auction Mart	50	92
Bristol Dock Notes	146	98	British Copper Company	100	50
Commercial Dock	100	51	Margate Pier	—	—
East India	—	165			10

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 67 and under 68.

single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 17 0	average-rate 100l. money	7 3 8
40	5 3 0		7 19 7
45	5 10 0		8 2 0
50	5 19 0		8 16 3
55	6 11 0		9 14 1
60	7 6 0		10 16 3
65	8 7 0		12 7 8
70	10 4 0		14 16 3
75 and upwards	12 15 0		18 14 10

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Jan. 25, to Feb. 22, 1820, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. l.	11—19 a 12—0	Barcelona	34
Ditto at sight	11—16 a 11—17	Seville	34 1/2 a 34 1/2
Rotterdam, c. l. & U	14—0 a 12—10	Gibraltar	30
Antwerp, ex money	12—1 a 12—2	Leghorn	47 1/2
Hamburg 2 U	36—1 a 36—3	Genoa	44 1/2 a 44 1/2
Altona 2 U	36—2 a 36—4	Venice Italian Liv.	27—30
Paris, 3 day's sight	25—0 a 25—10	Malta	46
Ditto, 2 Usance	25—30 a 25—40	Naples	38 1/2 a 38 1/2
Bordeaux, ditto	25—30 a 25—40	Palermo per oz	110d.
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	151 a 152	Lisbon	52 a 51 1/2
Vienna, Et. 2 m. flo.	10—2 a 10—3	Oporto	52 a 51 1/2
Trieste ditto	10—4 a 10—5	Rio Janeiro	56
Madrid	31 1/2 a 34 1/2	Bahia	57
Cadiz, effective	34 1/2 a 34 1/2	Dublin	11 1/2 a 11 1/2
Bilboa, effective	34 1/2 a 34 1/2	Cork	1 1/2 a 2 1/2

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	3l. 17s. 9d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 0d. a 0l. 4s. 1 1/2d.
Foreign Gold in Bars	3l. 17s. 10 1/2d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, standard	0l. 5s. 2d. a 5s. 1 1/2d.
New Doubloons	3l. 15s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Louis, each	—

The above table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM JANUARY 25, 1820, TO FEBRUARY 24, 1820, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Stock.	3 per Cent. Consol.	4 per Cent. Consol.	5 per Cent. Consol.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	Omnium.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Stock.	N.W. So. Sea Stock.	per cent. Ind. Bon.	2 per Day Ex. Bills. for Acct.	Cons.
25	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	208 7/8	par				11s	12pr. 3s	4pr. 6s
26	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	207		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
27	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
28	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
29	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
30	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
1	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
2	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
3	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
4	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
5	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
6	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
7	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
8	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
9	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
10	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
11	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
12	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
13	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
14	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
15	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
16	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
17	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
18	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
19	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
20	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
21	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
22	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
23	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s
24	67 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2	18	67 1/2	206 1/2		75 1/2			11s	12pr. 2s	4pr. 6s

All the securities in Bills dated in the Months of June and July, 1818, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETTER, Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London;

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR MARCH, 1820.

[Embellished with a Portrait of JOHN BRITTON, Esq. F.S.A.]

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Europ Mag Vol. LXXVII. March 1820.

C c

SEASON, 1819—20.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Purasers, Time of coming afloat, Sailing, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purasers.	To be afloat.	To be afloat.
Thomas Coutts....	1334.	Bomb. & China.	S. Manjoribanks.	W. Manjoribanks.	Chrystie	R. H. Aker.	Fred. Madan.	Arth. Vincent.	Seron. Simoons.	Wm. Maltman.	1819.	1819.
Earl of Balcarras	1417.	Bomb. & China.	Company's Ship.	Jas. Jamieson.	Tim. Smith.	Philip Ray.	Alex. Bell.	Fred. G. Moore.	Hen. Arnet.	Wm. Bruce.	19 Oct.	1819.
Warren Hastings	1600.	Bomb. & China.	Hen. M. Sams.	Thos. Larkins.	T. Addison.	George Macdon.	Wm. Haylett.	N. De St. Croix.	Rob. Murray.	T. Collingwood.	9 Nov.	Down 27 Dec.
Thames.....	1301.	Bomb. & China.	Hen. Blandford.	Chas. Le Blanc.	R. V. Goudreau.	H. H. Sumner.	Chas. Steward.	Geo. Dewdney.	Thos. Gowan.	Edw. King.	17 Dec.	1819.
London.....	1339.	St. Hel. & China.	Company's Ship.	Peter Cameron.	B. Broughton.	W. Longcroft.	T. B. Penfold.	W. K. Packman.	Den. Mackenzie.	John D. Smith.	17 Nov.	1819.
Asia.....	958.	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham.	T. F. Balderston.	Hen. Clement.	Rob. Aker.	S. F. Maclean.	J. Gishorne.	Jas. M. Hodges.	Jas. Gardner.	17 Nov.	1819.
Astell.....	890.	Bomb. & China.	George Goodrich.	Fran. Creswell.	Wm. Evans.	Thos. Aker.	Thos. Welsh.	John Spott.	W. S. Cumming.	Wm. L. Grave.	17 Nov.	1819.
Castle Huntly....	1900.	Bomb. & China.	John Patterson.	H. A. Drummond.	Thos. Dunkin.	Wm. R. Aker.	W. Macdonald.	G. C. Kennedy.	John Campbell.	Hen. Wright.	17 Dec.	1819.
Canning.....	1390.	Bomb. & China.	Company's Ship.	Wm. Patterson.	R. G. Aker.	W. R. Aker.	E. M. Boulton.	J. Griffiths.	Rob. Simoons.	Sam. Jas. Lee.	17 Dec.	1819.
Lady Melville....	1390.	Bomb. & China.	Sir R. Wigram.	John Stewart.	Rich. Aker.	Hen. C. Smith.	J. C. Wigram.	John Douglas.	D. Cannon.	Step. H. Ayers.	17 Dec.	1819.
Dundee.....	1393.	Bomb. & China.	Geo. Palmer.	M. Hamilton.	Jas. Rother.	John Shag.	John Leach.	Thos. M. Adney.	John Simpson.	Thos. Appen.	17 Dec.	1819.
Marquis of Huntly	1900.	Bomb. & China.	J. Mac Taggart.	Don. MacLeod.	J. S. H. Fraser.	W. L. Lammell.	Hen. Bon. Dax.	L. R. Pearce.	Thos. Falcour.	Wm. R. S. Moly.	17 Dec.	1819.
Prince Regent....	955.	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham.	John James.	Jas. S. Biles.	Thos. Aker.	H. L. Thomas.	John Orr.	William Lang.	Jas. Wm. Rose.	17 Dec.	1819.
Duke of York....	1397.	Bomb. & China.	S. Manjoribanks.	A. H. Campbell.	J. Shepherd.	J. Cruikshank.	Hen. Stone.	G. J. Currie.	Thos. Falcour.	Thos. Hackett.	17 Dec.	1819.
Dorsetshire.....	1260.	Bomb. & China.	Rob. Williams.	Sam. Lyde.	Henry Ager.	T. Williams.	Jas. Dudman.	John Manley.	Thos. Stewart.	Rob. Hackett.	17 Dec.	1819.
Winchelsea.....	1351.	Bomb. & China.	W. Moffat.	Wm. Adamson.	T. W. Moore.	Henry Burd.	Amb. Rivers.	Thos. Alton.	Wm. Hayland.	J. W. Graham.	17 Dec.	1819.
Buckinghamshire	1569.	Bomb. & China.	Company's Ship.	Fred. Adams.	Jas. Kellaway.	Wm. Purman.	Chas. Penty.	H. B. Araine.	Neth. Giam.	Chris. Feeton.	17 Dec.	1819.
Princess Amelia...	1900.	Bomb. & China.	Rob. Williams.	Nath. Turner.	T. W. Andrews.	Wm. Purman.	Chas. Penty.	Patrick Hart.	Wm. Bremner.	Wm. De Charmie.	17 Dec.	1819.
Orwell.....	1315.	Bomb. & China.	Mat. Locke.	Thos. Sanders.	T. W. Barrow.	Rob. Lewis.	Jas. Mordoch.	Rob. Robson.	James Halliday.	Wm. Harper.	17 Dec.	1819.
Scaleby Castle....	1848.	Bomb. & China.	Company's Ship.	J. R. Solleyby.	Rob. Clufford.	H. Sturndale.	C. E. Mangles.	Wm. P. Hignell.	John M. Bennett.	Wm. Millett.	17 Dec.	1819.
Marchioness of Ely	992.	Bomb. & China.	Sir R. Wigram.	Brook Kay.	D. R. Newall.	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman.	A. Broadhurst.	Edw. Turner.	Jos. Selter.	17 Dec.	1819.
General Hewitt...	494.	Bomb. & China.	Company's Ship.	James Pearson.	John Jones.	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman.	A. Broadhurst.	Edw. Turner.	Jos. Selter.	17 Dec.	1819.
Lady Campbell...	681.	Bomb. & China.	John James.	Thos. Marquis.	John Jones.	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman.	A. Broadhurst.	Edw. Turner.	Jos. Selter.	17 Dec.	1819.

Feb. 26th, 1820.



LONDON Published for the Engraver Magn. Geo. G. & Co. in Pall Mall

John Britton Esq.
1810

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1820.

MEMOIR OF
JOHN BRITTON, ESQ. F.S.A. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING
BY T. UWINS]

IN turning over the pages which record the private history of authors who have delighted mankind by the exercise of their talents, or instructed it by the researches of their intellect, it is painful to remark how generally those talents have been obscured, and that intellect impeded in its progress, by the influence of extraneous circumstances and the difficulties of ordinary life. Yet these are precisely the instances which the biographer should select to inculcate the important lesson,—that unremitting industry, and a determined resolution, will triumph over the bitterest injuries of Fortune; and that the active mind, like a spring released from its confinement, rebounds with augmented vigour from the obstacles that impeded its development. In the succeeding narrative, we are about to add another name to the list of those, who, having reached the ascent in safety, can pause and look back with honest exultation on the briery steeps through which ability and perseverance have forced their way, when Feebleness would have counselled retreat, and Indolence have sunk down in despair.

JOHN BRITTON, the subject of this Memoir, is a native of Kington St. Michael, a village of Wiltshire, where he was born July 7, 1771. At the time of his birth his parents were much respected, and in prosperous circumstances. The house and premises where they resided had been purchased by Mr. Britton's father previous to his marriage. Here, we learn, that they continued nearly thirty years in prosperity,

and became the parents of ten children, two of whom died young. This increase of family, combining with a series of very distressing events in business, reduced these worthy parents not only to poverty, but to an accumulation of misery, which deprived the father of his mental faculties and broke the heart of the mother. The dreadful malady of the father, also, soon terminated in death; and six children, the youngest about six years old, were left parentless to struggle with the world's unkindness, and all the hardships of an orphan's fate.

Drawing a veil over the further history of that unfortunate family, we revert to the first important epoch in the life of that individual member of it of whom we have undertaken to treat; *i. e.* his journey to the metropolis. It appears that his parents and relations had always calculated that he was "to try his fortune in London;" and as two of his uncles had been successively established in the Chancery Office, it was hoped that John might be advanced to equal honour. At the age of fifteen, therefore, he was placed with one of those uncles, who generally spent the long vacation (a period of about four months) in the country; and that gentleman employed his nephew in the most menial and laborious occupation. His duties became incessant and toilsome, for, he had a rigid task-master; but he feared to complain, since the promised reward was a "journey to London," and promotion therein proportion to his industry and talents. The hopes thus excited were never, however, realized,

He was indeed taken to the metropolis, but only to experience a succession of hardships, privations, and unkind treatment. After remaining some weeks in the house of the same relation, he was bound apprentice to a wine and spirit merchant.

The period of apprenticeship is commonly very irksome, even when the individual experiences personal kindness, and when his domestic intercourse with the family of his employer is unembittered by circumstances of humiliation and oppression: but when the youth finds in his master one of those "currish spirits" which the Pythagorean would say "once governed a wolf," his situation is truly pitiable. Thus it too frequently happens, that an apprentice is a *slave in a free country*: that he is servant not only to the master and mistress, but likewise to the whole family—and to the other servants:—condemned to labour for all, and be abused by all;—the focus where the rays of ill-nature concentrate;—the deserted hull upon which caprice and spite may discharge their batteries without fear of a retort. The particular apprenticeship through which the hero of our narrative was doomed to pass, was not a whit more attractive or less oppressive than we have here described. His regular occupation, in what was termed the business, was bottling and corking wine, and the scene of his operations was a suite of close, damp and dark cellars, to which he was generally confined for ten, twelve, and even fourteen hours in each day.

"Not to him
Did Nature's fair varieties exist;
He never saw the sun's delighted beams
Save when through you high bars he poured
A red
And broken splendour."

There was nothing to exercise his mind;—nothing to excite his curiosity;—nothing to awaken his emulation. From Monday morning until Saturday night his hands and body were kept in constant exercise—were continually wearied, and often exhausted by labour: in short, he was a perfect prototype of Gil Blas in the cave, except that he was never ill, was not so well fed, and had not the honour of dwelling among thieves, although, as Captain Rolando observes, "*tout les marchands, tant gros que petits, ne sont*

pas fort scrupuleux." On the Sunday the cellars were locked, it is true, but so also were the doors to prevent his exit; (although occasionally, on the Sabbath evenings, he was allowed to exchange his "prison-house" for that of his prudent uncle, who by thus keeping his body and mind within strict and rigid bounds, took care that he should not be tempted by any of "the vanities of this wicked world.") His wearisome period of six years was for the most part lingered out as we have described; and the effects of such labour and confinement were, as may be conceived, most injurious to a constitution naturally delicate;—so injurious, indeed, that they occasioned a long and dangerous illness, which manifested all the symptoms of consumption. Nevertheless, the hardships of the body drove the mind to a dependence on its own resources for recreation and amusement, and laid the seeds of that predilection for literature which was then a source of indescribable pleasure and consolation, and has since been productive of fame and well earned competence. Mr. Britton's propensity for reading was first excited by the purchase of a penny magazine at a stall, and afterwards confirmed by the acquisition of a volume of the New Novelist's Magazine; which, with Bailey's English Dictionary, Watts's Logic, Ray's Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation, Dodd's Thoughts in Prison, and Fielding and Smollet's Novels, some of which he found means to purchase and leisure to read, at wide intervals, constituted for some time, we believe, his only library; a library, which, however it might have tended to strengthen the morals and stimulate the curiosity, could contribute but little in forming the education of the future antiquary and topographer.

Mr. Britton's situation, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, became at once critical and distressing. Without friends, for his uncle did not continue even his slight assistance, although forfeited by no misconduct on the part of his nephew and assumed protégé, he had to grapple with the demon of adversity, whose assaults were aggravated by the pain and inconvenience of that sickly habit of body which his previous occupation had induced. For five or six years his means of subsistence were difficult and precarious;—his prospects

unpromising and almost hopeless: the aspirations of intellect yielded to the claims of hunger, and every thought was absorbed in contrivances to procure a livelihood. We pass over the detail of his various employments, the most dignified amongst which was his induction to the profession of the law, under the appellation of an attorney's clerk, at a salary of fifteen shillings per week, and proceed at once to the era of his literary history, which commenced about the year 1799, in consequence of an accidental introduction to the proprietor of "The Sporting Magazine," for the monthly numbers of which he had written some essays. This gentleman agreed to allow him a trifling weekly stipend, and employed him partly to compile and partly to write "The Beauties of Wiltshire," which were completed and published in the year 1801, in two volumes, 8vo. Mr. Britton has since avowed, that at that time he possessed very little knowledge of topography, history, or antiquities; and that his acquaintance with the county he undertook to describe was almost limited to the site of his native village. With these deficiencies, we cannot wonder at his assertion that he performed his task with incredible labour; and when we consider his summary of the qualifications requisite for a topographer, as it lies before us in the preface to the above-named publication, we hardly know which to admire most, the courage which could venture on such an undertaking with such inadequate preparation, or the zeal and perseverance which could produce a performance so respectable, though certainly not brilliant, nor free from occasionally errors and defects. In the preface, the author properly and gratefully acknowledges the favours and assistance he derived from different noblemen and gentlemen. He also details the motives that induced him to attempt this branch of literature, and particularly the work in question. We shall hereafter deliver an opinion on Mr. Britton's general merits as an author, now that twenty years of additional study and experience in his favorite pursuits have increased his stores of information; we shall not, therefore, stop to inquire into his competency, at the period here mentioned, to describe the "Beauties of Wiltshire." Suffice it to say, that the work

is never alluded to by its author, but in ~~stone~~ of self-condemnation;* and a third volume, comprehending North Wiltshire, though long since completed, has been withheld from the press solely, we believe, from Mr. Britton's disinclination to renew his acquaintance with his first production.

To the "Beauties of Wiltshire," succeeded the "Beauties of England and Wales," of which the first nine volumes, volume 11, and a portion of volume 15, were written and compiled by Mr. Britton and his friend Mr. Brayley, with occasional assistance from others.† This new undertaking was

* In Mr. Britton's letter to Mr. Brewer, prefixed to the introductory volume to the *Beauties of England and Wales*, he thus expresses himself with regard to this his minority effort at authorship: "I must remark, however, that those volumes (i. e. the two volumes of the *Beauties of Wiltshire*) have little pretensions to topographical or antiquarian merit. They were written under very unfavorable and depressing circumstances, and in referring to them, I wish to obtain the most favorable and candid construction from the topographical critic. Mr. Gough, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, wrote some harsh, but, I believe, just strictures on them. A third volume, to conclude the work, and embrace accounts of such places as were not noticed in the two volumes, is now (1818) ready for the press; and I am not only better written, but more strictly topographical, than the two former."

† The first six volumes have been jointly executed by Mr. Brayley and myself; and it is but justice to state, that the greatest portion of their literary composition was from the pen of that gentleman, who, with much care and exertion, endeavored to render them accurate and original. The principal travelling, correspondence, labor of accumulating books, documents, draughtsmen, engravers, and some other necessary vocations chiefly devolved on me; and I felt it a pleasure and duty to prosecute my task with zeal and assiduity. At the close of the sixth volume, it was deemed expedient that each of us should undertake to write and conduct a volume alternately; and, by arrangement, the counties of Hertford, Huntingdon, and Kent, devolved on Mr. Brayley, for vol. 7; while Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire, came under my direction for vol. 8. The former counties having extended to two volumes; mine was numbered 9."—*Letter from Mr. Britton to Mr. Brewer.*

Mr. Britton also wrote the histories of Monmouthshire and Northamptonshire, in

commenced in conjunction with Messrs. Verner and Hood, who had been also joint proprietors in the "Beauties of Wiltshire," and the co-editors proceeded on a general tour through England and Wales in the summer of 1800. The first number, devoted to Bedfordshire, was published in April, 1801. After the publication of volume 15, Mr. Britton relinquished all further interference in that work, in consequence of a disagreement with the publishers, the causes of which, together with "a picture of the rise of the work, its procedure through the first nine volumes, and its known influence on the topographical literature of the age," may be found detailed in a letter addressed by Mr. Britton to Mr. Brewer.

On the 24th of June, 1805, Mr. B. commenced "*The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*," the object of which, as described in the prospectus, was "to perpetuate correct representations of several interesting, but dilapidated ancient English edifices; and to define the dates and styles of that grand architecture, which at once ornaments and characterizes our country." The work was published in four volumes, and contains 278 engravings of the most interesting ancient English edifices, as well as plans, sections, &c. And also historical and descriptive accounts, besides some essays of originality and merit, on separate subjects of architectural and antiquarian research; such as "An Essay towards an History of Temples and Round Churches;"—"An Essay on Ancient Stone Crosses;"—"An Historical Review of Domestic Architecture in England." The latter is the most comprehensive essay on the subject that is to be found in the English language.

The four volumes of "*The Architectural Antiquities*," are respectively dedicated to the Marquis of Stafford, Thos. Hope, Esq. John Soane, Esq. and the Marquis of Lansdowne; and to this, as well as to his other works, Mr.

the 11th vol. and the account of Wiltshire in the 15th vol. A list is added to the letter here cited, containing above 300 names of correspondents, many of the highest rank, and some of distinguished eminence as literary characters, to whom Messrs. Brayley and Britton were indebted for communications relative to different countries of which they possessed local information.

Britton subjoins a list of noble and learned correspondents and contributors, which conveys a flattering testimony of the estimation in which his labors are held. The drawings and engravings executed for the "*Architectural Antiquities*," were finished in such a style of excellence, and the merits of its literary compositions have been so generally appreciated, that the publication has met with a degree of success unprecedented in the history of works of this class, and of equal magnitude and expense.*

During the prosecution of the "*Architectural Antiquities*," Mr. Britton engaged in several other works, the most prominent among which are—"The Fine Arts of the English School," (in 1 vol. 4to.) illustrated by a series of engravings from paintings, sculpture, and architecture, of eminent English artists: with ample biographical, critical, and descriptive Essays, by various Authors." Of these essays, eight are from the pen of the editor; three of which,—"The Remarks on Sir Joshua Reynolds' Portrait of Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy;"—the "Essay on Turner's View of Pope's Villa;"—and the "Memoir of R. Wilson;"—are favorable specimens of his taste as a connoisseur and critic.

The "*History of Redcliffe Church, Bristol*," in 4to. and 8vo. contains an Essay on the Life, Character, and Talents of Thomas Chatterton, and a full description, aided by graphic delineations of this celebrated edifice. The "*Catalogue Raisonné of the Marquess of Stafford's Gallery*" affords a separate description of and criticism on each picture in the matchless collection at Cleveland House. Of a similar nature is "*The History of Corsham House, Wills*," the Seat of Paul C. Methuen, Esq." 8vo. 1806. Both these works are out of print.

* The respectable house of Longman and Co. are concerned with Mr. Britton in the proprietorship of this and most of his other works; in some of which Mr. Taylor (Architectural Bookseller, High Holborn) has an interest, as appears by the title pages. It is stated in the prospectus, that the expenses attendant on the production of "*The Architectural Antiquities*," exceeded thirteen thousand pounds. The whole of the large paper copies (450 sets), as well as 850 copies on small paper, have been disposed of.

In 1814, Mr. Britton stepped forward zealously and manfully to advocate "*The Rights of Literature*," and published a pamphlet under that title, dedicated to Lord Holland, wherein he successfully opposes, both on principles of policy and justice, the nowarrantable claims of the Universities and the British Museum to "that tax on an author's freehold," the gift, or rather extortion without payment, of eleven copies of his works. In his petition to the House of Commons, Mr. Britton thus sets forth the particular loss he had then sustained by the operation of the Act of the 54th Geo. III.

"That the delivery of one copy on large paper, and ten on other paper, of his "*Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*," four volumes, 4to. would amount to two hundred and thirty-two pounds;—of his "*Fine Arts of the English School*," one volume, 4to. to seventy-six pounds; and of his "*History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral*," one volume, 4to. to forty guineas;—of his "*History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral*," one volume, 4to. to thirty-three pounds;—and of his "*History, &c. of York Cathedral*," to forty-two pounds;—and of his "*History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral*," one volume, 4to. to forty-eight pounds; amounting altogether, for only six works, to four hundred and seventy-one pounds: a very heavy deduction from the produce of one author's works."

Mr. Britton's later publications, and those on which he is now occupied, are—first, "*The Cathedral Antiquities*," a continuation or new series of "*The Architectural Antiquities*," but with this difference, that the history of each cathedral is completed in one volume, 4to. and each volume forms a separate and independent work.

The History, &c. of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield is nearly finished.

Those of Oxford and Canterbury are announced as being in preparation, and will be followed by the histories of the remaining English Cathedrals.

Half of a fifth volume of the "*Architectural Antiquities*" has just issued from the press, and contains a series of Engravings of Views, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of all the Classes of Buildings, and Styles of Architecture, that have successively prevailed, at different periods, in Great Britain. The letter-press to this volume is now

printing, and will embrace "*Historical and descriptive Accounts of entire Edifices, and of their component Parts*;" as well as "*A Grammar of English Architecture*, to which a *Dictionary of Terms, with Definitions, &c.* will be added."

"A History and Description of the Abbey Church at Bath," with illustrations, is also announced for publication by our persevering author.

While engaged in some of these extensive literary undertakings, Mr. Britton's active pen lent its aid to the *Annual Review*, in which it furnished several critical essays on topography and antiquities. Mr. B. has also been a regular contributor to that great standard work, *Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia*, all of the articles in the above-mentioned department for England, Scotland, and Wales, from *Avebury* to the end of the alphabet, having proceeded from his pen. He is, likewise, the author of the account of *Stonchenge*, and the memoir of *Shakspeare* contained in that elaborate publication. Another memoir of our great bard was written by Mr. Britton, at the solicitation of Mr. Whittingham, for the elegant cabinet edition of *Shakspeare's* dramatic works, printed in seven volumes, 28mo. at the Chiswick Press, in 1814. This memoir was revised and augmented by the author for a new edition in 1818. Mr. Britton evinced a further mark of respect for the genius of that unequalled poet, to whom the eulogy on Dante may be with greater strictness applied, *che le Muse luttar più ch' altro mai*, by causing a cast to be taken and busts moulded from his effigies at Stratford, hoping to supersede, by a production which, independent of its claims to authenticity, possesses merits as a work of art, those unskilful and tasteless portraits to which ignorance and fraud have so long given currency: he also published a mezzotinto engraving, after the same bust, with remarks, tending to prove the antiquity and genuineness of that model.

Mr. Britton has been a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries above fourteen years; besides which, he is an active member of several other societies and charitable institutions; such as, the Literary Fund, the Wiltshire Society, the Russell Institution, &c.

Of our author's general merits as a topographer and antiquary it is hardly necessary to say much, as his works

have been so long before the public, have been criticised so often in the different Reviews and Magazines, and are so well known to all persons who take an interest in these subjects, that criticism here becomes a task of supererogation. With respect to his talents and acquirements, it may be observed, that if he has not brought to his favourite studies an extensive knowledge of languages and a profound acquaintance with ancient literature, he has supplied their place by qualifications far more important and practically useful—acuteness of intellect, natural good sense, and a correct taste, united to habits of industry and patient investigation. His knowledge of the styles, dates, and characteristics of ancient English architecture is extensive and discriminating; and his descriptions are drawn up from personal surveys, with peculiar brevity and perspicuity. In his historical and chronological inquiries, he has accustomed himself to shun the allurements of hypothetical conjecture, the ignis fatuus which has led many of his predecessors and not a few of his contemporaries astray, and to despise the renown of forming a system at the expense of a character for rational deduction, and diligent search after truth. He was among the foremost to create that taste for illustrated publications of topography, which may now be said to be universal among all who lay claim to the appellation of *cognoscenti*; and while, by his scrupulous accuracy and the care which he bestows on the literary portion of his productions, he has largely contributed to exalt the studies of local history and antiquities in public estimation, the different series of beautiful drawings and engravings which have been produced under his direction and at his expense, have tended to encourage and improve the arts of his country. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who has evidently watched the progress of our author's works with an attentive eye, gives him the following character:—“Unfettered by the slavish adaption of any hypothesis, our author's antiquarian researches are pursued with a single eye to the attainment of truth; no gratuitous assumptions are ever substituted for legitimate conclusions; his extensive personal surveys and laborious investigations, instead of being subservient to preconceived systems, are directed to the more practical and

useful purposes of rational inference and patient deduction. Mr. B. has been uniformly distinguished for taste and liberality in his graphic embellishments; and we are persuaded, that to him, more than to any other individual, we are indebted for a rapidly progressive improvement in the pictorial delineations of our architectural antiquities.” Finally, if envy and malevolence sometimes boast of detecting imperfections in his works which a *learned* education might perhaps have prevented, Mr. Britton may boldly refer his illiberal opponents to the narrative which we have just penned of a youth spent in such toil and embarrassment as would render attainments far less extensive than he possesses astonishing; and he may confidently appeal to the decision of any unbiassed mind to determine, which of his adversaries would, under similar circumstances of difficulty and distress, have learnt so much, written so well, and acted with such uniform integrity and candour.

Mr. Britton is fortunate in possessing an affectionate and intelligent companion and a friend of congenial taste in the person of his amiable wife. He is surrounded by an ample collection of books and works of art, lives on terms of familiarity and is in correspondence with many of the first characters in the kingdom, both patrons and professors of literature and the fine arts, and is in easy, if not affluent circumstances.

To all these facts the writer of this little sketch has ample means of bearing testimony; he could add, too, much that he has seen exemplified,

“Of that best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness, and of love.”

But here the biographer would merge into the friend, and justice might be mistaken for partiality. Replete as Mr. Britton's life has been with interest and merit, it is to be wished that he may be induced to present the public, at some future period, with a Memoir drawn up by himself. Auto-biography is always attractive, and few have it in their power to enliven the detail of their own actions by a reference to those of remarkable contemporaries more than the subject of this article, as few have corresponded more extensively, or mingled in more friendly and constant intercourse with the most celebrated literati and artists of the present day.

ANNALS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 157.)

AN AUSTRIAN ASSASSIN.

IT was reserved for this age to produce advocates for assassination ready to pronounce it one of the noblest and boldest resources of great minds only, swayed by the strongest passions; forgetting how generally the most vile passions are the strongest, and how easily this resource is within the reach of the least elevated mind. Let us see one example of the thousand, which might be found to convince us with what uncertainty we judge of those motives by which sophists would pretend to determine the guilt of an assassin.

The warring ambition, the enthusiasm, and the fanciful sensibility of the Emperor Joseph II. are not forgotten, and the favourites of his councils were often men whose recommendation was a tincture of similar peculiarities. There was one person, to whom, if German etiquette had been flexible, he would have given public entrance to his cabinet; but rigid prejudices and custom compelled him to be content with private patronage. Whence this man came is very doubtful, though some remarkable instances of courage and fidelity which he had shewn during Joseph's quarrel with his Belgian subjects, were supposed to have been his best passports to favour. If he was a native of Flanders, the acuteness of his eye, his sharp lean features, and slender person, were no evidences of his birth-place, and his accent was observed to have something Italian in it. Joseph meditated bold and singular changes in German jurisprudence, and was supposed to carry on a private correspondence with those literary men, who, if they did not absolutely change the tide of public opinion, availed themselves of it to rise on the surface. Otto, though he only acted as the emperor's page, ostensibly, held some secret share in this correspondence, and was believed to have a watch-word by which he passed the sentinels of the palace in his secret visits. Nor did he always go alone. He was watched, and a spy appointed by the chancellor of the chamber of Wetzlar traced him to a spot which instigated all his employer's curiosity. The chancellor was noted for his strict adherence to old principles, and his resistance to the new code of laws by

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which Joseph hoped to substitute long imprisonment for death as the punishment of capital crimes. He was not ill-pleased to detect in his sovereign some error which might render his legislation unpopular by disgracing the source. He wrapped himself in his darkest apparel, and creeping under the shadow of a high wall, followed a man he believed to be Otto and another person from the private gate of the palace to the meanest suburb of Vienna. They ascended the remains of a terrace, knocked at a door hidden by shrubs, and were admitted by an unseen porter without light or words. But the chancellor remarked, that these muffled persons had taken a loose stone from a niche beside the door, and spread some branches of the brambles over the vacant spot. He had courage and sagacity. He pushed his hand through this aperture, drew back a bolt, and saw the door open. Beyond his hopes, all within was perfectly dark and silent. Covering his person and half his face, he trod with suppressed breath, conscious that an echoing pavement was under his feet, till the light which he saw gleaming through a crevice before him, guided his steps to what seemed a staircase, so narrow that it scarcely admitted him. But he followed its windings, till he found himself in a balcony surrounded with the open tracery of a client carved work, and suspended in a high large room to contain twenty people. A man in a close grey cloak stood on a kind of rostrum addressing six persons in a Latin oration which strangely perplexed the curious chancellor. It seemed as if he was persuading his disciples to choose what element they would wish to predominate in their natures, and to excite it by an outward application. There were glasses filled with earth and water, braziers with hot coals, and small bags of earth and bladders full of gas, which the professor gravely fastened on his pupils, protesting that they would be substitutes for meat and drink. Our chancellor knew all the whims of Rosicrucian cabalists; he had heard some of the pretensions of more modern illuminati, but had never conceived the possibility of supporting his plump person by such simple means. He listened with profound attention; and after some ceremonies which he could not understand, the orator left his rostrum, drew back a silk curtain, and discovered a sleeping

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woman veiled. When a few mysterious signals and mutterings had passed, the sleeper spoke but in such strange, wild, and affecting strains of poetry, as to fix the audience in what appeared delighted attention. When her voice ceased, the cabalist dropped her ganze veil and the silk curtain over her: and resumed his place in the rostrum. "You have seen," he said, "the success of my science. Without any consciousness on her part, I have unlocked and unveiled her spirit, which speaks, as you have heard, in the language of poetry—that is, in the words inspired by such enchanting images as the soul enjoys when detached from the body. Your Majesty cannot doubt the truth of the experiment on a maiden of rank too high for imposture, of character too pure to be suspected of willful coyness. Therefore I selected her as a worthy subject for this night's important purpose, and shall convey her back while in this profound sleep to her father's house, from whence, as we all know, she could not have been thus brought without the influence of my natural magic, by which I can either close or open the mind, animate or stupify the body."

The chancellor listened indeed as if he too had been deadened by this magic, for he had beheld his only daughter thus made the spectacle and tool of a madman or a cheat! While he stood aghast, four of the audience withdrew, and the operator with his two muffled pupils remained together. "I have now," he added, "to shew you the farthest extent of my science. The magnetic powers lodged in a diamond are such as to increase the brilliance of the gem when it approaches any animal or vegetable frame in which its own peculiar gas prevails—The ring on your Majesty's hand will exemplify this, it laid near the fire of this brazier."

The emperor deposited his ring, as he was desired, on the edge of the charcoal-furnace, which the cabalist pushed back into a receptacle probably prepared to confine the pestiferous air. But the chancellor also saw, that by an ingenious *leger-de-main* the imperial ring was dropped into the ashes, and a counterfeit jewel placed on the brazier's edge, when the crafty cabalist exposed it again to the emperor. He and his companion praised the increased lustre and size of his diamond; and having heard a few more mysterious descants on the chemical relation of the precious

stone to the carbonic vapour, departed with his preceptor.

Little as the chancellor cared for the dreams of a sect only suspected to exist, and much as he had always despised the secret vigils of its novices, he was determined to bear away with him some token of his master's credulity and the Illuminé's craft, which might suffice to give him power over both, and revenge the outrage practised on his child. The hall of this mysterious academy was now vacant, and lighted only by the dying coals in the brazier. He fixed his feet in the fretted cornice of the balcony, and soon reaching the floor, possessed himself of the emperor's ring, climbed again into his hiding-place, and waited a few instants to discover if any one seemed likely to return. The possibility of being locked into this strange house of cabalism, and the uncertain fate of his daughter, made him eager to escape. He crept down the stairs which had led him to his discovery, and more intent on the future than the present, passed too hastily through the postern without remembering the loose stone he had left on the threshold. He stumbled, and had not time to hide his face, before two men started from behind the trees near him. "Ah, Sire!" said a well-known voice—"the Chancellor!"—Joseph deigned no answer, and walked slowly away, followed by his page, till they disappeared among the windings of the suburb.

In the morning, the chancellor was found assassinated among these windings. There was a deep, but not sorrowful, sensation excited by his death. He had been the enemy of changes in the austere code of German law; his notions were arbitrary and unphilosophical; his judgments on many public occasions had been offensive to the people. His adversaries ascribed his fate to the powerful impulse of retaliation in some sufferer bold enough to avenge his own cause, and execute summary justice: or to the nobler spirit of general patriotism, seeking to rid the state of an obnoxious member. Both these suppositions were favoured by the new spirit which had begun its reign in morals and politics. The chamber of Weizlar examined the affair with the slightness of men more ready to propitiate the philosophers of Germany than to provoke their late chancellor's fate themselves. One or two of his friends endeavoured to interest the aulic council in this event,

as a matter connected with intrigues of state, but the sovereign's coldness repelled them. Joseph was in a dilemma very painful and dangerous to a prince of romantic feelings and high honour. He believed his page had sacrificed the chancellor to a hasty zeal for his reputation, which must have sunk under the details an angry father and prejudiced politician might have given of the midnight scene. But he dismissed Otto from his court, shewing by his silence that he suspected the crime he felt disposed to pardon, yet dared not defend. And many young philosophers, had they known the secret, would have been more apt to pity Otto for serving a timid and ungrateful master, than to blame him for an act which they would have thought sanctified by the motive.

The emperor died a few months after, expressing on his death-bed to his few attendants the little reason he had found to trust the friendship, the gratitude, or the honesty of men. Whether any secret remembrance of Otto preyed on him, or whether he felt the suspicion of poison which many of his court afterwards avowed, will never now be ascertained: but it revived the subject of assassination in the public mind, and the advocates of *justice without law* imagined they saw a fit retribution for the unpunished death of the chancellor.

One cold February morning an Austrian traveller, walking hastily from his inn about six o'clock, saw two men standing in a church yard with a sack at their feet. The dimness of the hour, and the unfrequency of such visitors in such a place, made the traveller fix his eyes on them with an earnestness which probably induced them to separate; and the tallest, taking up the sack, walked hastily down the nearest street. The Austrian followed him at the same pace, till the bearer of the sack threw it down, turned into a dark lane, and vanished. Our traveller had some doubts whether he might safely take the forsaken prize, considering his own situation as a stranger without witnesses; but the house before which he stood was a noted silversmith's, and he knocked for admission. The master was roused, the traveller's story told, and the sack opened. It contained an immense quantity of shreds or fragments of silver, such as workmen make in completing their business. "Sir," said the silversmith, "these remnants are

mine, as certain private marks inform me; and the discovery you have so honestly begun must be completed. Only three men in my employ can be suspected of this robbery. One is entrusted with the solid metal; the second delivers their portions to my artisans, and receives them back after their hours of labour; the third has the collected fragments in his custody. You shall take your station in a window opposite my house, with two officers of justice, and inform them when the man you recognise appears."—Ignace, the traveller, agreed to this, and was conducted to his place with such feelings as must visit every humane and honest man who encounters such fearful hazard of another's safety. The workmen passed into their employer's house in succession, and Ignace, trembling and faltering, pointed out the youngest. He was the silversmith's favourite nephew, and his tears, when taxed with his offence, moved his uncle to lenity. He required him to name his accomplice, and the boy very unwillingly confessed his acquaintance with an Austrian Jew, whose place of abode was unknown to him. A Jew is easily pronounced a seducer and trafficker in guilt. Both the silversmith and the traveller joined with no loss of time in searching every resort of the proscribed race, and many unfortunate Israelites were rigorously examined; but the boy's tempter was not found, and Ignace returned to his own city to celebrate his adventure. —But there were many in Vienna who knew how exactly the published description of the Austrian Jew agreed with the physiognomy and figure of the juggler who had beguiled the deceased emperor of his ring, and mocked him by an exhibition of his female accomplice, the chancellor's unworthy daughter.

The person who paid most attention to this history was one of the members of the judicial chamber of Wetzlar—one of the few who had been unwilling to acquit Otto when charged with the chancellor's assassination. He sent for Ignace, questioned him precisely, and determined to visit Vienna himself as a minister and discoverer of justice. It was not necessary or prudent to travel with his customary equipage. He went on horseback with only one confidential servant, calling himself Lobenstein and took lodgings in a mean part of the suburbs,

Lobenstein began as well as he could to perform the part of a speculating alchemist. He bought old essays, enquired for teachers of the new philosophy, and was recommended to a professor far advanced in the most hidden departments. The student pretended great zeal and faith in annal magnetism, and in that still more mysterious art by which some moderns profess to entrance and convey the soul. He heard all the jargon of sympathies and spiritual communication, always manifesting perfect faith, and making his teacher exhibit some specimens. Several pieces of gold and pieces of mine induced the cabalist to promise him a full initiation into his Occultian mysteries. Lobenstein went at midnight to his house, which had a secret entrance, and many winding stair cases of frequent use. The novice was ushered into a hall where five or six other students were assembled; and their oracle, mounting his rostrum, gave them his favourite discourse on the mysteries of nature, delightfully mingled with the fervid romanticism of Swedenborg, and a mixture as sublime of modern chemistry. To freshen its effect, smoke curtains and a veil of silver tulle were raised, and he over what he had once seen in a form of perfect beauty, and was not yet quite faded. The magnetizing ceremony was performed, and the actress delivered a long chapter of prophetic and poetic phrases, with her eyes fixed and her limbs composed in admirable counterfeit of sleep. Lobenstein took care to be the last who left the room of ketnes, leaning on his preceptor's arm. As they passed out of the private postern, a man muffled in a long cloak met and fixed his eyes upon them. "Ah! the Chancellor!" said the cabalist, and instantly retreated behind the door; but the officers of justice were prepared to rush upon him. They burst into the house, searched all its recesses, and even uprooted its pavements, but the magician and his accomplice were gone. No probable place in the city escaped their enquiry; and after a fruitless disturbance, the magistrates and their agents seemed exhausted.

But Lobenstein's stratagem had succeeded. By placing near the suspected door a police officer properly attired, and with a strong personal resemblance to the deceased chancellor, he had surprised the cabalist into an exclamation

which betrayed his knowledge of that unfortunate man. The officer thus singularly distinguished by a likeness to the chancellor, had also a similar kind of shrewdness and penetration. He applied himself diligently to discover other avenues into this mysterious house, and came at length to inform Lobenstein that he had discovered one at a spot never suspected. "You must go," said he, "on horseback, but not on the horse you usually ride, nor in the same dress, along the road which leads to the summer-palace. You will meet, near the large cluster of larches, a lady sitting on the bank and reading. It will not be possible for you to see her till the darkness of the road has brought your horse's feet close to her's, because she will be very adroitly concealed by a curve and a few shrubs on the bank. She will be terribly alarmed, and either brained by the horse's head, or hurt in attempting to rise out of its way. You must go without any horse to expect it, and when you see or hear in the house some tall man, you are to tell him you are a nobleman, and, above all, that you expected no one to join you there." Lobenstein hardly knew whether to require more of this expedient, or to doubt his intelligence and ability. However, his curiosity and courage prevailed, and he set forth on his knight-errantry to discover and arrest his friend's assassin. All happened as the police-officer predicted. A woman of very graceful appearance waylaid him, as if accidentally; and he, assuming airs of credulous and romantic gallantry, attended her to her home. But he was sufficiently well versed in the geography of Vienna, to know that he had returned by a circuitous road to the suburb in which the necromancer's unholy house was lodged. He was surprised at the elegant simplicity of the supper-room, at the dignified manners of its mistress, and the propriety of all he saw. After detaining him half an hour by agreeable expressions of gratitude and hospitality, she introduced him to Count M.... her husband, as a partaker in the obligation his courteous attentions had created. At this name, which he had often heard in fashionable and political circles, Lobenstein looked at the wearer with surprise. His inquisitive glance was no less earnestly returned, but the salutation which followed was per-

fectly unconstrained and polite. Supper was superbly served, and another hour or two passed in literary conversation. Madame would not permit her guest to depart, and her husband seconded her offer of an abode for the night with a grace which their disguised visitor would have been almost unable to refuse, even if his secret purpose had not required his stay. But when he closed the door of the bed-chamber assigned him, though its hangings were of dove-coloured satin and its carpet of flowered velvet, some terrible thoughts of robbery and assassination seized him, and were not dispersed by the entrance, not of his friend, the friendly police-officer, but of the count himself. The judge of the chamber of Wetzlar heartily wished his zeal for justice had been less rash, and started up in his bed with ghastly eyes, but a desperate intention. "My good lord," said the count, smiling, "let us understand each other. I am quite aware of your honourable eagerness to unravel certain mysteries, which are known to none better than myself. You know my station in the Imperial Court—I have never been ignorant of yours, and I require no oath in addition to that which binds you as a member of a high judicial court, to fidelity in all things that concern the state. Expecting some adventure, I perceive you are still dressed in readiness: follow me—and forgive me for concealing with you faithful police-officer and a lady's maid a little romantic incident to bring you to my house, without the formal invitation which your assumed name made impossible for me to hazard."

The judge, strangely affected and surprised, could only follow his guide in silence. The count conducted him through a saloon furnished with rich sofas, paintings full of Guido and Titian's softest representations of beauty, and exquisite statues almost breathing in their loveliness, to a library or room of simpler and sterner character, filled entirely with columns of books. The count led his companion round, and pointed to their titles, which announced every author of political or philosophical romance from the days of Mahomet to those of Spinoza, Voltaire, and Hobbes. The next door opened into a most sumptuous banquetting-room, lighted as if for a feast of princes; and a few steps beyond, the count un-

locked the door of what seemed a small boudoir, in which were several open caskets filled with ladies' trinkets, and two or three sets of gold and silver dressing plate, elegantly packed as if ready for gifts. A long covered passage led the astonished judge into a hall which he remembered to be the place of the midnight lectures given by the cabalist. And the count completed his amazement by taking up the garment of the lecturer, which lay in a corner, and throwing it over himself. He stood silent, unable to express his confusion of ideas, and the count laughed heartily. "My loyal and learned friend, you have seen the whole secret of that tremendous cabalism which is now an engine of state-affairs. Did you expect to find this place really contrived for the invention of *aurum potabile* or *elixir vite*?—No, my dear lord:—those who enter it imagine they shall be initiated into some powerful and unknown society, but the only secret power is that which their curiosity or vanity supplies. For vapourish Englishmen, who must have bugbears, we have the wonders of the Gnostics and the dreams of their own Lilly and Dr. Dee clothed in modern jargon. For Frenchmen, whose theatrical existence is governed by spectacles, who know no greater men than Vestris and Voltaire, we keep that library of useless books, into which we usher them with great mystery, as into the temple of the illuminati; and, by studying their ambition, discover their secrets. You expected, perhaps, to see iron wheels, phosphoric flames, and all the phantasmagoria of imposture: but we conjure up no demons except those that follow the surfet of our suppers, and need no surer machinery than those trinkets which you saw prepared as bribes for the vain women who imagine themselves initiated among a secret sect of omnipotent philosophers.

"My lord, it was no reproach to the chamber of Wetzlar that they misjudged the fate of their chancellor. How much eloquence was wasted to prove that he provoked his death, and that the assassin rather deserved fame than punishment! How little could those young philosophers, who believe all actions justified by their motive, judge either of the motive or the fact!—The chancellor was not murdered, nor did any one compass his death.—He fell dead in apoplexy at the house of a friend to whom he went to communi-

cate the scene in the alchymist's academy; and that friend, secretly purposing to ruin the emperor's favourite Otto, placed the body with a sash twisted round the neck in such a place as to fix suspicion on him. The Austrian Jew, who amused the emperor by his pretended alchymy, fell into the hands of our police by offering himself to me as the agent of a society, devised only to detect such impostors by seeming their confederates. If ancient sages had, as it is pretended, the pyramids of Egypt to conceal their secret chambers, we politicians have the still broader pyramid of human folly to conceal ours." V.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON ENTHUSIASM.

THE human mind is an union of feelings and passions, many of them totally opposite, in their nature, operations, and end. While many of them are slothful and inert, others are evidently designed for the counteraction of these, and impart to the soul energy, life, and action.

Of that latter class we may consider the subject of this paper—Enthusiasm: and I shall now proceed to inquire into its nature, the abuses of it, and the good effects resulting from its proper regulation and use.

Enthusiasm is an excess of feeling produced in the mind by the influence of the imagination; it is ardent, glowing, and impetuous, liable to error, and frequently invests its object with an appearance altogether foreign to its nature. Quiescence it neither knows nor desires, and its vivifying power communicates itself with uncontrollable celerity to the slightest idea connected with the cause which excites it. Though the seed of enthusiasm must be self-generated in the mind, yet care and cultivation are indispensibly necessary to complete the production of the plant. The existence of it may be destroyed in some instances by the power of circumstances unfavourable to its growth: but this is an alternative which does not often occur: for such is the elasticity of its nature, that it will arise with renewed vigour from beneath the oppression of events which appeared sufficient to overwhelm and to destroy it.

The original construction of the mind is, I am aware, so different in different

persons; that some may possess feelings of which others are completely destitute, where the judgment is strong, the reasoning faculty acute and penetrating, while at the same time the imagination is feeble and rarely employed, enthusiasm will never be excited, in any considerable degree; or if it is, it will be but a momentary flash, splendid indeed, but transient; for it would be as practicable to erect a building without a foundation, as to produce this feeling in an imagination faint and strengthless. On the contrary, when the fancy is vivid, spirited, and bold, and the curb of reason is only applied when necessity imperiously demands its exercise, this feeling will reign with such fervour and intensity, that it will colour every object with hues imparted by itself. The abuses of it is the next point to be considered. They are, the excessive indulgence of it, and its determination to improper objects.

If no limit is set to its encroachments, it will deprive reason of her distinguishing power, and render her incapable of discerning truth from error; appearances will be mistaken for realities; and the ravings of a morbid imagination preferred to the calm dictates of reflection; whatever has no immediate connexion with the favoured object, is stigmatized as useless and vain; and the climax of absurdity is not unfrequently terminated by madness. Another of its abuses, is the vehemence and ardour of feeling which it excites. This, by producing in the mind an unnatural fervour, is the cause of the infatuation which induces many to sacrifice fame, fortune, and even life itself, in the attainment of the desired object; without once pausing to consider whether that object would be worth the purchase. If the calm deductions of reason are offered, by a mind uninctured with the delusion, they are scornfully rejected, as the dictates either of unnecessary caution, or of fear. Even the mild persuasions of affection are disregarded, and the propelling impetus acquires additional strength from every effort that is made to interrupt its progress.

If the generator of enthusiasm is innocent, as Poetry for instance, it may appear impossible that any evil can result from its indulgence. But if the barrier which restrains the in-

cursions of the ocean is removed, where is the power that can resist the torrent, and arrest its destruction; for let it be remembered, that it is the immoderate excess of this feeling which I am now attempting to describe.

Poetry itself is one of the loveliest flowers which mercy has planted to adorn man's pilgrimage from his cradle to his grave; but if it is permitted exclusively to absorb every faculty, the whole thoughts and time are devoted to one pursuit; the mind, unaccustomed to any language but that of fiction, loses all relish for the simple details of truth. The enthusiast goes forth into the world, expecting to behold the realization of the pictures which his fancy had sketched only; he acts in the common events of life upon principles which have served as a guide to some poetic hero, and consequently experiences nothing but vexation and disappointment as their result; he erects a visionary standard of perfection for his fellow-creatures, and bitterly execrates them when he finds them incapable, or, as he determines, unwilling, to attain it: if reason still maintains her empire, truth upon truth imperatively force conviction, the phantoms vanish into air, he remembers time and talents wasted and misapplied, and denounces the realities of life, as drear and rugged, alike destitute of verdure, and bereft of beauty.

On the determination of this feeling to improper objects it is unnecessary to expatiate; as vice and folly stamp the impression of worthlessness upon every thing to which they are united. The most pleasing part of my subject still remains to be considered; the good effects resulting from its proper regulation and corrected use; they are, principally, the pleasure to be derived from it, and the energy it imparts to action.

The objects which confer pleasure on the human mind are various as creation; consequently, the gratification afforded by this feeling must be diversified in the same degree; for let it be recollected, enthusiasm must have a cause to excite it; independently, or without connexion, it cannot exist. When it has overcome every obstacle, and is revelling in the plenitude of enjoyment, what language can adequately express the felicity it imparts? It exalts the spirit above mortality, refines and expands perception, till the

soul, for the moment at least, has nothing left to wish for or attain. Ask the enthusiastic votary of music or the fine arts, when witnessing a performance upon which human powers have been exhausted, to describe the delightful delirium he enjoys?—Ask him to exchange it for the attractive glitter of pomp and grandeur; and he will reply, that the treasures of the earth are incompetent to obtain it. To the critic, or connoisseur, who merely employs himself in observing defects or excellencies, but is destitute of the ardent sensibility which feels beauty, I am writing unintelligible nonsense; while the heart whose every chord vibrates at the touch of genius, will acquiesce in the truth of this too feeble delineation of its sensations.

I wish now to say a few words on the absurdity and injustice of identifying religious enthusiasm with folly: so far from this being the case, Religion acknowledges in this feeling one of her most powerful auxiliaries. What supported the Apostles, in the abandonment of all earthly hope, in the endurance of intense suffering, and in the last surrender of mortal life?—Rational religious enthusiasm!—What conducted the martyrs to the stake, and prompted the hymn of praise, in the midst of excruciating flames and tortures? it was this, and this only. It animates the cold commands of duty, and tinges with a glowing hue the prospect of self denial and mortification.

With respect to the energy it imparts to action, an aversion from labour is the bane of humanity: numerous and difficult are the struggles required to subdue it, and industry demands powerful incentives to stimulate her to exertion. Enthusiasm being in its nature lively and exultating, arouses what is inactive or torpid, encourages enterprise, and smooths the asperities in the path of diligence with hope. Sanguine of success, it considers impediments and obstacles but as additional incentives to exertion; and as the husbandman commits his seed to the ground in the expectation of a tenfold increase, so enthusiasm exhibits to industry in the distant perspective of futurity the accomplishment of all her designs, and the complete fruition of all her wishes.

M. A. R.

January, 1820.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON MARRIAGE.

“**W**HEREVER,” says Montesquieu, “there is a man and woman with a competent subsistence, they enter into the state of matrimony.”

We are all invited to this delightful society. It is an attachment which we cannot reasonably oppose. Men who have spent their youth in libertinism, charge the vices of some shameless women with whom they have associated to the whole sex, and judge of them all with injustice: from whence arises that licentious ridicule which they indulge against those who show their esteem for the fair, by entering into an indissoluble union with them. They talk of marriage as if treachery and infidelity were inseparable from it. The ridicule of matrimony is become one of those common-place topics on which our wittlings never fail to display their insipid pleasantries; and they seemed to have formed a conspiracy in order to proscribe all legitimacy, by decrying the most amiable of all engagements.

If these men had a settled aversion to women, and shunned their company, one could not but lament to see them deprived of the chief delight of society. But we cannot forbear hating them when we find them attached to women whom they affect to despise, and engaged in amours which in the end only bring shame to themselves, or the object of their affection: yet at the same time we are tempted to smile at that destructive slavery to which they are often reduced, perhaps for life, by a woman who is the outcast of society. The fair sex then have their revenge; for since we must, somehow or other, live under the dominion of woman, it is much better to receive laws from a virtuous wife, than a perfidious mistress. But men are never consistent; all are ardent in the pursuit of love; and if the passion to which they devote themselves is the source of delicate pleasures, certainly conjugal endearments, which so many avoid, must administer the most solid and refined delight. The love we entertain for a mistress is, for the most part, the offspring of folly and deceit; that, on the contrary, which we bear to a wife, is the principle of many useful and agreeable qualities, and is always consistent with virtue and honour.

It must be allowed in honour of the fair, that they are less inconsistent than we, and shew more courage, though matrimony, with respect to them, is more dangerous, as it subjects them to a sort of dependence which is inseparable from that state.

Two things contribute to make matrimony happy: a good choice, and the conduct maintained towards each other.

With respect to the choice in general, it is not under the direction of the parties mostly interested. A girl, at her first coming into the world, would be the dupe of a lively and brilliant appearance, and would give her hand to the man most unworthy to possess her, if her want of experience was not supplied by her parents: happily for her, it is they who generally point out the object to whom she may reasonably engage herself; and it is a misfortune when her heart speaks, before they have directed her inclinations. Parents require honour and fortune in a man; which are necessary to make marriage convenient and reputable. The young maiden requires comeliness and complaisance, which are qualities extremely requisite to make the union agreeable.

It is in vain, therefore, for two fond lovers to flatter themselves with tasting lasting felicity, if merely person or fortune are the inducements to matrimony. These advantages are neither to be entirely disregarded nor altogether considered. The chief qualification of a man is that real merit which distinguishes him in the world, and reflects honour on his wife; she will soon be disgusted with a husband in whom she can discover nothing but a florid complexion and trifling chat.

Matrimony is an engagement easily contracted; but to support it with dignity, and to discharge all the duties of private life with honour, perhaps require as great a degree of virtue as for the most distinguished and shining posts. The communication of ideas, and the intermixture of interest, often occasion divisions, if one has not skill to humour the other. Little minds above giving up any point, dictate their whim as laws, contradict each other about nothing, and create a thousand disputes which insensibly interrupt their union. Therefore we see few marriages but leave us something to wish on the side of acquiescence, good humour, and concord.

Our surprise will cease, when we consider the contrast there is between the manners of the lover and the spouse. One would think that men and women laboured only to impose on each other. They equip themselves with great exactness, and are attentive to the least trifle before marriage: but this extraordinary attention is very short-lived: when the mistress becomes a wife, instead of endeavouring to render herself more agreeable, she neglects herself, and discards those talents which were her greatest ornaments: when the man becomes a husband, the lover disappears: they fall into a disgusting familiarity, and each affords the other occasions of jealousy, which is the bane of all tenderness.—There are less unhappy marriages than are supposed; and even those which are considered as such have their delights. If divorces were tolerated among us, we should see fewer separations than the malignity of some wits would suppose. Divorces were allowed at Rome, and yet there was but one in six hundred years.

A man of good understanding knows how to recall his wife to reason without violence, when she deviates from it; he knows likewise how to overlook trivial defects, which he considers as a kind of tribute which preserves her from greater imperfections: this is the true philosophy which ought to regulate the conduct of married men.

To be brief: whatever the enemies to matrimony may say, if there is any way of being happy on earth, it must be by means of the hymeneal knot discreetly tied, which keeps two persons attached to each other, as much by mutual inclination as by force of the contract. Such a couple frame their conduct by their affection for each other, and not by the fashion of the times. The husband, so far from being ashamed to appear with his wife, never thinks himself in better company than her's, who entertains him with cheerfulness and good humour. The wife, in return, finds instruction from the conversation of an indulgent husband, which his tenderness in conveying renders more acceptable: every thing serves to remind a tender wife of the object of her affections. His name, his worth, call to her mind the person on whom she has bestowed her heart: they double their pleasures by participation; and having a tender comforter always at hand, the little vexations which are

inseparable from human nature bear lightly on them, and are quickly removed.

BENEDICT.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON EPICELEGIAIC POETRY, with ILLUSTRATIONS.

"*Ploratus, mortis Comites, et funeris Atri*"
LONDON, 1810. 2.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THOSE admirers of poetry who perceive they cannot reach the temple of fame themselves, cannot employ themselves better, than in endeavouring to render justice to the unregarded merits of former authors, and endeavour to ensure that immortality to others which they dare not entertain a hope to enjoy themselves.

I have been led into this train of thoughts, by observing, the other day, the beauties of a poem, with which, till then, I had very slight acquaintance; and as the present day seems to be the run for Tales of the Nursery, I cannot help gratifying myself, as well as your readers, I trust, by bringing the said poem before your consideration, flattering myself that I have found such a fair blossom among thorns and briars; and it is a pleasing duty to me to bring it forward, and let my friends see and admire its beauties, and participate its fragrance.

The poem opens with a murdered corpse surrounded by friends, whom the virtues of the deceased had conciliated. Eager for revenge, they call out for the assassin; they sedulously inquire into the cause of the catastrophe. I envy not the feelings of that man who unmoved can read in the opening of the poem,

"Who kill'd Cock Robin?"

The exordium elicits peculiar notice—it is grand in the extreme: the spirit of poetry at once makes its appearance. Minor poets would have described the situation with a certainty and precision that marks all judicial proceedings. The bard stops not at the gate to demand entrance, but boldly advances, and presents himself in the front of the battle. It appears in the poem before us, that the groans of the feathered hero have called around him his frightened companions, to witness his mortal exit, and among them stands confessed the murderer, who desperately avows the fact;

E e

Who kill'd Cock Robin?

I (says the Sparrow);

and even triumphantly declares the instrument wherewith he perpetrated the deed:

*I, says the Sparrow,
With my bow and arrow.*

But did Robin fall unseen? Was no friend present to smooth his ruffled plumage? Yes!

*Who saw him die?
I, says the fly,
With my little eye,
And I saw him die.*

Such was the reply given by the fly, as an eye-witness of the awful scene.

*Who caught his blood?
I, says the fish,
With my little dish,
And I caught his blood.*

Thus we see two witnesses were present at the death of poor Cock Robin; though I confess I think the poet has stretched to the utmost, in depicting a fish lively enough on dry land to hold a dish to catch Cock Robin's blood: the revenues of provinces have been lavished in purchasing the parings of the toe nails of a saint; and what could be more valuable, to the companions of Robin, than his precious blood. They now prepare for the funeral solemnities. The Beetle, for we see insects as well as the feathered race were poor Cock Robin's companions, is next brought on the tapis:

*Who'll make his shroud?
I, says the Beetle,
With my little needle,
And I'll make his shroud.*

One of the family of *Corvus* volunteers to be his priest. How decorous—his solemn voice and sable vestments so well befitting him for the ceremony.

*Who'll be the parson?
I, says the Rook,
With my little book,
And I'll be the parson.*

The tuneful Lark is not backward in offering her assistance as a dependant on the Rook:

*Who'll be the Clerk?
I, says the Lark,
Though it is in the dark.*

The climax is very complete in the answer given by the Lark. It sets forth the strength of her attachment, when we know the abhorrence in which larks hold the night; and as midnight

was the hour chosen for the sepulchral rites to take place, I cannot sufficiently admire the great friendship of the Lark.

The funeral about to be solemnized in the dead of night, some artificial light was, of course, necessary: hear who furnishes it:

*Who'll carry the link?
I, says the Linnet,
I'll fetch it in a minute,
And I'll carry the link.*

The promptitude which she displays in getting up her part of the ceremony, evinces an equal desire with the Lark to be ranked among Cock Robin's dearest friends.

The mind of the reader must be prepared for the next verse; his attention must be relieved from the horror with which he has been struck at the beginning of the poem; and how could it be more so than by the following stanzas:

*Who'll be chief mourner?
I, said the Dove,
For I mourn for my love,
And I'll be chief mourner.*

How surprisingly beautiful is the poetry, "I mourn for my love." Exquisite bird! thou art alone fit for the tender office.

The other characters of the drama appear in their appropriate order:

*Who'll bear the pall?
We, said the Wren,
Both the Cock and the Hen,
And we'll bear the pall.*

In this the warm eagerness of Cock Robin's friends is easily discernible.

Upon the two following stanzas a commentator's remark is not necessary: I think this is sufficiently obvious.

*Who'll sing a Psalm?
I, says the Thrush,
As she sat in the bush,
And I'll sing a Psalm.*

*Who'll toll the bell?
I, says the Bull,
Because I can pull.*

Observe the close of the verse:

So Cock Robin, farewell!

How wonderful does the last verse lead us on and prepare us for the denouement, which I never could read without suffusing my eyes in tears, and creating almost a deluge round my fire-side: but to proceed with the object of my letter.

The moral must never be neglected in an elegiac epic like the one before

us: and here, let me tell you, the bard's intention was to convey a moral, equal to that which Homer has depicted in the mortal strife of the frog and the mouse; a subject he has not deemed unworthy of his lyre.

The moral of the Cocco Robiniaid is at once obvious and new, and evidently has found imitators in our modern poets: it depicts to us the high degree in which the memory of him is cherished who has conciliated his fellow-creators; and, in fine, impresses the idea, *that virtue is its own reward*.

The language will be found equal to that of any author. That the impassioned query, and quick reply, are symbols of the pathetic, I need only produce the testimonies of Longinus and Boileau as authorities: nor must I omit the art of employing diminutives* throughout the poem: nothing adds more to the softness of elegiac composition than this class of nouns. I could produce many examples from ancient history to prove the truth of my allegations, but am afraid of engrossing too much space in your very valuable Miscellany, and therefore shall proceed in my commentary with all the brevity compatible to the subject.

Ianagrevanus, a learned monk, has fallen out with the stanza,

Who'll toll the bell?

I, says the Bull,

Because I can pull.

To introduce an animal void of feeling as the bull totally destroys the beauty of the drama, which is in every other respect restrained to the smaller orders of the winged and finny tribes; but for my part, I am convinced, after a laborious search, that the word Bull is used for the sake of metre (as with Cowper † and others), *per ellipsin vel synecdochen*, for the Bull *finch*, who would be completely capable of undertaking such a duty, on the melancholy occasion.

Here will I pause, for the reasons before-mentioned: though, should I see this inserted in your next Publication, I will promise you a farther lucubration on the subject in the month after: till then, in the emphatic language of friends, Farewell, FITZAS.

* As for instance, "my little eye," "my little dish."

† See his lines on Mrs. Throgmorton's Bullfinch, "It left poor Bully's Beak."

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

No. LVII.

THE JOKES OF HIEROCLES.

A TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK.

AS poets had existed, according to Horace, long before the time of Homer, so we must be constrained to allow, in spite of all our national prejudices, that the world had produced divers jokers, also, anterior to the birth of our deservedly celebrated Joe Millar. Not, however, that any writers of this description among the ancients (if we may judge from the scanty specimens of their fancy which have reached our days) could be compared with our countryman for point and humour: on the contrary, they seem to have been but "dull dogs," and to have entirely failed in their endeavours to produce that effect, which the father of English fun so continually excites; viz. a broad laugh. In fact, we can discover no approach to his merits, till the fifth century, when the Genius of Joke descended upon the Platonist Hierocles of Alexandria, and enlivened his sombre philosophy with some sparks of his own facetiousness. Whether these scintillations of conceit can be considered as eclipsing the splendour of the popular Millar, shall be left to the reader's determination, who may form his judgment from the following translation of them.

1. A Pedant,* on his first attempt to swim, being nearly drowned, made a solemn oath, that he would never touch water again, till he had acquired the art.

2. A Pedant having purchased a horse, was asked by one of his friends, whether the animal had cast one†

* The original word is *Σχολαστικός*; a word to which we have no corresponding single term in the English language. It does not so much convey the idea of a pedant, or dull, learned coxcomb; as that of a man whose mind has been completely absorbed, and time entirely engrossed, by books, or, rather, by the trifling disputes of the schools, to the exclusion of all observation of living manners, and all experience of the common affairs of life.

† The point of this joke turns almost entirely on the double sense of the Greek word *παραβολός*; which is applicable to the dentition of horses, as well as the emission of any thing from the hand. It is difficult,

(meaning his first or colt's tooth). "Aye, marry," quoth the Pedant, "he has cast two"—"How do you make out that," said the enquirer.—"Because," replied the other, "he has thrown both my father and myself."

3. A Pedant, meeting his friend, thus addressed him: "In a dream the other night, I spoke to you."—"I crave your pardon," returned the other, "for not attending to you."

4. A Pedant visiting a sick man, asked how he was? The patient being too far gone to answer, the other cursed him, and exclaimed, "I wish I were *ill myself*, that I might treat you with the same *incurability* when you inquired after my health."

5. A Pedant having bought a horse, a neighbour inquired about his teeth (to ascertain his age)—"What the devil have you to do with his teeth," said the Pedant; "you see how he eats, and paces."

6. A Pedant one day meeting a physician, "Pardon me, my dear Doctor," said he, "and do not be displeased that I should not lately have been sick."

7. A Pedant, anxious to catch a mouse who had made sad havoc among his books, having eaten a piece of meat, sat down before its hole.

8. A Pedant, desirous to lessen his horse's appetite, and reduce the expense of keeping him, withheld his customary food. The horse soon dying with hunger, the Pedant exclaimed, "What a grievous misfortune has befallen me! Just as my horse had learned to live without eating—he died."

9. A Pedant, having occasion to sell his house, took a stone from the wall, and carried it about with him as a specimen of the premises.

10. A Pedant, willing to find out whether he looked handsome while asleep, placed himself before a looking-glass with his eyes closed.*

from the concinnity of the Greek, to preserve that pithiness and effect in a translation, which characterize the original.

* This Pedant of Hierocles was not the only coxcomb whose vanity assumed such a singular form. Prince Potemkin fancying that sleep (*υπνός* *αυτός*) became him, used to feign slumber, and receive (while stretched on his couch) visits from the first courtesans of Russia, who waited on him to amuse him during his affected repose.

11. A Pedant, who had purchased a house, was accustomed to stand at the window, and inquire of those who passed by, whether the mansion became him?

12. A Pedant, having dreamt one night that a nail had run into his foot, and given him great pain, put a bandage round the part. A friend accidentally met him, and learning the cause of his limb being swathed, inquired how he could think of sleeping without shoes?

13. A Pedant, lighting by accident on a physician, endeavoured to conceal himself behind a wall. The doctor asked the reason of such strange behaviour.—"Why, truly," replied the Pedant, "'tis so long since I have been sick, that I was ashamed to appear in the presence of a physician."

14. A Pedant, being informed by a merchant that the flood had carried away his field, replied, "And pray what shall I say on the occasion?"

15. A Pedant had carefully sealed the head of a cask of excellent wine which belonged to him, in order to secure its contents from being pilfered. One of his slaves, however, perforated the vessel at the bottom, and drew off part of the wine. The Pedant, expressing his surprise at the decrease of the liquor, a friend recommended him to examine the lower part of the cask?—"Block-head," replied the Pedant, "it is not the *bottom* but the *top* of my wine which I have lost."

16. A Pedant, observing a crowd of sparrows on a tree, quietly opened his waistcoat, and shook the tree, that the birds might fall into his bosom.

17. A Pedant, walking in one of his fields, was desirous of quenching his thirst from a well on the premises. Inquiring if it were good, the peasants assured him, that their forefathers had drank out of it from time immemo-

*† It was customary with the ancients to seal the covers of their wine vessels, to prevent their slaves from stealing the wine; *uhn* (says Cicero) *matrem memini lagenas etiam inanes obsignare, ne direretur furtim exsticata fuisse*, lib. 16. epist. 26, xvi.—And Persius makes it a characteristic of parsimony.

Et signum in vapidâ naso tetigisse lagena,
Sat. vi. 17.

"To examine the seal of his cask so closely, as to touch it with his nose, lest any of his dead wine should be stolen."

rial.—“ Bless me,” cried he, “ what prodigiously long necks they must have had, to reach the water at such a depth.”

18. One Pedant meeting another, said to him, “ Why I heard that you were dead.”—His friend replied, “ You see, however, that I am alive.”—“ So you say,” returned he, “ but the man who gave me the account was more worthy of credit than yourself.”

19. A Pedant hearing that a crow would live 200 years, in order to determine the fact by experiment, bought and kept one.

20. A Pedant, being on a voyage, was in danger of shipwreck, and seeing that the other passengers caught hold of the various articles on deck to keep them afloat, he immediately embraced one of the anchors.

21. One of two twins happened to die. A Pedant meeting the survivor, begged to be informed, whether it were him or his brother who was departed.

22. A Pedant, who was about to undertake a voyage, called for pen and paper, in order to make his will. Observing that his slaves were very much concerned at the danger which awaited him: “ Do not be distressed, my good fellows,” said he, “ for if I die, I will make you free.”

23. A Pedant, wishing to cross a ferry, entered the boat on horseback. On being asked his reason for so doing, “ That I may make haste,” said he.*

24. A Pedant, in want of common necessaries, having sold his books for a maintenance, wrote to his father as follows: “ Congratulate your son, my dear sir, for at last his books support him.”

25. The infant child of a Pedant having died, a considerable number of people met together to attend the funeral.—“ Pardon me, my friends,” said the Pedant, “ but I am really ashamed to bring my *little one* before so *large* a company.”

26. A Pedant sending his son into the army, the young man promised his father that he would bring him one of the heads of the enemy.—“ Ah, my dear lad,” replied he, “ would that you

were come back without your own head, so that I might receive you safe and sound.”

27. The friend of a Pedant, who was staying in Greece, requested, in a letter to him, that he would purchase certain books for him there. The Pedant, however, neglected the commission; and meeting his friend some time afterwards, exclaimed, “ I sincerely beg your pardon, my dear sir, but the letter which you sent me respecting the books I never received.”

28. A Pedant, a bald man, and a barber, being on a journey together, agreed that during the night each should watch in his turn four hours, while the other two slept. The lot for the first watch fell upon the barber. As soon as he saw that his companions were sound asleep, gently raising up the Pedant, he shaved his head, and then awakened him. The Pedant, roused from his slumber, yawned, scratched his head, and, finding a smooth crown, exclaimed, “ What a stupid dog is this barber, he has waked the *bald* man instead of me.”

ANECDOTE OF A SEAPOY.

The Seapoys are noted for their carelessness with respect to death. The crime of plundering is punished by hanging; and while a person high in office was absent one day on a ride, his cook was apprehended for stealing a fowl. On his return, the master being informed of the affair, hastened to the place of confinement, and began expostulating with the Seapoy for his incautious behaviour; when the fellow exclaimed, “ Never mind me, masser; masser know, who can cook his dinner—good cook in next tent.”—“ Pooh! fellow,” returned his master, “ I care not about the loss of my dinner—I must go to the governor’s house, to try to get you released.”—“ O! never mind me, masser, never mind,” replied the Seapoy, “ too hot for masser to go to governor; me care not for hanging—good cook next tent.”—The influence of his master, however, obtained his pardon; notwithstanding the trifling value he was accustomed, together with the rest of the Seapoys, to set upon life.—This circumstance is a fact, and can be well attested.

* This puts us in mind of an anecdote told of George the III; who, being overtaken by a violent tempest on his passage to Holland, exclaimed, with great agitation, “ *Double my Guard.*”

METHOD OF PREPARING CHARCOAL AND CHALKS FOR DRAWING.

The finest grained charcoal that can be procured is sawed into slips of the size and form required, and put into a pipkin of melted bees-wax, where they are permitted to remain near a slow fire for half an hour or more, in proportion to the thickness of the charcoal: they are then taken out, and when perfectly cool are fit for use. By adding a small quantity of rosin to the wax, they may be made considerably harder; and on the contrary, should they be required softer, a little butter or tallow will answer the purpose. The advantages these pencils possess are, that they can be made at the most trifling expense, and at any time; and that drawings made with them are as permanent as ink, and not liable to injury by being rubbed, or remaining in the damp. The above process will harden both red and black chalks, and make them permanent also.

POTATOE BRANDY.

Brandy has for some years past been largely distilled from potatoe-berries in Lorraine and Champagne: these berries produce on fermentation 74 much spirit as the grapes of Lorraine; but the specific gravity of the former to the latter is only as 1 to 9 or ten.

COLOURING OF WINE.

None of the substances used in giving the red colour to wine form with the acetate of lead, that greenish grey precipitate which is the result of its union with genuine red wines. When coloured by hillyberry, campeachy wood, or elder, the precipitate is deep blue; and when with fernanbone, red saunders, or red beet, the precipitate is red.

A CHARACTER.

Humilitas was originally a menial servant, though now, by his master's decease, possessed of a property of 2000*l.* per ann. He carried a basket of fruit to the house of a friend; and, in returning home, a servant, who let him out, said, he hoped he would permit him to carry the basket back for him.—“My friend,” replied he, “I once carried a *knot* (for he had been a porter), and am therefore not ashamed to be seen bearing a *basket*—the *knot* belonged to my master—this *basket* is my own.”

TO A PIMPLE ON TOM'S NOSE.

(The hint from two old Epigrams.)

Thrice red that blossom is, alas!
And thrice red has it been:
Red in the grape, red in the glass,
Red on thy nose 'tis seen.
Ah Tom, at that red, red, red blot,
Thy well-wishers bewail;
They say the redness of that spot
'Tis makes thy poor wife pale.

THOMAS THE RHYMER.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The REGAL, CONSULAR, and IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT of the ROMAN EMPIRE, from the PERIOD of its RISE to its FALL.

ROME was founded by Romulus 3251 years after the creation of the world;—753 years before the birth of Christ;—431 years after the Trojan war (B. C. 1184); and in the 4th year of the sixth Olympiad, so called because Lyncus, with the assistance of Iphitus, re-established the Olympic Games (B.C. 884).

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME.

B. C.	
753	Romulus.
715	Numa Pompilius.
672	Tullus Hostilius.
640	Anus Martius.
616	Tarquinius Priscus.
578	Servius Tullius.
534	Tarquinius Superbus, expelled by Brutus 25 years afterwards. (B.C. 509.)

The *Consular Government*,* which succeeded, continued independent till the battle of Pharsalia (B.C. 48), although it was still maintained for some centuries, when it was finally put an end to by Justinian (A.D. 542). The first Triumvirate, which consisted of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, began B.C. 60. After the death of his fellow Triumvirs, Julius Cæsar became Emperor; but was assassinated by Brutus and the other conspirators (B.C. 44). Then followed the second Triumvirate, in the persons of Octavius (afterwards Augustus Cæsar), Antony, and Lepidus (B.C. 43); that remained till the Battle of Actium (B.C. 31); at which time the Era of the Emperors properly begins.

* For the Table of Consuls, see Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

ERA OF THE EMPERORS.

B. C.	Augustus Caesar.	A. D.	
14	Tiberius Caesar.	217	Macrinus.
37	Caligula.	218	Heliogabalus.
41	Claudius.	222	Alexander Severus.
54	Nero.	235	Maximianus.
68	Galba.	236	Q. Gordians—Gordian Pius.
69	Otho—Vitellius—Vespasian.	244	Philip.
79	Titus.	249	Decius, who admitted (A. D.
81	Domitian.	251)	Gallus.
96	Nerva.	254	Emilianus—Valerianus.
98	Trajan.	268	Gallienus.
117	Adrian.	269	Claudius.
138	Antoninus Pius.	270	Aurelian.
161	Marcus Aurelius and Lucius	275	Tacitus—Florianus—Probus.
	Verus. — Verus died nine	282	Carus.
	years afterwards.	284	Dioclesian—(A. D. 286) Maxi-
180	Commodus.		minianus.
192	Pertinax.	304	Constantius Chlorus and Gale-
200	Severus.		rius Maximianus.
211	Caracalla and Geta. The latter	306	Constantine.
	murdered in the next year by		
	his brother Caracalla.		

A. D. 328. The seat of the Roman Empire was removed by Constantine to Constantinople (the ancient Byzantium), which then became the capital of the Eastern Empire, as Rome was of the West. At the death of Constantine, he was succeeded by his three sons,

337 Constantinus—Constans—Constantius.

350 Gallus (Flavius Constantinus).

361 Julian.

363 Jovian.

A. D.	EMPIRE OF THE WEST.
364	Valentinian.—(A. D. 367) Gratian.
375	Valentinian II.
383	Maximus Magnus.
392	Eugenius.
395	Honorius.
423	Valentinian III.
454	Maximus Petronius—Avidius.
457	Majorianus.
461	Severus.
467	Anthemius.
472	Olybrius.
473	Glycerius—Nepos.
474	Augustulus.

A. D. 476. The Western Empire* was destroyed by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, who assumed the title of King of Italy;—and afterwards reconquered by Theodoric, the King of the Ostrogoths.

A. D.	EMPIRE OF THE EAST.
364	Valens.
379	Theodosius Magnus.
395	Arcadius.
408	Theodosius II.
450	Marcianus.
457	Leo I.
474	Leo II.—Zeno.
491	Anastatius.
518	Justin.
527	Justinian.
565	Justin II.
578	Tiberius II.
582	Maurice.
602	Phocas.
610	Heraclius.
641	Constantine III. and Constans.
668	Constantine IV.
685	Justinian II.
713	Anastasius II.
715	Theodosius III.
717	Leo III.
741	Constantine V.
775	Leo IV.
813	Leo V. &c. &c.

The throne of Constantinople was after this period filled by various princes, until its fall under Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks (A. D. 1453).

* See Goldsmith's History of Rome, and Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

A.D. 800, Rome and Italy were given up by Charlemagne to the papal Sovereignty, who have since governed that kingdom under the name of the Ecclesiastical States. Thus, from the time when Rome was founded to the period when it was delivered up to papal authority, there is a period of 1553 years; during which the Empire shone with various degrees of glory and splendour.

October 1, 1819.

N. R. T.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOU will much oblige me by giving publicity to the following question, which has, I understand, been proposed by the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles Lettres, at Dijon, for the prize to be awarded in 1820.

"What may be the most effectual means of extirpating from the hearts of Frenchmen that moral disease, a remnant of the barbarism of the middle ages, that false point of honour which leads them to shed blood in duels, in defiance of the precepts of religion and the laws of the State?"

Is it not extraordinary, that in this nation may be seen on the outside of a shop window in one of the great streets of the metropolis "DOLLING PISTOLS," advertised to be sold; also, that "DOLLING PISTOLS" are mentioned in a late advertisement in a newspaper, amongst other articles to be sold by auction.

Can Britain deserve the appellation of the "Nurse of morality and protectress of religion," whilst such things as these are permitted? No one would, I imagine, venture to advertise, *Pistols for committing murder*. In a moral and religious point of view, where would be the difference between such a mode of expression and the above mentioned?

17th February, 1820.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I N your Magazine for December, I observe two answers to a question put by B. WOOD in a former Number; viz. What are those four numbers in geometrical progression, whose sum is 45, and the sum of whose squares is 765?

Billoch's Phil. Mag. Nov. 1819.

See European Magazine, article "Westminster Plays," Dec. 1819.

J. R. D. informs us, that they are $1\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $30\frac{1}{2}$; but had he thought for one moment, he would have recollected, that the square of 30 alone is 900, and that consequently these could not be the numbers required.

J. Witham, I acknowledge, has arrived at the proper answer, but it is by a very erroneous method. He at once assumes the numbers to be x , $2x$, $4x$, and $8x$, and consequently the common measure to be 2. But the common measure is an unknown quantity, and therefore cannot be represented in algebra by the known quantity 2.

To show this more fully, let us apply his rule to a progression of four terms, whose sum is 40, and the sum of whose squares is 820. The terms would be, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $21\frac{1}{2}$, whereas they ought to be 1, 3, 9, and 27.

I have subjoined a solution according to SAUNDERSON; which, if it is not considered too long, by inserting in your Magazine you will oblige Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MILLS.

LET the four required terms be represented by x^3 , x^2y , xy^2 , and y^3 , and their squares by x^6 , x^4y^2 , x^2y^4 , and y^6 . Then it follows that $x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = 45$, and $x^6 + x^4y^2 + x^2y^4 + y^6 = 765$. The first equation may be reduced to $\frac{x+y}{x} \times \frac{x^2+y^2}{x+y} = 45$, and the second to $\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} \times \frac{x^4+y^4}{x^2+y^2} = 765$. Let $x+y=z$, and $x^2+y^2=v$. Then $zv=45$. Now $x+y=z$, and squaring the whole we have $x^2+2xy+y^2=z^2$, but $x^2+y^2=v$; therefore $v+2xy=z^2$ and $2xy=z^2-v$; but by squaring the whole we have $4x^2y^2=z^4-2vz^2+v^2$.

Since $x^2+y^2=v$, by squaring we have $x^4+2x^2y^2+y^4=v^2$. But $\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} \times \frac{x^4+y^4}{x^2+y^2} = 765$, which is the same as $v \times \frac{x^4+y^4}{x^2+y^2} = 765$.

Therefore $x^4+y^4 = \frac{765}{v}$. Therefore instead of $x^4+2x^2y^2+y^4=v^2$ $\frac{765}{v} + 2x^2y^2 = v^2$ or $2x^2y^2 = v^2 - \frac{765}{v}$, or doubling, it $4x^2y^2 = 2v^2 - \frac{765}{v}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1530}{v} : \text{but we before had } 4x^2y^2 = \\
 & z^2 - 2v^2z^2 + v^2 : \text{therefore } 2v^2 = \frac{1530}{v} \\
 & = z^2 - 2v^2z^2 + v^2 \text{ or } v^2 = \frac{1530}{v} \\
 & = z^2 - 2v^2z^2 : \text{But } vz = 45 ; \text{ therefore} \\
 & v = \frac{45}{z} : \text{Therefore the equation now is} \\
 & \frac{2025}{z^2} - \frac{1530z}{45} = z^4 - 90z \text{ or } \frac{2025}{z^2} \\
 & = z^4 - 90z + \frac{1530z}{45} \text{ or } 2025 = z^6 - \\
 & 90z^3 + 34z^3 \text{ or } z^6 = 2025 + 56z^3 \text{ or} \\
 & z^3 = 2025 + 2 \times 28z^3 : \text{therefore} \\
 & z^3 = 28 + \sqrt{784 + 2025} \text{ or } z^3 = 81 \\
 & = 27 \times 3 \text{ then by putting } c \text{ for cube} \\
 & \text{root of } 3z = 3 \times c. v = \frac{45}{z} = \frac{45}{3c} = \frac{15}{c} \\
 & = \frac{15c^2}{c^3} = 5c^2 \text{ and } \frac{90}{z} - z^2 = 10c^2 - \\
 & 0c^2 = c^2 \text{ and } \sqrt{\frac{90}{z} - z^2} = c \text{ and } z + \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{2v - z^2}}{2} = x \text{ or } 2c = x \text{ or } 8c^3 = x^3 \\
 & = 24. \text{ But } x + y = z = 3c \text{ and } x \\
 & = 2c ; \text{ therefore by subtraction } y = c \\
 & \text{and } y^3 = c^3 = 3 \text{ and } x^2y = 4c^3 = 12 \\
 & \text{and } xy^2 = 2c^3 = 6. \text{ Therefore the four} \\
 & \text{proportional are,} \quad \begin{aligned} x^3 &= 24 \\ x^2y &= 12 \\ xy^2 &= 6 \\ y^3 &= 3 \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
SINCE the decease of his late venerable Majesty, *George the Third*, coincidences have been sought after with avidity. That the longest reigns in the annals of Britain have been Henry the IIIrd, Edward the IIIrd, and George the IIIrd, is a circumstance recommended to the notice of the rising generation. But there is a coincidence which seems not to have been recognised, with which the *juvenile astronomer* will be gratified. In the year 1781, Dr. Herschell, of *Slough*, near *Windsor*, discovered a *New Planet*, which he denominated *THE GEORGIUM SIDUS*, out of compliment to his Majesty, who had patronised him with his accustomed liberality. Now it is some-

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. Mar. 1820.

what remarkable, that as *THE GEORGIUM SIDUS* is *eighty-three years* creeping through its orbit, the *age of His Majesty* nearly corresponded with the long period in which the progress of this planet around the sun is completed!

With many individuals, the revolution of an assigned period is a matter of serious consideration. Thus the Cycles of the Sun and of the Moon are deemed interesting portions of chronology. But to the nearly approaching coincidence of his late *Majesty's Life* with the revolution of *THE GEORGIUM SIDUS* no importance is attached. The notice of it may, however, afford an innocent gratification.

I am, Sir,

Your's, respectfully,

JOHN EVANS.

Islington, March 8, 1820.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.

[The following appropriate reflections on this horrible plot are extracted from the *Rev. Dr. Rudge's Sermon on the King's Proclamation against Vice, &c.*]

IF ever there was a period in which it more behoved you to be firm and immovable in matters of faith and holy discipline, that period is the present. I believe the word of God to be founded upon a rock, which every assault of the wicked one, or his subordinate agents, will prove to be but the more impregnable, and that every renewed attack but serves to throw fresh light and radiance upon the strength and solidity of the materials of which it is composed. That word has God for its architect, and eternity for its duration. It will stand, in spite of every blast that blows, and every attack that is made upon it! You are fully sensible, my brethren, of the efforts which of late have been put forth, and we now, with a daring effrontery, renewed from day to day, to batter and destroy this building—impotent efforts! as if one battlement could be razed, or one stone be displaced! However, be on your guard, against the approaches and machinations of those whose object is plunder, and whose wages those of iniquity and rebellion. The enemies of the cross are now actively alive, and using every desperate effort to extirpate religion from amongst us, and to bring its

F f

holy mysteries and its heavenly truths into derision and contempt. The interdiction of the law is, in the most daring and bare faced manner, violated, and low and blasphemous publications from day to day are circulated. Amongst us have arisen "false teachers," who are leaving no expedient untried to bring in "damnable heresies," "even denying the Lord that brought them;" and it is to be feared, that some few weak and restless spirits have been tempted to abjure their faith, and follow "the pernicious ways" suggested in the rank and infidel tracts, which find a weekly market among numbers in this great city. Wherever their deadly poison has spread, there the pure and wholesome influence of Christianity has been extirpated; and there is no crime to which the unhappy and wretched beings, who have drank of its dregs, will not be led—no outrages which they will not be prompted to commit. Witness a melancholy illustration of the truth of this remark! What reflecting man can doubt, that a deed, which is scarcely to be paralleled for its atrocity in the annals of human crime, could have been conceived and perpetrated, but by those, over whose minds irreligion and infidelity had usurped a deadly and murderous influence, but from which all horror of crime, and all fear of God and eternity, had been expelled, in the *first instance*, by those who preached up rebellion against God, disloyalty to the King, and disobedience to the laws, as the essence of human purity, and the height of human excellence! Against such agents of impiety and rebellion, it should be the duty of all Christians, of whatever rank or station, to wage perpetual warfare, and it should be particularly impressed, as an obligation of the very first importance, upon all persons of honour, and in places of authority, to give effect to the Royal Proclamation which has been read this day, by setting a good example by their virtue and piety, and discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives by living up themselves to the duties and virtues of their Christian faith—by observing regularly the Lord's Day, and attending reverently the worship of God *twice at least* on every Sabbath on which divine service is performed in our churches. And in this great and good work, all masters, and mistresses of families should co-operate; and then, a doubt

there cannot be, that their good examples would be followed by all under their care and authority; and the land would be purged of all those crimes of sabbath breaking—profaneness—debaucheries—gaming, and other immoralities, which have now so awful and destructive a prevalence amongst us, and which, unless removed, will, I fear, render abortive all our best and most generous efforts to train up our infant population in the habits of religion and virtue—of fearing God, and honouring the King. Let but examples of purity and holiness be presented by persons of every rank and influence; and I doubt not that all the bold and daring revilers of the supremacy of God—of the allegiance due to the King, and of the respect and veneration which ought to be paid to the laws and constitution of the land will be put to open rebuke and shame! Go forth then, and may the God of Heaven impart to you his spirit, and gird on you his strength, that you may all be found laudable and glorious in the day of the Lord. Even so, Lord Jesus! let it be! Amen.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON RASH AND CENSORIOUS JUDGMENT.

NOW few can lay their hands to their hearts, and say, I am entirely free from the guilt of rash and censorious judgment! How generally does it prevail in the world; and how seldom is a character introduced in conversation, upon which some one or other is not disposed to pass a censure! How seldom does the conduct of another come before us, when we do not venture to judge rashly, or condemn censoriously! perhaps to discover in it bad motives that the man never felt, designs which he never formed, and degrees of iniquity to which his heart was a stranger.

It is powerfully influenced either by pride, envy, malice, or revenge. Quick and hasty passions may sometimes hurry even good men to transgress, but rash and censorious judgment, when it is habitual, can only proceed from cool, settled, and deliberate pride, envy, or malice in the heart. Such judgments are not only founded upon insufficient evidence, but even upon such as has been found false in a thousand instances; for they judge by appearances, condemn upon hearsay, and most unfairly often judge of the in-

tention by the event. Hearsay and the report of others is precarious and deceitful. That common fame is frequently a liar, we admit as a maxim established by long experience; and the guilt most frequently remains with him from whom we received the report.

Slander could not spread so wide, or live so long, or prove so mischievous, if a blameable curiosity did not dispose men to hear it with attention, and a mixture of vanity and ill-nature incline them to propagate it. The rumour, however ill it may be founded, is favourably received; an unhappy curiosity makes us hearken with attention; and a pernicious credulity makes us find it probable.

Calumny generally sounds her suspicions and aspersions rather on appearances than facts. Believe not every miserable insinuation which weak or wicked people may whisper in your ear to hurt your friend; nor those who carry stories from one house to another, relate confidential and familiar conversations and observations they have made on the concerns and life of those with whom they frequently converse. Such an officious garrulity creates mistrust, occasions a great deal of animosity, and is the forerunner of malicious tale-hearing. From which source, aggravated by the addition of exaggeration and falsehood, incalculable mischiefs too often spring.

No animosity is more violent than that which sometimes takes place between intimate friends. Our vanity is hurt in that case; we are ashamed to have been trifled with by an ungrateful villain, and take all possible means to place his character in the most odious point of view, in order to justify our conduct in the eyes of the world.

Our enemies frequently are our greatest benefactors, without intending it. They render us attentive to those faults which our vanity, the indulgence of partial friends, and the mean servility of flattering parasites, conceals from our eyes. Their aspersions animate us with an ardent zeal to apply additional diligence, to deserve the approbation of good men, and by watching all our steps, they teach us to be careful not to lay our weak side open to their attacks.

There are few instances of the exercise of particular virtues which seem harder to attain to, or which appear more amiable and engaging in them-

selves, than those of moderation and forgiveness of injuries; and when the temptations against them happen to be heightened by the bitterness of a provocation on one hand, and the fairness of an opportunity to retaliate on the other, the instances then are truly great and heroic.

To restrain the cruelties, and stop the insolences of men's resentments, God has so ordered it in the course of his providence, that, very often in this world, our revenges return upon our own heads, and men's violent dealings upon their own pates.

T. S.

Shrewsbury, 18th March, 1820.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE following preceptive remarks, extracted from the writings of those illustrious worthies of our nation, Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Matthew Hale, are in themselves so excellent, that they cannot fail of being read with pleasure, perhaps with profit, by the numerous subscribers to the European Magazine. They are (with the notes annexed) taken from a curious little volume published a few years ago under the title of "Ancient Lore," containing a selection of interesting passages from the works of eminent English authors of the 16th and 17th centuries, with a preface and remarks.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

N.

CONVERSATION.

If with a stranger thou discourse, first learn

By strictest observation to discern

If he be wiser than thyself;—if so

Be dumb, and rather choose by him to know.

But, if thyself perchance the wiser be,

Then do thou speak, that he may learn by thee.

RANDOLPH.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeable to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words, or in good order.

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom and well chosen; I knew one who was wont to say in scorn "He must needs be a wise man, he speaks so much of himself;" and there is but

one case wherein a man may commend himself with good grace; and that is, in commending virtue in another; especially if it be such a virtue whereunto himself pretendeth.

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true, as if it were a praise to know what might be said, and not what should be thought.

Some have certain common places and themes, wherein they are good, and want variety, which kind of poverty is for the most part tedious, and when it is once perceived, ridiculous.

The honourablest part of talk is, to give the occasion, and then to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance. It is good in discourse and speech of conversation, to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; tales with reasons; asking of questions with telling of opinions; and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to *jude* any thing too far. As for jest, there be certain things which ought to be priviledged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, any man's present business of importance, and any case that deserveth pity. Yet there be some that think their wits have been asleep, except they dart wit somewhat that is piquant, and to the quick. This is a vein which should be bridled.

Men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. Certainly, he that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had needs be afraid of others' memory.

He that questioneth much shall learn much, and content much, but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh, for he shall give them reason to please themselves in speaking, and himself shall continually gather knowledge. But let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a pover; and let him be sure to leave other men their ~~own~~ ^{own} to speak.

In ~~the~~ many circumstances ere you come to matter is wearisome, and to use none at all is but blunt.

Bashfulness is a great hindrance to a man, both of uttering his conceit, and understanding what is propounded unto him; wherefore it is good to press himself forward with discretion, both in

speech and company of the better sort. — *Lus promptus facit.*

In all kinds of speech, either pleasant, grave, severe, or ordinary, it is convenient to speak leisurely, and rather drawlingly than hastily; because hasty speech confounds the memory, and oftentimes (besides unseemingly) drives a man either to a non-plus, or unseemly stammering, harping upon that which should follow; whereas, a slow speech confirmeth the memory, addeth a conceit of wisdom to the hearers, besides a seemliness of speech and countenance.

It is necessary to use a steadfast countenance, not waving with action, as in moving the head or hand too much, which sheweth a fantastical, light, and fickle operation of the spirit; and consequently like mind as gesture; only it is sufficient, with leisure, to use a modest action in either.

Lord Bacon.

Speaking much is a sign of vanity; for he that is lavish in words is a niggard in deeds;* and, as Solomon saith, "*The mouth of the wise man is in his heart, the heart of a fool is in his mouth,*" because what he knoweth or thinketh he uttereth; and by thy words and discourses men will judge thee; for, as Socrates saith, such as thy words are, such will thy affections be esteemed, and such thy deeds as thy affections, and such thy life as thy deeds. Therefore be advised, what thou dost discourse of, what thou maintainest, whether touching religion, state, or vanity; for if thou err in the first, thou shalt be accounted profane; if in the second, dangerous; if in the third, indiscreet and foolish.

He that cannot refrain from much speaking, is like a city without walls: and less pains in the world a man cannot take, than to hold his tongue; therefore, if thou observest this rule in all assemblies, thou shalt seldom err. Restrain thy choler, hearken much and speak little, for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest good and greatest evil that is done in the world.†

* According to the old proverb, "Great talkers do the least."

† Hear much, but little speak; a wise man fears,

And will not use his tongue so much as ears,
The tongue, if it the edge of teeth do break,

Will others shame, and its own ruin speak.
I never yet did ever read of any

If thou contend in discourse or argument, let it be with wise and sober men, of whom thou mayest learn by reasoning, and not with ignorant persons; for thou shalt thereby instruct those that will not thank thee, and utter what they have learned from thee for their own; but, if thou know more than other men, utter it when it may do thee honour, and not in assemblies of ignorant and common persons.

Jest not openly at those that are simple, but remember how much thou art bound to God who hath made thee wiser.

Defame not any publicly, though thou know them to be evil, for those that are faulty cannot endure to be taxed, but will seek to be avenged of thee; and those that are not guilty cannot endure unjust reproach; and as there is nothing more shameful and dishonest than to do wrong, so truth itself cutteth his throat that carryeth her publicly in every place. Remember the divine saying;—"He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life." Do therefore right to all men, where it may profit them, and thou shalt thereby get much love; and forbear to speak evil things of men though it be true (if thou be not constrained), and thereby thou shalt avoid malice and revenge.

Be careful to avoid public disputations at feasts, or at tables, among choleric or quarrelsome persons, and eschew evermore to be acquainted or familiar with ruffians; for thou shalt be in as much danger in contending with a brawler in a private quarrel, as in a battle wherein thou mayest get honour to thyself, and safety to thy prince and country; but if thou be once engaged carry thyself bravely, that they may fear thee after.* To

Undone by hearing, but by speaking many:
The reason's this;—the ears if chaste and holy

Do let in wit, the tongue doth let out folly.

RANDOLPH.

* There is a remarkable coincidence between the advice given by Sir Walter Raleigh to his son in the above extract, and that which our immortal bard, his contemporary, has put into the mouth of Polonius in his instructions to Laertes.

"Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;

But do not dull thy palm with entertainment

shun private fights be well advised in thy words and behaviour; for honour and shame is in the talk, and the tongue of a man causeth him to fall.

As thou shalt be happy if thou thyself observe these things, so shall it be most profitable for thee to avoid their company that err in that kind; and not to hearken to tale-bearers, to inquisitive persons, and such as busy themselves with other men's estates: that creep into houses as spies, to learn news which concerns them not; for assure thyself, such persons are most base and unworthy: I never knew any of them prosper, or be respected amongst worthy or wise men.

According to Solomon, *Life and death are in the power of the tongue*; and, as Euripides truly affirmeth, "*Every unbridled tongue in the end shall find itself unfortunate*." In all that ever I observed in the course of worldly things, I ever found, that men's fortunes are oftener made by their tongues than by their virtues; and more misfortunes overthrown thereby also, than by their vices.

All quarrels, mischief, hatred, and destruction, ariseth from unadvised speech; and in much speech there are many errors, out of which thy enemies shall ever take the most dangerous advantage.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Be careful what company you consort with, and much more careful what persons you grow intimate with: choose sober, wise, learned, honest, religious, company; you will gain learning and wisdom, and improve yourself in virtue and goodness by conversing with them; but avoid debauched, foolish, intemperate, prodigal, atheistical, profane, company, as you would avoid a plague; they will corrupt and undo you; they are a sort of the most pitiful fools in the world, and familiar acquaintance and conversation with them will endanger to make you like them.

Weigh and consider your words be-

Of each new hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade.—

Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,

Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment," &c.

HAMLET, Act. I. Sc. 3.

fore you speak them, and do not talk at random, or at a venture; let your words be few, and to the purpose; he more ready to hear others, than to speak yourself; accustom yourself to speak leisurely and deliberately, it will be a means to make you speak warily and considerately.

Observe and mark, as well as you may, what is the temper and disposition of those persons whose speeches you hear—whether they be grave, serious, sober, wise, discreet persons; if they be such, their speeches commonly are like themselves, and well deserve your attention and observation. But if they be light, impertinent, vain, passionate persons, their speech is for the most part according, and the best advantage that you will gain by your speech, is but thereby to learn their dispositions, to discern their failings, and to make yourself the more cautious, both in your conversation with them, and in your own speech and deportment; for in the miscellaneity of their speech you may better discern and avoid the like in yourself.

Some men are excellent in knowledge of husbandry, some of planting, some of gardening, some in the mathematics, some in one kind, some in another: in all your conversation learn as near as you can wherein the skill and excellence of any person lies, and put him upon talk of that subject, and observe it, and keep it in memory or writing; by this means you will glean up the worth and excellence of every person you meet with, and at an easy rate put together that which may be for your use upon all occasions.

Converse not with a liar or a swearer, or a man of obscene or wanton language; for either he will corrupt you, or at least it will hazard your reputation to be one of the like making; and if it doth neither, yet it will fill your memory with such discourses that will be troublesome to you in after-time; and the returns of the remembrance of the passages which you have long since heard of this nature, will haunt you when your thoughts should be better employed.

Let your words be few, especially when your betters, or strangers, or men of more experience or understanding, are in place; for you do yourself at once two great mischiefs: *first*, you betray and discover your own weakness and folly; *second*, you rob yourself of that opportunity which you might

otherwise have, to gain knowledge, wisdom, and experience, by hearing those that you silence by your impertinent talking.

Be very careful that you give no reproachful, bitter, menacing, or spiteful words to any person; nay, not to servants, or other persons of an inferior condition. There is not the meanest person but you may stand in need of in one kind, or at some time or another; good words make friends, bad words make enemies: it is the best prudence in the world to make as many friends as honestly as you can, especially when it may be done at so easy rate as a good word; and it is the greatest folly that can be, to make an enemy by ill words, which do not at all any good to the party that useth them.

If there be occasion for you to speak in any company, always be careful, if you speak at all, to speak *latent*, especially if strangers are in company; for by this means you will have the advantage of knowing the sense, judgment, temper, and relations of others, which may be a great help to you in ordering your speech; and you will better know the inclination of the company, and speak with more advantage and acceptance, and with more security against giving offence.

Never use any profane speeches, nor make jests of Scripture expressions. When you use the name of God, or of Christ, or any passages or words of the Holy Scripture, use them with reverence and seriousness, and not lightly, vainly, or scurrilously, for it is a taking of the name of God in vain.

SIR MATTHEW HALE.

INTEMPERANCE.

Fly drunkenness, whose vile incontinence
Takes both away the reason and the sense,
Till with *Canaan* crops thy mind possess,
Leaves to be man, and wholly turns a
beast.

Think, whilst thou swallowest the capacious bowl,

Thou let'st in seas, to rack and drown the soul.***

****Quene* fence this vice, and turn not to't again,

Upon presumption of a stranger train?

For he that holds more wine than others can,

I rather count a *dog's-head*, than a man.

RANDOLPH.

Take especial care that thou delight not in wine, for there never was any man that came to honour or preferment

that loved it; for it transformeth a man into a beast, decayeth health, poisoneth the breath, destroyeth natural heat, brings a man's stomach to an artificial heat, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth, and maketh a man contemptible, soon old, and despised of all wise and worthy men: hated in thy servants, in thyself, and companions: for it is a bewitching and infectious vice; and remember my words, that it were better for a man to be subject to any vice than to it; for all other vanities and sins are recovered, but a drunkard will never shake off the delight of beastliness: the longer it possesseth a man, the more he will delight in it; and the elder he groweth, the more he shall be subject to it: it dulseth the spirits and destroyeth the body, as ivy doth the old tree, or as the worm that engendereth in the kernel of the nut. Take heed, therefore, that such a cureless canker pass not thy youth, nor such a beastly infection thy old age; for then shall all thy life be but as the life of a beast, and after thy death thou shalt only leave a shameful infancy to thy posterity, who shall study to forget that such an one was their father.

ANACHARSIS saith, "the *first* draught serveth for health, the *second* for pleasure, the *third* for shame, the *fourth* for madness." But in youth there is not so much as one draught permitted, for it putteth fire to fire, and wasteth the natural heat. Therefore, except thou desire to hasten thine end, take this for a general rule: that thou never add any artificial heat to thy body by wine or spice, until thou find that time hath decayed thy natural heat; and the sooner thou beginnest to help nature, the sooner she will forsake thee, and trust altogether to art.*

"Who have misfortune (saith Solomon), who have sorrow and grief, who

* The following passage, beautifully illustrative of the above wholesome admonitions, is given by our immortal bard, in the character of the old servant, *Adam*, in the comedy of *As You Like It*:

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty,
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot nor rebellious liquors in my blood;
Nor did not, with unblushful forward woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly."

have trouble without fighting, stripes without cause, and faintness of eyes? Even they that sit at wine, and strain themselves to empty cups." *Pliny* saith, "Wine maketh the hand quivering, the eye watery, the night unquiet, lewd dreams, a stinking breath in the morning, and an utter forgetfulness of all things."

Whosoever loveth wine shall not be trusted of any man, for he cannot keep a secret. Wine maketh man not only a beast, but a madman; and if thou love it, thy own wife, thy children, and thy friends, will despise thee. In drink men care not what they say, what offence they give; they forget comeliness, commit disorders, and, to conclude, offend all virtuous and honest company, and God most of all, to whom we daily pray for health and life free from pain; "and yet, by drunkenness and gluttony we draw on," saith Hesiod, "a swift, hasty, untimely, cruel, and an infamous old age."

St. Augustine describeth drunkenness in this manner: "Drunkenness is a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which whosoever hath, hath not himself; which whosoever doth commit, doth not commit sin, but he himself is wholly sin." *Innocentius* saith, "What is filthier than a drunken man, to whom there is stink in the mouth, trembling in the body, which uttereth foolish things, and revealeth secret things; whose mind is alienate, and face transformed. Whom have not plentiful cups made eloquent and talking?" When *Diogenes* saw a house to be sold, whereof the owner was given to drink, "I thought at the last (quoth *Diogenes*) he would spew out a whole house."

The angel of God forbade the wife of *Manoah*, the mother of *Samson*, to drink wine or strong drink, or to eat any unclean meat, after she was conceived with child, because those strong liquors hinder the strength, and, as it were, wither and shrink the child in the mother's womb. Though this were even the counsel of God himself, and delivered by his angel, yet it seemeth that many women of this age have not read, or at least will not believe this precept, the most part forbearing not crickets nor meats, how strong or unclean soever, filling themselves with all sorts of wines, and with artificial drinks far more forcible; by reason whereof so

many wretched feeble bodies are born into the world, and the races of the able and strong men in effect decayed.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Remember to avoid intemperance and sinful lusts. It is true, sickness and diseases, and finally death, are, by the laws and constitution of our nature, incident to all mankind; but intemperance, excess of eating and drinking, drunkenness, whoring, uncleanness, and disorder, bring more diseases, especially upon young men, and destroy more young, strong, healthy men, than the plague or other natural or accidental distempers. They weaken the brain, corrupt the blood, decay and discompose the spirit, disorder and putrify the humours, and make the body a very bag full of putrefaction. Therefore, if you ever expect to have as well a sound body as a sound mind, carefully avoid intemperance and debauchery: the most temperate and sober persons are subject to sickness, weakness, and diseases: but the intemperate can never be long without them.

Be very moderate in eating and drinking; drunkenness is the great vice of the time; and by drunkenness, I do mean not only gross drunkenness, but also tippling, drinking excessively and immoderately, or more than is convenient or necessary. Avoid those companies that are given to it; come not into those places that are devoted to that heathly vice, namely, taverns and alehouses; avoid and refuse those devices that are used to occasion it, as drinking and pledging of healths: be resolute against it, and when your resolution is once known, you will never be solicited to it.

SIR MATTHEW HAILE.

CORNISH TOPOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, Bodmin, March 19, 1820.

LEAVING the retired cell of the once-famed St. Neot, we cannot but be struck with the estimation in which saints of those early days were held by the people: in many cases, they believed they had a miraculous power to cure diseases; and it is not quite certain but saints of this description were not subject to the same delusion. Their prayers were considered to possess peculiar efficacy with the Deity

and happy was the man who had some religious recluse for his friend. In many cases, they were obliged to secure the opinion of the people by pretended sanctity; and hypocrisy, the most odious vice, was practised to obtain it. In the early ages of Christianity, devotees retired into deserts and solitary places near the sea coasts, and into woods, for the purposes of meditation and prayer: yet there were others who had a different object, who assumed the exterior of austerity and piety, to carry their views with the people; and they often so far succeeded, as to procure for themselves the most powerful and lucrative places in Church and State. When this was obtained, their ambition became manifest: hermits laid claim to St. Peter's triple crown, and wore it not as a crown of thorns, but as a title to their insatiable temporal and spiritual dominion. Their nuncios could contend with Princes and Kings in the most vital questions of domination and authority. But the hermit of whom we have been speaking, acted in a manner the reverse of this; he surrendered his sceptre to the cross of Christ, and preferred the cell of a hermit to a throne. A widow in St. Neot's church presents us with a painted record of this, as has been already observed, and tradition confirms it. It would not be right to rank every old woman's tale with the reports of tradition; yet tradition, in many instances, has some claim to our attention: local anecdotes of particular people are long remembered, and sometimes prove authentic, though never recorded in contemporaneous chronicles. They descend from father to son, from generation to generation, and would have been lost in the vortex of time, if not associated with some names and places, whose existence have been secured by other circumstances: to remind posterity of the events in an unlettered age, they had no other means of preserving historical facts. If it be objected, that it is mixed with fable and deluded by superstition, yet is not history itself degraded with the same admixture? Neither modern historians nor modern history are exempted from this blemish, especially where party politics and private resentments disfigure her fair pages; and therefore it may fairly be concluded, that tradition has some pretensions to attention, though the stream through which it

has descended to us, possesses not all the authentic marks of real history. If, on authority like this, many anecdotes of St. Neot are credited, another saint, who, if not ranking so high in legendary fame, yet one of equal, if not greater importance to the happiness of mankind, crossed St. George's channel from Ireland to plant the Christian religion in Cornwall, and settled at Padstow. This was no less a person than St. Petroe, and his arrival there was about the year 520. Proceeding to accomplish the conversion of the Heathen in Cornwall, he advances further into the country, and about mid-way between Padstow and Bodmin, he founds a cell at Little Petherie, in a deep vale, where there is now a church; and then he advances to Bodmin, takes possession of St. Guron's cell, where, after his death, there was a church built to his memory, and therein the episcopal see for Cornwall was afterwards placed by King Edward the elder, and Archbishop Plegmund; A. D. 905, which was destroyed by the Danish pirates, A. D. 981. And this tradition confirms, and so does Malmsbury; and it was universally credited, till Mr. Whitley, in his history of St. Germans, endeavoured to overset the received opinion. With regard to the authority of Malmsbury, he endeavours to get rid of it in the following manner:—At Bodmin, intimates Malmsbury, the episcopal seat was fixed; and every intimation from him carries great weight with it. He, i. e. Malmsbury, again adds in another place of his history, the seat of the Bishopric was at the town of St. Petroe the Confessor; the place is among the Northern Britons upon the sea, near a river, which is denominated Heglunthe, or Heylmonth. Thus, he insists on, is a blunder, and takes off the authority of the whole, because he seemingly confounds Bodmin with Padstow, and that Malmsbury copying this from some private history of Glastonbury, confounded the two saints Petroe and Patrick together, the latter of whom he supposes visited Hayle near St. Ives, in order to plant religion there. But there is no ground for this supposition, as the river, which is now called the Camel, or the Allan, it is probable had once the other appellation of Hayle; as we find at this day a church called Egghoshayle, or Hayle church, standing immediately on the river, and bounding its course near a mile and a

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half, and at the very mouth of this river, at the eastern headland, is a beach called Hayle Point; so that though it had lost its ancient designation, places adjoining seem to have derived their names from it. For as Heglunthe might merge in the course of time, to Padstow, in honor of St. Petroe; so Hayle, the former appellation, might merge into that of the Allan or Camel, as now it is merging fast into Padstow river; so that the probability is in favor of Dr. Rowlase's opinion, who asserts, that Heglunthe, or Heylmonth, is the mouth of the Allan, and is the place where St. Petroe first landed. The fact of St. Petroe's having founded a cell, and resided there some time with three other monks, is more than probable; afterwards he went to Bodmin, where a Bishop's see was founded two or three hundred years after his death, and when burnt by the Danes was translated to St. Germans in this county. Nor can it be doubted when the historian mentions two designations for the Cornish see, that he means any other place but Bodmin, though he speaks of Bodmin as the episcopal seat, as well as the town of St. Petroe the Confessor, he means only Bodmin. Nor can much stress be laid on an admission Malmsbury makes in another place:—*Quidam dicunt fuisse ad sanctum Germanum juxta flumen Liner, super mare in australi parte.* He states the opinion of others; but having asserted the Cornish see to have been planted at Bodmin previously, in his history, and recorded it as a fact, he only here notices it as a report to which little credit could be attached. Much dependence cannot be placed on the authority of Rutiland and others, that are pressed into the service to support Mr. Whittaker's hypothesis; we shall be safer in treating with reverence the History of Malmsbury, which falling in with tradition and the local histories of the county, proves itself to be authentic. Mr. Whittaker was a man of lively imagination, and a profound scholar; but a want of respect for the feelings of others, and a pertinacity to his own opinions, formed a blemish to his character. He never spared an adversary; and when they stood in the way of any daring hypothesis he was profane in his abuse. There is only one other error of his that I shall here notice: which is that over-whelming assertion, that Bodmin had no

existence as a town, none even as a village; but was merely a hermitage till the time of Athelstan. Now this is contrary to all history and tradition; for there is much reason to believe the Romans had a station here, and afterwards it is likely it was under the government of the Saxons, in addition to the remains of building scattered over a wide surface, or round Bodmin, which proves a large population, at a very remote period, to have existed here; coins of both Romans and Saxons are continually digging up in the vicinity. I have seen coins of all the Roman emperors that have been discovered on the immediate site of Bodmin, and around it, from Julius Cæsar to Galerius: whence these coins, it may be demanded, if the Romans had not a footing here as well as the Saxons who succeeded them: no other town in Cornwall exhibits proofs like these for the residence of either of these people. Roman coins are continually dug up in old fortifications, of which there is a great number in Cornwall; but no town in Cornwall has produced so many of those precious relics as Bodmin. A convincing proof that the Romans had a station here, or at least a considerable military establishment, as the centre of communication between the east and west of Cornwall. All hands agree, that Athelstan, with a view to the benefit of his subjects, founded a priory, and afterwards a friery, which existed till the Reformation; at least we have absolute authority for the existence of a priory here till that time. In the first institution of monasteries, the duties of their inmates were determined and fulfilled by them with great punctuality; and in addition to the rules of their particular orders, many of them discharged the duties of perambulating preachers; others were engaged in transcribing the Scriptures and other books; some in planning and executing works of ingenuity; they were able architects, good carvers, and good clock makers; indeed, they possessed all the learning of their day. I mention these things, not from any predilection I have for Popery, for I have none, and that church is soon to fall to rise no more; but in the dark ages of Europe, this order of people occupied themselves in their secluded cells with useful pursuits; and to them we are indebted for some of the finest

church architecture in the kingdom. The light of science which arose in Europe on the discovery of the art of Printing, soon streamed beyond the narrow limits of a convent, and effected a revolution the most glorious the world ever knew. Europe will never return again to the trammels of ignorance and superstition from which she has so long released herself; the evil she has now to fear is, republican licentiousness, and the consequent destruction of all that constitutes virtue and happiness in society. From some cause not now known, the friery was dissolved before the priory, which experienced a like fate at the Reformation; and its endowment, which was ample, was assigned to Sternhold, who helped to render the Psalms into English metre. An handsome modern mansion, standing on the site of the Priory Church, still retains its name, and serves to shew where it formerly stood. Some columns with ornamental mouldings, and two disfigured statues, are found in an adjoining garden; one raised from its recumbent station, graces a gateway; its skeleton form denotes an attempt at extreme abstinence, probably a forty-day's fast, which many an enthusiast had presumption in the early part of the history of the church to aspire after, and fell victims to their folly. No record remains to inform us of the name of this self-immolated victim, who, doubtless in his day, brought repute to his order by his severe abstinence. Statues, unless distinguished by the finest art, are in their nature perishable; like other monuments, which decay by the all-consuming power of time. Affection, which erects them, seldom survives to the grandchild. A few years reconciles the human heart to the loss of our dearest connections: a few more fixes the seal of oblivion on their memory, so fleeting are all earthly ties; we sigh, and earnestly desire a happy immortality to atone for the evils found in a state of change and infelicity.

The cathedral church of Bodmin, which has of late been the subject of much dispute, stood on the site, it is supposed, of the present parish church; it is a fine structure, consisting of three large aisles about 170 feet long. The nave, and adjoining aisles, are supported by fine granite columns, their shafts 25 feet high. On the north of the church is a fine tower; more an-

cient, it is likely, than the present church; it formerly held a spire, which was struck down by lightning, and was never rebuilt after this accident; in its place the tower now holds four pinnacles of very modern workmanship. This church has a fine porch and door-way, and a handsome font, with a fine recumbent statue and monument of Thomas Vyvyan, the last Prior of Bodmin but one: it bears many marks of violence of the Puritans: the date is preserved on the carved moulding in the roof, and is, so well as I recollect, 1472. There is a clock in the tower, without a plate for the hour and minute hands, an economy in the donor a little surprising, who felt it only necessary to measure time for the ear, but not for the eye: no one of electioneering career has yet thought it right to repair the parsimony of this ill-judged economy, though Bodmin returns two representatives to Parliament.

The Prior, whose residence was very near this church, had great local authority, having under his jurisdiction a pillory and a gallows, and returned both Members to Parliament. To the place, at the present day, is attached great respect by the inhabitants, when mentioned. *The Priory* is emphasised with all due respect; and the adjoining fields as the Prior's fields, the Prior's Barn, &c. &c. as it still retains its ancient consequence. The look the traveller has of the priory in its present state, is fine from the church-yard; the house is well-built and commodious; towards the south is a lake stocked with wild-duck, which, in a state of protection, pass here their summer months, and provide a future offspring. A magnificent ash-tree stands sentinel before the door, whose drooping branches secure an oval grass plot from the scorching rays of the summer's sun. This place, it is said, is indebted to a lady for the taste in combining so many beauties in a spot so contracted and confined; and it is a tribute justly due to the fair sex who cultivate the fine arts, and are distinguished by an accomplished mind, that they throw an elegance over the manners of society, and increase, because they refine, the pleasures of life. A part of the friary still exists, to shew where it formerly stood, namely, an aisle of its church, which is converted at present into the Assize Hall for the

county. Much misplaced taste has been used to disfigure it: its fine gothic pointed windows are reduced into small square lights: a Venetian window supersedes the dignified gothic light in the eastern end; the western being the only one that has not been destroyed. The exterior of the building is slimed over with some modern cement, and decorated with Corinthian pilasters, as totally to alter its pristine character. It formerly occupied the space of many acres, stretching itself towards the beacon, which overhangs it from behind. A fine door-way, which formerly led to it, still faces the street. The burying-ground was in front of the building, which you now pass over to enter the Assize Hall. Modern radical eloquence has altered its ancient designation, and now receives the name of Mount Folly: its claim to this title has been supported by the restless disposition of a few hriestless harristers; two or three country esquires, whose religion sits easy on their consciences; a discontented parson or two, who are as easy on that point as themselves; and a few farmers who do not like to pay tithes; a junta in every way calculated to attract idlers, and those who have no better employment than to turn rural politicians, and conceive they can guide the helm of state better than the present government. Politics have enthusiasts as well as religion, and they are generally of a more extravagant description than those of the latter, who are ready to follow up their theoretical treason by the rebellious overt act, if a wise and vigilant government did not watch their progress, and crush rebellion in the bud. Bodmin at present consists of one street, a mile in length, over great part of which, during the winter, the sun never throws his cheering beams; this part is particularly exposed to the east and north-west winds, which it concentrates like the nose of a bellows, and renders frost doubly cold; here the market is held, *sub dio*, exposed to the summer's heat, and the winter's cold; no friendly interposition of a patron, whose friends have been returned gratis, now five parliaments, has operated to remove this intolerable nuisance; rich in subterfuge, loud hints make no sound on the ear of him who is determined not to hear nor understand; favorites and cupids can absorb the most lucrative traffic of *Bo-roughmongers*, whilst the large dou-

tions of the Treasury, secured behind the breast-work of the Treating Act, increases the aristocracy, and will not allow them to descend to needy constituents. This place, exclusive of the churches annexed to the ~~priory~~ and ~~frery~~, had five others formerly, of which the parish church, already described, was one. ~~Ferry Tower~~, which overlooks the town on the high ground on the south, marks where another stood; and the school room, which stands at the eastern end of the present church, denotes the position of another. The rest are razed, and time has covered their foundations with a carpet of green sod. The ~~vicarage~~ of the church, where the school is now kept, have under them a vault, or church-house; a strong arched roof, which has three arched bays, designed as much to preserve the opposite walls from inclining inward, as to support the roof. The number of churches implies a much larger population than exists at Bodmin now, or has ever been assigned to it. In the year 1351, the plague swept away 1,000 of its inhabitants; supposing it decimated the population, which is a great mortality, its number must have been 15,000, which greatly exceeds the present population, amounting only to 2,079. This of itself is sufficient to contradict Mr. Whitaker's assertion, that confines the population of Bodmin to the solitary cell of four marks, till the time of Athelstan. Population does not rapidly advance in uncivilized countries, it is marked by slow degrees in the early stages of society; but when accumulated it remains stationary, and maintains its number through some fluctuations of increase and decrease, that society is subject to from various causes. Nor can it for a moment be supposed, that a place so central as Bodmin, so convenient for a market, could be neglected by our native kings, or by the Romans or Saxons, till the time of Athelstan, as to be left destitute of inhabitants; population requires the convenience of wood and water, and free communication with other places, which this town enjoys; and here, at a very early period, a considerable settlement must have been formed by the natives. In the reign of Henry VIII. Bodmin is described as the largest and best-placed town in Cornwall. At present, the Autumn Assizes are held here for the county, the Lent Assizes

being at Launceston. This place, at various times, has been the scene of considerable events in the history of this country: here Perkin Warbeck set up his standard, and was joined by a large number of people; amongst his adherents were one Flamante, of this place, and the Mayor, Nicholas Boyer, who suffered for their temerity afterwards; the latter in a signal manner, who became the victim of the social hour, having entertained the person at his own house, who hanged him on a gallows before his own door; a breach of hospitality and humanity that has no parallel in our history, but the case of the abominable Kirke. On an hill, immediately to the east of this place, is the most extensive encampment in the county of Cornwall, first cast up and occupied by the Romans, afterwards by the Saxons and Danes, and then by the King's army in the great rebellion previous to the forcing the rebels at Resprid ridge, and the defeat of Essex at Braddock Down: it is called Castle Kynock. Near Resprid, on a pretty abrupt hill, lies Glynn, the seat of a gentleman of that name: it hangs with considerable elevation over the river Fowey, and looks up to the rugged hills on the opposite side with a tranquil and graceful aspect. This elegant villa was lately destroyed by fire, just as it had received its finish. No disaster is so fatal to the arts as this destructive element: it consumes the works of ages in a few hours, and assails human life at a time it is not in the power of man to guard against; sleep, so necessary to refresh the body, has no security against it, and is incapable of resisting it. The family was nearly involved in the destruction of the house; and had it not been for a female domestic suffering with rheumatic complaint, they would have been involved in the common awful conflagration. The family were in profound sleep, out of which they were with difficulty roused, and snatched from their beds in their night-dresses.

Near Bodmin, in a sunny vale, is the county jail, built about forty years ago, calculated to receive 100 prisoners; but so much has crime increased in the western districts, more than double that number fill this house of misery; and what is more afflicting, crowd it so fast with fresh culprits that the common jail deliveries can scarcely provide accommodations for

them. As crime has increased, so has religious and political enthusiasm increased, as to compel the magistrates of the county to build an asylum for maniacs by subscription; it lies on the western road, and consists of six wings, three with double wards, and three with single wards; the centre building forms the governor's apartments, which commands and overlooks each ward: it is an handsome building, and surrounded with gardens and courts for the distempered: the convalescents have an extensive lawn to take the diversion of cricket or bowls. The view of a building of this character, fills the mind with afflicting thoughts, to recollect how many ailments flesh and blood is heir to, and informs us, that the strongest constitution, which escapes all other disorders, is subject to one that lays prostrate the finest intellect, and for ever buries the mind in disordered darkness. Religion, the greatest cordial of life, degraded in the hands of enthusiasts, becomes a powerful promoter of this distemper; they awaken into action the most uncontrollable passions; such as fear and joy. When they are moved beyond bounds in weak minds, they invariably end in moody melancholy, or in desperate frenzy. It is with regret I mention, that enthusiasm, in the western parts of Cornwall, has greatly increased this fatal, and in most cases incurable malady.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On improving the ORDINARY INTER-COURSE OF LIFE.

THE laws of Christianity, whilst they enforce the exercise of that charity which "hupeth all things," at the same time requires that those who profess to be governed by its precepts, "be not conformed to the world, but be transformed by the renewing of the mind." Whilst, also, they not only permit but enjoin the interchange of courtesy, they pre-cribe limits beyond which it is unsafe to venture, and enforce restraints which it is equally our duty and interest to observe. We are commanded "to abstain from all appearance of evil." "The friendship of the world" is declared to be "enmity with God;" and "against fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness," we are expressly warned.

To lay down specific rules in a case where circumstances, as they occur in endless variety, must in a great measure regulate the conduct, would be impracticable. But if the same mind be in us which was in Christ Jesus (the same sentiment, taste, and feeling), we shall aim always to open our mouths with wisdom, when the law of love and kindness is inscribed in our hearts and lips. If we be thus prepared, we shall seldom enter into society without obtaining or imparting benefit. He who indulged and consecrated human friendship, can still join two disciples in their walk, or grace the social circle with his presence; transmuting thereby the colloquial entertainment into an intellectual, or rather spiritual, banquet of the highest relish. These favored seasons, however, are not perhaps to be often expected in our ordinary intercourse; but with a view to the right management of friendly visits in general, it appears requisite that our society (so far as it is in our power) be well chosen, our visits well timed, our hearts imbued with right principles, our minds well informed, our conversation usefully directed, and our tongues and tempers well disciplined.

Some of the hindrances to improvement in our familiar meetings may also be hinted at.

A spirit of emulation, as to appearance in dress and entertainment, is our mischievous and dangerous enemy; and it is seriously to be wished, that those who take the lead in their respective neighbourhoods, would conscientiously and carefully exclude this evil, and let "their moderation" in the use of the gifts of Providence "be known unto all men."

Scandal is another mischievous intruder, which must be banished where peace and harmony are desired. "A fact simply stated resembles a piece of plain wire; at first inoffensive, but by passing through many hands, acquiring a head, and a polish, and a sharp point, by which reputation may be wounded, and truth injured." Nor are flattery and dissimulation to be less sedulously avoided by those who profess, that "in simplicity and godly sincerity they have their conversation in the world."

Vain and unsanctified curiosity, or desire to appear wiser above what is written, by proposing questions that may be apt to produce heated and contentious, must be proscribed. In saying

this, however, I do not mean that all freedom of inquiry, or the expression of difference of opinion, is to be shunned or repressed.

Discourse may want an animated—No,
To brush the surface, and to make it flow;
But still remember, if you wish to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease.

The pompous exhibition of natural or acquired talents, and a disposition to egotism, militates so directly against the meekness and humility every where inculcated in Scripture, that were it not for frequent and lamentable experience, it would seem that among Christians the soaring voice were unnecessary or impertinent.

What solitude shews us what we ought to be, society proves what we are. The man who carefully watches his own heart, will be seeking to make both subservient to his progress. He will imitate the bee, who extracts honey from the same flower that supplies the spider with venom, or affords to the vagrant butterfly a transient resting place. He will remember, that if "tune be a golden ring, opportunity is the diamond which enhances its value;" and he will consider that as no life is pleasing to God which is not useful to man, he is bound, in subordination to the great object of securing his own salvation, to employ every endowment, either for the benefit of the private sphere in which Providence has placed him, or for the advantage of the community at large. W. H.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
ALLOW me to engage the attention of some of your Correspondents, to a passage in a work entitled "Campbell's Travels in South Africa," page 507:—

"Having heard or read that if a corked bottle were sunk 50 or 60 fathoms in the ocean, however tight the cork might be, the pressure without would drive the cork into the inside of the bottle: on mentioning it to the Captain, he readily consented to make an experiment, which proved the accuracy of the assertion. We drove a cork very tight into an empty bottle. The cork was so large that more than half of it could not be driven into the neck of the bottle. We then tied a cord round the cork, which we fastened round the neck of the bottle, and put a coat of pitch over the whole. By means

of lead we sunk it in the water. When it was let down to about the depth of fifty fathoms, the captain said he was sure the bottle *instantaneously* filled; on which he drew it up, when we found the cork driven down into the inside, and of course the bottle was full of water.

"We prepared a second bottle exactly in the same way, only with the addition of a sail needle being passed through the upper part of the cork, which rested on the mouth of the bottle, and all was completely pitched over. When about 50 fathoms down, the captain called out as before, that he felt by the sudden increase of weight that the bottle was filled, on which it was drawn up. We were not a little surprised to find the cork in the same position, and no part of the pitch broken, yet the bottle was full of water. There was no part of the pitch open that would admit the point of a needle. Supposing the pitch and cork both porous, it does not appear easy to account for a quart of water passing so instantaneously through so small a space. The porosity of the glass seems to be the only consideration by which we can account for the fact.

"The bottle was examined particularly when taken up by the captain, Mr. Beck a passenger, and myself. The crust of pitch was not broken, the cork was not split by thrusting the needle through it, and was so much larger than the neck of the bottle, that not more than half of it, as on the first experiment, could be forced into it.

"Captain Kilgour, of the *Venus*, was equally with myself so satisfied that every thing was correctly done, that we did not deem it necessary to make a third trial."

I make no inquiry respecting the first experiment, because the pressure of a column of 50 fathoms of water might force the cork into the bottle: but I would inquire how the water in the second experiment obtained ingress, and the quart of air (which the water must necessarily displace) found egress? If as is suggested, the water entered through the pores of the glass, the condensed air would have forced the cork out of the bottle, there being nothing to prevent that result but the weight of a column of 50 fathoms of water (which power would diminish in proportion as the bottle was raised to the surface); but if the pressure of the columns at the depth of 50 fathoms at one end of the cork was more than equal to the expansive pressure of the condensed air at the other

end of the cork, then the pressure of the air operating upon the sides of the bottle would break it, unless the resistance of the water was proportionable on the outside; but in that case the air not being able to find egress, it is impossible that the bottle could be filled with water.

A reply by some of your philosophical readers will much oblige, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
J. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS your pages are ever open to philosophical discussion, permit me, through the medium of your Magazine, to enquire of any of your Correspondents, medical or otherwise,—What is the cause of the extreme debility, violent palpitations, &c. with which all persons are more or less affected, on ascending a high mountain, since the height at which strong exercise produces those affections varies under different parallels. For instance, under the line, experience has shewn it to be 15,975 feet above the level of the sea, on ascending Chinbocago; whilst in that of the Alps it is only 9585 feet above the same level on ascending Mont Blanc. In the first case the natural mean height at which the mercury should stand at that height will be 16.29 inches, according to Mr. Kirwan. Hence the ratio of the density of the air at that height, to the density of the air on the borders of the sea, may be expressed by the fraction $\frac{1629}{3008}$ or $\frac{49}{90}$ nearly; in the second, height of the barometer 20.40 inches density of the air $\frac{2040}{3008}$ or $\frac{61}{90}$ nearly. This latter fraction indicates also the density of the stratum of air in the valley of Taph, where the natives pursue the ordinary vocations of life, without experiencing any inconvenience from its being rarefied nearly. I may be allowed to remark, that similar exercise produces similar effects, only a few hundred feet above the line of perpetual congelation of the respective climates alluded to; and that the influence of heat upon evaporation, in the thin air surrounding the higher Swiss mountains, is nearly triple that which it exercises in the plains. I need scarcely add, that any information upon

this subject will be perused with pleasure by your very humble servant,
IGNORAMUS.

11th January, 1820.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LXIV.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up his ideas."—LOCKE.

[We have the satisfaction of presenting our readers with one of the most classical, eloquent, and argumentative speeches that have ever been recorded. It was delivered by Mr. Canning, at the Liverpool dinner, for the celebration of his return to Parliament, on Saturday, March the 18th, and from the high official situation held by that Gentleman, may be considered as the collective opinion of the Cabinet upon the late preventive measures—affording a complete refutation of all that has been urged against them, and contending, in the fullest manner, for the constitutional rights of meeting to petition for redress of grievances,—he argued only against the abuse of that right.—His opinions upon the much litigated question of disfranchising corrupt boroughs, deserves also particular attention—in short, for manly eloquence and convincing argument, this luminous oration has been equalled by few, and surpassed by none.]

SPEECH OF MR. CANNING AT THE DINNER OF HIS FRIENDS AT LIVERPOOL, MARCH 18, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,

SHORT as the interval is since I last met you in this place on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that interval have not been unimportant. The great moral disease which we then talked of as gaining ground on the community, has, since that period, arrived at its most extravagant height; and, since that period also, remedies have been applied to it, if not of permanent cure, at least of temporary mitigation.

Gentlemen, with respect to those remedies, I mean with respect to the transactions of the last short Session of Parliament previous to the dissolution, I feel that it is my duty, as your Representative, to render to you some account of the part which I took in that assembly to which you deputed me; I feel it my duty also, as a Member of the Government by which those measures were advised. Upon occasions of such trying exigencies as those which we

have lately experienced, I hold it to be of the very essence of our free and popular Constitution, that an unreserved interchange of sentiment should take place between the Representative and his Constituents; and if it accidentally happens, that he who addresses you as your Representative, stands also in the situation of a responsible adviser of the Crown, I recognise in that occurrence a rare one indeed, a not less striking or less valuable peculiarity of that reviled Constitution under which we have the happiness to live: by which a Minister of the Crown is brought into contact with the great body of the community; and the service of the King is shewn to be a part of the service of the people.

Gentlemen, it has been one advantage of the transactions of the last Session of Parliament, that while they were addressed to meet the evils which had grown out of charges heaped upon the House of Commons, they have also, in a great measure, falsified the charges themselves. I would appeal to the recollection of every man who now hears me, of my the most careless estimator of public sentiment, or the most indifferent spectator of public events, whether any country, in any two epochs, however distant, of its history, ever presented such a contrast with itself as this country in Nov. 1819, and this country in Jan. 1820?

What was the situation of the country in November, 1819?—Do I exaggerate when I say, that there was not a man of property who did not tremble for his possessions? that there was not a man of retired and peaceable habits who did not tremble for the tranquillity and security of his home? that there was not a man of orderly and religious principles who did not fear that these principles were about to be cut ~~in~~ under the feet of succeeding generations? Was there any man who did not fear that the Crown was in danger? Was there any man attached to the other branches of the Constitution who did not contemplate, with apprehension and dismay, the rapid and, apparently, irresistible diffusion of doctrines hostile to the very existence of Parliament as at present constituted, and calculated to excite not hatred and contempt merely, but open and audacious force, especially against the House of Commons?—What is, in these respects, the situation of the country now? Is there a man of

property who does not feel the tenure by which he holds his possessions to be strengthened? Is there a man of peace who does not feel his domestic tranquillity to have been secured? Is there a man of moral and religious principles who does not look forward with better hope to see his children educated in those principles? who does not look with renewed confidence to the revival and reestablishment of that moral and religious sense which had been attempted to be obliterated from the hearts of mankind?

Well, Gentlemen, and what has intervened between the two periods? A calling of that degraded Parliament, a meeting of that scoffed at and derided House of Commons, a concurrence of those three branches of an imperfect constitution, not one of which, if we are to believe the Radical Reformers, lived in the hearts, or swayed the feelings, or commanded the respect of the nation: but which, despised as they were when they were in a state of separation and inaction, did by a co operation of four short weeks, restore order, confidence, a reverence for the laws, and a just sense of their own legitimate authority.

Another event, indeed, has intervened: in itself of a most painful nature, but powerful in aiding and confirming the impressions which the assembling and the proceedings of Parliament were calculated to produce. I mean the loss which the nation has sustained by the death of a Sovereign, with whose person all that is venerable in monarchy has been identified in the eyes of successive generations of his subjects: a Sovereign whose goodness, whose years, whose sorrows and sufferings must have softened the heart of the most ferocious enemies of kingly power;—whose active virtues, and the memory of whose virtues, when it pleased Divine Providence that they should be active no more, have been the guide and guardian of his people, through many a weary and many a stormy pilgrimage;—scarce less a guide, and quite as much a guardian, in the cloud of his evening darkness as in the brightness of his meridian day.

That such a loss, and the recollections and emotions naturally arising from it, have had a tendency to revive and refresh the attachment to monarchy, and to root that attachment deeper in the hearts of the people,

might easily be shewn by reasoning; but a feeling truer than all reasoning anticipates the result, and renders the process of argument unnecessary. So far, therefore, has this great calamity brought with it its own compensation, and worked, to the putting down of mischief throughout the country, with the measures adopted by Parliament.

And, Gentlemen, what was the character of those measures? The first eulogy of them I take to be this: it may be said of them, as has been said of some of the most consummate productions of literary art, that though no man beforehand had exactly anticipated them, no man, when they were laid before him, did not feel that they were such as he would himself have suggested. So faithfully adapted to the case which they were framed to meet; so correctly adjusted to the degree and nature of the mischief which they were intended to control, that while we all feel that they have done their work, I think none will say there has been any thing in them of excess or supererogation.

We were loudly assured by the Reformers, that the test throughout the country by which those who were ambitious of seats in the new Parliament would be tried was to be—whether they had supported those measures. I have inquired, with as much diligence as was compatible with my duties here, after the proceedings of other elections; and I protest I know no place, besides the hustings of Westminster and Southwark, at which that menaced test has been put to any candidates. To me, indeed, it was not put as a test, but objected as a charge. You know how that charge was answered; and the result is to me a majority of 1300 out of 2000 voters upon the poll.

But, gentlemen, though this question has not, as was threatened, been the watchword of popular elections, every other effort has, nevertheless, been industriously employed to persuade the country, that their liberties have been essentially abridged by the regulation of popular meetings. Against that one of the measures passed by Parliament it is that the attacks of the Radical Reformers have been particularly directed. Gentlemen, the first abridgement of this argument is, that the Act has not touched all the constitutional modes of assembly which have been known to the nation since it became free. We are fond of

dating our freedom from the Revolution. I should be glad to know, in what period since the Revolution (up to a very late period indeed, which I will specify) in what period of those reigns growing out of the Revolution—I mean, of the first reigns of the House of Brunswick—did it enter into the head of man, that such meetings could be holden, or that the Legislature would tolerate the holding of such meetings, as disgraced the country for six months previous to the last Session of Parliament? When, therefore, it is asserted that such meetings were never before suppressed, the simple answer is, they were never before attempted.

I verily believe the first meeting of the kind that was ever called (I know of none anterior to it) was that called by Lord George Gordon, in St. George's-fields, in the year 1780, which ended in the demolition of chapels and dwelling-houses, the breaking of prisons, and the conflagration of London. Was England never free till 1780? Did British Liberty spring to light from the ashes of the metropolis? What! was there no freedom in the reign of George the Second? None in that of George the First? None in the reign of Queen Anne or of King William? Beyond the Revolution I will not go; but I have always heard that British liberty was established long before the commencement of the late reign; nay, that in the late reign (according to popular politicians) it rather sunk and retrograded; and yet, never till that reign was such an abuse of popular meetings dreamt of, much less erected into a right not to be questioned by Magistrates and not to be controlled by Parliament.

Do I deny, then, the general right of the people, to meet, to petition, or to deliberate upon their grievances? God forbid! But right is not a simple, abstract, positive, unqualified term. Rights are in the same individual to be compared with his duties; and rights in one person are to be balanced with the rights of others. Now let us take the right to meet in its most extended construction. The persons who called the meeting at Manchester tell you, that they had a right to collect together countless multitudes to discuss the question of Parliamentary Reform: to collect them when they would, and where they would, without consent of Magistrates, or concurrence of inhabitants, or reference to the comfort and

convenience of the neighbourhood. Now may not the peaceable, the industrious inhabitant of Manchester say, "I have a right to quiet in my house; I have a right to carry on my manufactory, on which not my existence only and that of my children, but that of my workmen and their numerous families depend. I have a right to be protected in the exercise of this my lawful calling. I have a right to be protected, not against violence and plunder only, against fire and sword, but against the terror of those calamities, and against the risk of those afflictions; against the intimidation or seduction of my workmen; against the distraction of that attention and the disturbance of that industry, without which neither they nor I can gain our livelihood. I call upon the laws to afford me that protection; and if the laws in this country cannot afford it, depend upon it, I and my manufacturers must migrate to some country where we can." Here is a conflict of rights, between which, what is the decision? Which of the two claims is to give way? Can any reasonable being doubt? Can any honest man hesitate? Let private justice or public expediency decide, and can the decision by possibility be other than that the peaceable and industrious shall be protected, the turbulent and mischievous put down?

But what similarity is there between tumults such as these and an orderly meeting, recognised by the law for all legitimate purposes of discussion or petition? God forbid, that there should not be modes of assembly by which every class of this great nation may be brought together to deliberate on any matters connected with their interests and their freedom! It is, however, an inversion of the natural order of things; it is a disturbance of the settled course of society, to represent discussion as every thing, and the ordinary occupations of life as nothing. To protect the peaceable in their ordinary occupations is as much the province of the laws, as to provide opportunities of discussion for every purpose to which it is necessary and properly applicable. The laws do both: but it is no part of the contrivance of the laws that immense multitudes should wantonly be congregated month after month and day after day, there where the very congregation of a multitude is of itself a source of terror and of danger.

It is no part of the provision of the laws, nor is it in the spirit of them, that such congregations should be brought together at the will of unauthorized and irresponsible individuals, changing the scene of meeting as may suit their caprice or convenience, and fixing it where they have neither property, nor domicile, nor connection. The spirit of the law goes directly the other way. It is, if I may so express myself, eminently a spirit of corpo-

ration. Counties, parishes, townships, professions, trades, and callings, form so many local and political subdivisions, into which the people of England are distributed by the law: and the pervading principle of the whole is that of vicinage or neighbourhood, by which each man is held to act under the view and inspection of his neighbours, to lend his aid to them, to borrow theirs; to share their councils, their duties, and their burthens; and to bear with them his share of responsibility for the acts of any of the members of the community of which he forms a part.

The law, of the spirit of which I speak, is that common law to which our reformers are so fond of appealing on all occasions against the statute law which modifies or explains it. Guided by the spirit of that common law, what man is there in this country who cannot point to the portion of society of which he belongs? If injury is sustained, upon whom is the injured person expressly entitled to come for redress? Upon the hundred, or the division in which he has sustained the injury. On what principle? On the principle that as the individual is amenable to the division of the community to which he specially belongs, so neighbours are answerable for each other. Just laws, to be sure, and admirable equity, if a stranger is to collect the mob which is to set half Manchester on fire; and the burnt half is to come upon the other half for indemnity, while the stranger goes off, unquestioned, by the stage!

Yet, such was the nature, such the tendency, nay, that such, in all human probability, might have been the result of such meetings as that of the 16th of August, who can deny? Who that weighs all the particulars of that day's transaction, comparing them with the rumours and the threats that preceded them, will dispute, that such might have been the result of that very day's meeting, if that meeting, so very legally assembled, had not, by the happy decision of the Magistrates, been so very illegally dispersed?

It is, therefore, not in consonance, but in contradiction to the spirit of the law, that such meetings have been holden. The law prescribes a corporate character. The callers of these meetings have always studiously avoided it. No summons of freeholders—none of freemen—none of the inhabitants of particular places or parishes—no acknowledgment of local or political classification. Just so at the beginning of the French Revolution—the first work of the Reformers was to loosen every established political relation, every legal holding of men to men—to destroy every Corporation, to disperse every settled class of society, and to reduce the nation into individuals, in order, afterwards, to congregate them into mobs.

Let no person, therefore, run away with

the notion, that these things were done without design. To bring together the inhabitants of a particular division, or of men sharing a common franchise, is to bring together an assembly, of which the component parts act with some respect and awe of each other; in which ancient habits, which the reformers would call prejudices, in which preconceived attachments, which they would call corruption, in which that mutual respect which makes the eye of a neighbour a security for each man's good conduct, but which the reformers would stigmatise as a confederacy among the few for dominion over their fellows, make men difficult to be moved off the sudden to any extravagant and violent enterprise. But bring together a multitude of individuals having no permanent relation to each other, no common tie, but what arises from their concurrence as members of that meeting, a tie dissolved as soon as the meeting is at an end; in such an aggregation of individuals there is no such mutual respect, no such check upon the proceedings of each man from the awe of his neighbour's disapprobation; and if ever a multitudinous assembly can be wrought up to purposes of mischief, it will be an assembly so composed. How monstrous it is to confound such meetings with the genuine and recognised modes of collecting the sense of the English people! Was it by meetings such as these that the Revolution was brought about, the great event to which our antagonists are so fond of referring? Was it by a meeting in St. George's fields? In Spafields? In Smithfield? Was it by untold multitudes collected in a village in the North? No; it was by meeting of corporations in their corporate capacity; by the assembly of recognised bodies of the State, by the interchange of opinions among portions of the community known to each other, and capable of estimating each other's views and characters. Do we want a more striking mode of remedying grievances than this? Do we require a more animating example? And did it remain for the reformers of the present day to strike out the course by which alone Great Britain could make and keep herself free?

Gentlemen, all power is, or ought to be, accompanied by responsibility. Tyranny is irresponsible power. This maxim is equally true, whether the power be lodged in one or many; whether in a despot exempted by the form of government, from the control of law; or in a mob whose numbers put them beyond the reach of law. Idle, therefore, and absurd to talk of freedom, where a mob dominates; idle, therefore, and absurd to talk of liberty, when you hold your property perhaps your life, not in the hand of a despot, but at the will of an inflamed, an infuriate populace? If, therefore, during the reign of terror at Manchester, or at

Spafields, there were persons in this country who had a right to complain of tyranny, it was they who loved the Constitution, who loved the Monarchy, but who dared not utter their opinions or their wishes, and their houses were barricaded, and their children sent to a place of safety.—That was tyranny! and so far as the mobs were under the control of a leader, that was despotism! And it was against that tyranny, that despotism, that Parliament at length raised its arm.

All power, I say, is vicious, that is not accompanied by proportionate responsibility. Personal responsibility prevents the abuse of individual power; such responsibility of character is the security against the abuse of collective power, when exercised by bodies of men whose existence is permanent and defined. But strip bodies of these qualities, resolve them into multitudes, and what security have you against any thing that they may do, or resolve; knowing that the moment the meeting is dissolved, there is no human being responsible for their proceedings? The meeting at Manchester, the meeting at Birmingham, the meeting at Spafields or Smithfield, what pledge could they give to the nation of the soundness or sincerity of their sentiments? The local character of Manchester, the local character of Birmingham, was not pledged to any of the proceedings to which their names were appended. A certain number of ambulatory tribunals of the people, self-elected to that high function, assumed the name and authority of whatever place they thought proper to select for a place of meeting; their rostrum was pitched, sometimes here, sometimes there, according to the fancy of the mob, or the purchase of the magistrates; but the proposition, the proposer, was in all places nearly alike; and when, by a sort of political ventriloquism, the same voice had been made to issue from half a dozen different corners of the country, it was impudently assumed to be an union of sweet sounds, composing the united voice of the people of England!

Now, Gentlemen, let us estimate the mighty mischief that has been done to liberty, by putting down meetings such as I have described. Let us ask what lawful authority has been curtailed? let us ask what respectable community has been injured? let us ask what form of municipal institutions has been abrogated by a law which fixes the migratory complaint to the spot whence it professes to originate, and desires to hear of the grievance from those by whom that grievance is felt; which leaves to Manchester as Manchester, to Birmingham as Birmingham, to London as London, all the free scope of utterance which they have at any time enjoyed for making known their wants, their feelings, their wishes, their remonstrances; which leaves to each of these divisions its separate authority, to the union of all or many of

hem the aggregate authority of such a consent and co-operation; but which denies to an itinerant hawk of grievances the power of stamping their names upon his wares; of pretending, because he may raise an outcry at Manchester or at Birmingham, that he therefore speaks the sense of the town which he disturbs; or still more preposterously, that because he has disturbed half a dozen neighbourhoods in their turn, he is, therefore, the organ of them all, and, through them, of the whole of the British people.

Such are the stupid fallacies which the law of the last Session has extinguished! and such is the object and effect of the measures which British liberty is not to survive!

To remedy the dreadful wound thus inflicted upon British liberty, to restore to the people what the people have not lost, to give a new impulse to that spirit of freedom, which nothing has been done to embarrass or restrain, we are invited to alter the constitution of that assembly through which the people share in the Legislature; in short, to make a Radical Reform in the House of Commons.

It has always struck me as extraordinary, that there should be persons prepared to entertain the question of so great a change in so important a member of the constitution, without considering in what way that change must affect the situation of the other members, and the action of the constitution itself.

I have, on former occasions, stated here, and I have stated elsewhere, questions on this subject; to which as yet I have never received an answer. "You who wish to reform the House of Commons, do you mean to restore that branch of the Legislature to the same state in which it stood at some former period? or do you mean to reconstruct it on new principles?"

Perhaps a moderate Reformer or Whig will answer, that he means only to restore the House of Commons to what it was at some former period. I then beg to ask, and to that question also I have never yet received an answer, "At what period of our history was the House of Commons in the state to which you wish to restore it?"

The House of Commons may, for the purpose of this argument, be considered in two views: first, with respect to its agency as a third part in the Constitution; secondly, with respect to its composition, in relation to its constituents. As to its agency as a part of the Constitution, I venture to say, without hazard, as I believe, of contradiction, that there is no period in the history of this country, in which the House of Commons will be found to have occupied so large a share of the functions of Government as at present. Whatever else may be said of the House of Commons, this one fact, at least, is indisputable, that from the

earliest infancy of the Constitution, the power of the House of Commons has been growing till it has almost, like the rod of Aaron, absorbed its fellows. I am not saying whether this is or is not as it ought to be. I merely mean to say why I think that it cannot be intended to complain of the want of power, and of a due share of government in the House of Commons.

I admit, however, very willingly, that the greater share of power it exercises, the more jealous we ought to be of its composition; and I presume, therefore, that it is in this respect, and in relation to its constituents, that the state of the House of Commons is contended to want revision. Well, then, at what period of our history was the composition of the House of Commons materially different from what it is at present? Is there any period of our history in which the rights of election were not as various, and in which the influence of property was not as direct; in which recommendations of Candidates were not as efficient, and some boroughs as close as they are now? I ask for information; but that information, plain and simple as it is, and necessary, one should think, to a clear understanding, much more to a grave decision of the point at issue, I never, though soliciting it with all humility, have ever yet been able to obtain from any Reformer, Radical, or Whig.

The Radical Reformer, indeed, to do him justice, is not bound to furnish me with an answer to this question, because with his view of the matter, precedents (except one which I shall mention presently) have nothing to do. The Radical Reformer would, probably, give to my first question an answer very different from that which I have supposed his moderate brother to give. He will tell me fairly, not that he means to bring the House of Commons back either to the share of power which it formerly enjoyed, or to the modes of election by which it was formerly returned, but to make it, what, according to him, it ought to be, a direct, effectual Representative of the People; representing them not as a delegate commissioned to take care of their interests, but as a deputy appointed to speak their will. Now to this view of the matter I have no other objection than this—that the British Constitution is a limited monarchy; that a limited monarchy is, in the nature of things, a mixed Government, but that such a House of Commons as the Radical Reformer requires, would, in effect, constitute a pure democracy, with which I am at a loss to understand how any monarchy or any limitation could co-exist. I may have great respect for the person who theoretically prefers a republic to a monarchy. But even supposing I were to agree with him in this preference, I should not have a previous question to discuss, or which he, perhaps, may not feel himself embarrassed; which is this, whether I, John Bull I am (and as I think it

is my good fortune to be) under a monarchy, am quite at liberty to consider myself as having a clear stage for political experiments; whether I should be authorised, if I were convinced of the expediency of such a change, to withdraw monarchy altogether from the British Constitution, and to substitute an unqualified democracy in its stead; or whether, whatever changes I may be desirous of introducing, I am not bound to consider the Constitution which I find as at least circumscribing the range, and in some measure prescribing the nature of the improvement.

For my own part, I am undoubtedly prepared to uphold the ancient monarchy of the country, by arguments drawn from what I think the blessings which we have enjoyed under it; and by arguments of another sort if arguments of another sort are brought against me. But all that I am now contending for is, that whatever reformation is proposed should be considered with some reference to the established Constitution of the country. That point being conceded to me, I have no difficulty in saying, that I cannot conceive a Constitution of which one-third part shall be an assembly delegated by the people, not to consult for the good of the nation, but to speak, day by day, the people's will, which must not in a few days sitting, sweep away every other branch of the Constitution that might attempt to oppose or control it. I cannot conceive how, in fair reasoning, any other branch of the Constitution should pretend to stand against it. If Government be a matter of will, all that we have to do is to collect the will of the nation, and having collected it by an adequate organ, that will is paramount and supreme. By what shadow of argument could the House of Lords be maintained in equal authority and jurisdiction of the House of Commons, when once that House of Commons should become a mere deputation, speaking the people's will, and that will the rule of the government? In one way or other the House of Lords must act, if it be to remain a concurrent branch of the Legislature. Either it must uniformly affirm the measures which come from the Commons, or it must occasionally take the liberty to reject them. If it uniformly affirm, it is without the pretence of authority. But to presume to reject an act of the deputies of the whole nation!—by what assumption of right could three or four hundred great proprietors set themselves against the national will? Grant the Reformers, then, what they ask, on the principles on which they ask it, and it is utterly impossible, that, after such a Reform, the Constitution should long consist of more than one body, and that one body a popular assembly.

Why, Gentlemen, is this theory? Is it a theory of mine? If there be among those who hear me (as any man of the generous enthusiasm of youth may blamelessly have

been), any man who has been bitten by the doctrines of Reform, I implore him, before he goes forward in his progress to embrace those doctrines in their radical extent, to turn to the history of the transactions in this country in the year 1648, and to examine the bearings of those transactions on this very question of Radical Reform. He will find, Gentlemen, that the House of Commons of that day passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved, that the people are, under God, the original of all just power!” Well, can any sentiment be more just and reasonable? Is it not the foundation of all the liberties of mankind? Be it so. Let us proceed. The House of Commons followed up this Resolution by a second, which runs in something like these terms:—“Resolved, that the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, being chosen by and representing the people, have the supreme authority of this nation.”

In this Resolution a leap is taken from the premises of the Radical Reformers to a conclusion, which I know not how they are to deny, especially with such a precedent before them. But the inference did not stop there. The House of Commons proceeded to resolve (and I wish I could see the logical discrepancy between the premises and the conclusion), “That whatsoever is enacted and declared law by the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, hath the force of law, and binds the people of England, without the consent and concurrence of the Lords or of the Crown.”

Such was the theoretical inference of the House of Commons in 1648, the logical dependence of which upon the premises laid down by them, I say, I should be glad to see logically disproved. The practical inferences were not tardy in their arrival, after the theory. In a few weeks the House of Lords was voted useless; and in a few more we all know what became of the Crown.

Such, I say, were the radical doctrines of 1648, and such the consequences to which they naturally led. If we are induced to admit the same premises now, who is it, I should be glad to know, that is to guarantee us against similar conclusions?

These, then, are the reasons why I look with jealousy at Parliamentary Reform. I look at it with still more jealousy, because in one of the two clauses of men who co-operate in support of that question, I never yet found any two individuals in either class who held the same doctrines; and I never yet heard any intelligible theory of reform, except that of the Radical Reformers. Theirs, I think, it is easy enough to understand. But for theirs, I certainly am not yet fully prepared. I, for my part, will not consent to take one step, without knowing on what principle I am invited to take it, and (which is perhaps of more consequence) without declaring on what principle I will not consent that any step, however harmless,

shall be taken. What more harmless than to disfranchise a corrupt Borough in Cornwall, which has exercised its franchise amiss, and brought shame on itself, and on the system of which it is part? Nothing. I have no sort of objection to doing, as Parliament has often done in such cases (supposing always the case to be proved), to disfranchising the borough, and rendering it incapable of abusing its franchise in future. But, though I have no objection to doing this, I will *not* do it on the principle of improvement. I do it on the principle of specific punishment for an offence. And I will take good care that no inference shall be drawn from my consent in this specific case, as to my sweeping concurrence in a scheme of general alteration.

Nay, I should think it highly disingenuous to suffer the Radical Reformers to think, that they had gained a single step towards the admission of their theory by any such instance of particular animadversion on proved misconduct. I consent to such disfranchisement; but I do so, not with a view of furthering the radical system, but rather of thwarting it. I am glad to wipe out any blot in the present system, because I mean the present system to stand. I will take away a franchise, because it has been practically abused, not because I am at all prepared to inquire into the origin or to discuss the utility of all such franchises, any more than I mean to inquire, gentlemen, into your titles to your estates. Disfranchising Gramppond, (if that is to be so,) I mean to save Old Sorum.

Now, Sir, I hope I deal fairly with the Radical Reformers, more fairly than those who would suffer it to be supposed, that the disfranchisement of Gramppond is to be the beginning of a system of Reform; while they know, and I hope mean as well as I do, not to reform (in the sense of change) but to preserve the Constitution. I would not delude the Reformers, if I could; and I know it would be quite useless to attempt a delusion upon persons quite as sagacious in their generation as any moderate Reformers or Anti-Reformers of us all. They know full well that the Whigs have no more notion than I have of parting with the close boroughs. Not they, indeed. A large, and perhaps the larger, part of them are in their hands. Why, in the assembly to which you send me, Gentlemen, some of those who sit on the same side with me represent, to be sure, less popular places than Liverpool;—but on the bench immediately over against me I decry scarce any other sort of Representatives than Members for close, or, if you will, for rotten boroughs. To suppose, therefore, that our political opponents have any thoughts of getting rid of the close boroughs, would be a gross delusion; and I have no doubt, they will be quite as fair and true with the Reformers on this point as

And why, Gentlemen, is it that I am satisfied with a system, which it is said no man can support who is not in love with corruption? Is it that I, more than any other man, am afraid to face a popular election? To the last question you can give the answer. To the former I will answer for myself. I do verily believe, as I have already said, that a complete and perfect democratical representation, such as the Reformers aim at, cannot exist as part of a mixed Government. It may exist, and for aught I know or care, may exist beneficially as a whole. But I am not sent to Parliament to inquire into the question whether a democracy or a monarchy be the best. My lot is cast under the British monarchy. Under that I have lived, under that I have seen my country flourish, under that I have seen it enjoy as great a share of prosperity, of happiness, and of glory, as I believe any modification of human society to be capable of bestowing; and I am not prepared to sacrifice or to hazard the fruit of centuries of experience, of centuries of struggles, and of more than one century of liberty as perfect as ever blessed any country upon the earth, for visionary schemes of ideal perfectibility, or doubtful experiments even of possible improvement.

I am, therefore, for the House of Commons as a part, and not as the whole of the Government. And, as a part of the Government, I hold it to be frantic to suppose, that from the election of Members of Parliament, you can altogether exclude, by any contrivance, even if it were desirable to do so, the influence of property, rank, talents, family connexion, and whatever else, in the radical language of the day, is considered as intimidation or corruption. I believe, that if a Reform to the extent of that demanded by the Radical Reformers were granted, you would before an annual election come round, find that there were new connexions grown up which you must again destroy, new influence inquired which you must dispossess of its authority, and that in these fruitless attempts at unattainable purity you were working against the natural current of human nature.

I believe, therefore, that contrive how you will, some such human motives of action will find room to operate in the election of Members of Parliament. I think that it must and ought to be so, unless you mean to exclude from the concerns of the nation all inert wealth, all inactive talent, the retired, the aged, and the infirm, all who cannot face popular assemblies, or engage in busy life; in short, unless you have found some expedient for disarming property of its power, without (what I hope we are not yet ripe for) the abolition of property itself.

I would not be a rebel—*if the choice were yet to be made*—I would have in the House of Commons great variety of inter-

rests, and I would have them find their way there by a great variety of rights of election; satisfied that uniformity of election would produce any thing but a just representation of various interests. As to the close Boroughs, I know that through them have found their way into the House of Commons men whose talents have been an honour to their kind, and whose names are interwoven with the history of their country. I cannot think that system altogether vicious which has produced such fruits. I cannot think that there should be but one road into that assembly, or that no man should be presumed fit for the deliberations of a Senate, who has not had the nerves previously to face the storms of the hustings.

I need not say, Gentlemen, that I am one of the last men to disparage the utility and dignity of popular elections. I have good cause to speak of them in far different language. But, among numberless other considerations which endear to me the favours which I have received at your hands, I confess it is not, that as your Representative I am enabled to speak my genuine sentiments on this (as I think it) vital question of Parliamentary Reform, without the imputation of shrinking from popular canvass, or of seeking shelter for myself in that species of representation which, as an element in the composition of Parliament, I never shall cease to defend.

But, Gentlemen, though the question of reform is made the pretext of those persons who have vexed the country for some months, I verily believe that there are very few even of them who either give credit to their own exaggerations or care much about the improvements which they recommend. Why, do we not see that the most violent of the reformers of the day are aiming at seats in that assembly, which, according to their own theories, they should have left to wallow in its own pollution, discountenanced and unredeemed? It is true, that if they had found their way there, they might have endeavoured to bring us to a sense of our misdeeds, and to urge us to redeem our character by some self-condemning ordinance: but would not the authority of their names, as our associates, have more than counterbalanced the force of their eloquence as our reformers?

But, Gentlemen, I am for the whole Constitution. The liberty of the subject as much depends on the maintenance of the Constitutional Prerogatives of the Crown, on the acknowledgment of the legitimate power of the other House of Parliament, as it does in upholding that supreme power (for such is the power of the ~~people~~) which resides in the democratical branch of the Constitution. Whatever beyond its just proportion was gained by one part, would be gained at the expense of the whole; and the balance is now, perhaps, so nearly

poised as human wisdom can adjust it. I fear to touch that balance the disturbance of which might bring confusion on the nation.

Gentlemen, I trust there are few, very few, reasonable and enlightened men ready to lend themselves to projects of confusion. But I confess I very much wish, that all who are not ready to do so would consider the ill effect of any countenance given, publicly or by apparent implication, to those whom, in their hearts and judgments, they despise. I remember that most excellent and able man, Mr. Wilberforce, once saying in the House of Commons, that he "never believed an opposition really to wish mischief to the country; that they only wished just so much mischief as might drive their opponents out, and place themselves in their room." Now, Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking, that there are some persons tampering with the question of Reform, something in the same spirit. They do not go so far as the Reformers; they even state irreconcilable differences; but to a certain extent they agree and even co-operate with them. They co-operate with them in inflaming the public feeling not only against the Government, but against the support given by Parliament to that Government, in the hope, no doubt, of attracting to themselves the popularity which is lost to their opponents, and thus being enabled to detect and retrieve the errors of a displaced Administration. Vain and hopeless task to raise such a spirit, and think to govern it! They must stimulate the steeds into fury, till the chariot is hurried to the brink of a precipice; but do they flatter themselves that they can then leap in, and, hurling the incompetent driver from his seat, check the reins just in time to turn it from the precipice, and avoid the fall? I fear they would attempt it in vain. The impulse once given, may be too impetuous to be controlled, and, intending only to change the guidance of the machine, they may hurry it and themselves to irretrievable destruction.

May every man who has a stake in the country, whether from situation, from character, from wealth, from his family, and from the hopes of his children,—may every man who has a sense of the blessings for which he is indebted to the form of Government under which he lives, see that the time is come, at which his decision must be taken, and when once taken, steadfastly acted upon—for, or against the institutions of the British Monarchy. The time is come at which there is but this line of demarcation. On which side of that line we, Gentlemen, shall range ourselves, our choice has long ago been made. In acting upon that our common choice, with my best efforts and exertions, I shall at once faithfully represent your sentiments, and satisfy my own judgment and conscience.

RECIPES.

No. XXIX.

FOR CATARRHAL COUGH, ATTENDED WITH FEVER.

TAKE of almond emulsion, five ounces; liquor of acetated-ammonia, one ounce; spirit of nitrous ether and tincture of saffron, of each one drachm. Mix.—A table-spoonful to be taken three times a day.

FOR PHTHISICAL COUGH.

Take of decoction of Iceland moss, five ounces and a half; diluted nitric acid, one drachm; syrup of Tolu, half an ounce; paregoric elixir, one drachm. —Mix.—A fourth part to be taken three times a day.

FOR INDIGESTION, ATTENDED WITH COSTIVENESS.

Take of infusion of columba, six ounces; carbonate of potash, one drachm; compound tincture of gentian, three drachms. —Mix.—Three table-spoonfuls to be taken every day at noon.

Take of compound extract of colocynth, one drachm; Castile soap, ten grains; oil of spear mint, one drop. —Mix: and divide into sixteen pills; two or three to be taken when the confined state of the bowels may render them necessary.

FOR INDIGESTION, ATTENDED WITH HEARTBURN AND COSTIVENESS.

Take of carbonate of potash, four drachms; simple cinnamon water and pure water, of each six ounces; compound tincture of gentian, three quarters of an ounce. —Mix.—Three large spoonfuls to be taken twice a day.

Take of compound pill of aloes, with colocynth, two drachms: to be divided into twenty-four pills, two to be taken twice a week.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH A COSTIVE STATE OF THE BOWELS.

Take of compound galbanum pill, two drachms; Rufus's pill, one drachm. Divide into forty pills, two to be taken three times a day.

Take of infusion of roses, 6 ounces; sulphate of magnesia, half an ounce; spirit of cinnamon, two drachms. —Mix.—Two table-spoonfuls to be taken

FOR GRAVEL.

Take of Venice Soap, two drachms; dried sub-carbonate of soda powder, one drachm and a half; rhubarb, half a drachm. Beat them with mucilage of gum arabic in a mass, and divide into equal pills, three to be taken morning and night.

FOR GRAVEL.

Take of decoction of pyrol. umbell. six ounces; carbonate of soda, two ounces; compound spirit of juniper, one ounce. —Mix.—One table-spoonful to be taken three times a day.

FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

Take of Venice turpentine, one ounce; powdered gum arabic, two ounces; powdered grains of paradise, and jalap root, of each two drachms; balsam copaiva, sufficient to form an electuary. —The size of a walnut to be taken twice a day.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Infuse eight ounces of leaves of the artichoke in a quart of barley water for twelve hours; then strain off the liquor, and take a quarter of a pint every morning and night.

Take of Castile soap, one ounce; oil of juniper, thirty drops: mix well together, and divide the mass into ninety-six pills, two to be taken twice a day.

FOR FOLD, ULCERATIONS OF THE TONGUE, PALATE, AND GUMS, TERMED CANCER.

Dissolve two ounces of borax in two ounces of water, and then add gum arabic powder, two drachms; Egyptian honey, three drachms. —To be applied every night and morning to the parts affected, by means of a camel hair pencil.

AROMATIC PASTILES.

The following is a recipe for making pastiles used for fumigating rooms:—Take of ~~amber~~ flowers benzoin, powdered ~~benzoin~~ powdered cascarilla bark, ~~myrrh~~ myrrh, ditto nitre, of each equal quantities; beat them together to form a mass, and divide into pastiles of a conical shape. They may be mixed up with spirit of turpentine (the rect. oil), or any thing that is inflammable. Syrup does best, as it is more adhesive.

WELSH EXCURSIONS

THROUGH THE GREATER PART OF SOUTH
AND NORTH WALES.

*On the Plan of Irish Extracts and
Scottish Descriptions.*

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 27.)

ABOUT three miles from Chepstow, we turned into some fields on the right, to examine the ivy-mantled walls of Caldecot Castle, a spacious quadrangular building, with a round tower at each angle, and a Gothic gateway, the roof of which is curiously formed upon light arches, terminating in several grotesque heads.

The shattered remnants of this curious example of early military architecture, is still so far considerable, as to be much more interesting than we could possibly have been at first aware. In the distance, truly, it does not fail to impress the mind with some idea of its ancient splendour, for it assumes an aspect of uncommon dignity: a broadly mantling or luxuriant ivy impaves, to an eminent degree, the picturesque effect of its venerable unpublishing turrets; and upon the whole, the ruin altogether would appear unquestionably to great advantage, were it, fortunately for the admirers of artless beauty, stationed in a more conspicuous situation, like the great number of edifices of a similar nature in other parts of the country. It is situated in a flat.

The castle seems to have been constructed and repaired at different intervals, but on the whole bears a Norman character. The round tower, in the middle of the side facing the village, was probably erected near the time of the Conquest, for the doorway has a round arch; the other parts seem to be of a later date, as all the porches and windows are pointed, but of that species which was used not long after the introduction of what is called Gothic architecture. The principal entrance is to the south-west; it is a grand arched gateway, which was strengthened with two portcullises, and flanked with massive turrets, now so much covered with ivy, that the upper part is hardly discernible. In the inner part of the arch above, are round holes, through which of pouring down hoards of arrows on the besiegers. The pointed roof of the porch is still remaining. In the towers on each side are three

oblong apartments with chimnies; opposite is another entrance, which is a hexagon tower, with a machiolated roof. A sally-port, which is more pointed than the arch of the grand entrance, leads into the moat. At the northern angle is a high round tower, on a mound of earth, encircled with a ditch; this was undoubtedly the keep or citadel, and seems to have communicated with all the towers, by means of galleries on the battlements. Another tower at the southern end or angle is almost dilapidated; it appears to have been of an oblong shape, terminating in a circular projection towards the moat, which was a favourite figure with the Saxon architects. To the east of this building is a large breach in the walls, which opens a prospect of the area, with the citadel rising in the back ground.

Between this tower and the principal gateway, was probably the baronial hall, which we could trace by the ornamented Gothic windows. The inside is much dilapidated, but foundations of buildings, projecting into the area, are still discoverable: in the lower parts of the north-east walls, are four fire places of no elegant shape, which prove the existence of apartments on this side. On the back of one of these chimnies, I observed traces of the species of masonry called herringbone, which was used in buildings of an early period. Passing through the village of Caldecot, we soon entered

CALDWENT.

Cerwent is believed by many to occupy the exact spot on which the chief city of the Silures, or British capital, was situated, before the invasion of Monmouthshire, by the victorious Romans.

Under the dominion of the Romans, Caldwent received the name of *Venta Silurum*; and arose to an eminent degree of prosperity, now reduced to an inconsiderable village. The site of the old Roman city occupies the higher ground of a gradual acclivity: surrounded in part by walls, or traces of masonry, the foundations of which have fallen to decay; and appear altogether to enclose an area of rather more than a mile in circumference. The outline of its external figure is nearly square, with the corners rounded; and the great Roman highway passes through it from east to west, and divides it into two parts,

of which that on the north side is the largest. The remains of the masonry at the eastern gate are still visible; and a stone, to which one of the hinges was attached, is to be found at the door of a public-house, and is used as a stepping-stone for mounting horses.

The circuit of the walls may be traced in every direction. The southern wall is the most perfect; the western part of this side is strengthened with three pentagonal projections or bastions of stone. The facings, which are still visible in several parts, are composed of pieces of lime stone, intermixed with grit and sand stone. The inside is a composition of mortar, broken stones, and pebbles. The places from which the facings have been taken shew the internal structure, presenting broken and angular pieces huddled in the mortar, and compacted by it into one solid body of massive strength. In tracing the circuit of the Roman fortress, the walls present a singular and diversified appearance. In some places they are mantled with ivy, in others their summits are fringed with shrubs, or capped with trees which start from the crevices, and overshadow the ruins with their pendent foliage.

Several remains of antiquities, particularly pedestals and tessellated pavements, prove the splendour of the Roman station. Mr. Strange has given, in the *Archæologia*, an engraving of one which he discovered within the walls, about the distance of a hundred yards from the western entrance; this is now destroyed. Another mosaic pavement was discovered in the year 1777, in an orchard, at the south-west angle: it was enclosed within a shed, which preserved it from destruction; but the roof being gone, it is hastening fast to decay, and the daily depredations on these curious remains of antiquity are greatly to be lamented. The form and general position are to be distinguished, but many of the tesserae are gone, and the broken and discoloured state of the others occasion much regret to every lover of antiquity. Mr. Wyndham, who saw it when it was first discovered, and in its perfect state, gives the following accurate account:—

"The pavement is in length twenty-one feet six inches, and in breadth eighteen feet. A border, edged with Greek scroll and fret, surrounds the whole, but on the north side this border, being upwards of three feet, is much broader than on the other side.

This was designed, in order to reduce the circles within a square. These circles are about three feet in diameter, and are encircled with a variety of elegant ornaments, and separated from each other by regular and equal distances. I think there are thirteen of these circles. The pieces of which the pavement are composed are nearly square; the breadth of them being about the size of a narrow die. These are of various colours, blue, white, yellow, and red; the first and second are of stone, and the yellow and red are of terra cotta. By a judicious mixture of those colours, the whole pattern is as strongly described as it would have been in oil colours. The original level is perfectly preserved, and the whole composition is so elegant and well executed, that I think it has not been surpassed by any mosaic pavement that has been discovered on this, or even the other side of the Alps. I am strongly inclined to think, that it is of the same age with Agricola. In ploughing up the grounds and digging foundations numerous Roman coins are frequently found."

Caerwent, in its present state, requires a few words only to delineate. The site of this once Roman fortress is laid out in fields and orchards, and contains, besides the church, the parsonage, and a single farm house, a few scattered cottages, built with the facings of the walls and ancient buildings.

The church, with its high embattled tower, is a conspicuous object from the adjacent parts; it is built principally with hewn stones, and other materials of Roman structures; and though at present too extensive for the inhabitants, was once considerably larger. It consists of a tower, a nave, and a chancel; and had once two aisles, for the side walls still exhibit traces of arches and windows, now filled up. The doors and windows are Gothic.

The view from the church yard is pleasant, and diversified with a pleasing mixture of hill and dale: fields of corn and pasture are contrasted with the wildness of forest scenery.

In the road from Caerwent, ascending a steep hill to the village of Christchurch, neatly enlivened with white-washed cottages, and a spacious church in the Gothic style, the interior of which was formerly very richly ornamented, traces of which are still perceptible; it has a high square tower. This church stands on an eminence, commanding an

extensive view, which, with the remains of its former architecture and curious sepulchre, attracts the notice of the antiquary and tourist.

In our road from Cherwent, amongst other objects for admiration, the house of Sir Robert Salusbury attracted our notice.

After refreshing ourselves at Christchurch, we were directed to leave the road, and follow a road, or rather foot-path, through some fields, near the banks of the winding Uske, which soon brought us to the ancient city of

CAERLEON,

supposed to have been the *Iaca Silurnm* of the Romans, and their chief station in the country of the Silures. Passing over the bridge, and turning to the westward along the bank of the Uske, towards what is termed the quay, we were first desired by our guide to observe a large imperfect remain of a tower, which, from its ponderous style and circular structure, appears coeval with the earliest buildings about Caerleon. This tower, together with the remains of two other bastions, connected by an intermediate pile of wall lower down the quay, are presumed to be a portion of the ancient outworks of this castle. On the opposite bank of the Uske, near the foot of the bridge, stands another tower of a circular form, very much dilapidated. Giraldus Cambrensis gives a brilliant account of its ruins in the twelfth century: "Many remains of its former magnificence are still visible; splendid palaces which once emulated with their gilded roofs the grandeur of Rome, for it was originally built by the Roman princes, and adorned with stately edifices; a gigantic tower, numerous baths, ruins of temples, and a theatre, the walls of which are partly standing. Here we can see, both within and without the walls, subterraneous buildings, aqueducts, and vaulted caverns; and what appeared to me most remarkable, stoves so excellently contrived as to diffuse their heat through secret and imperceptible pores."

The flourishing condition of Caerleon at some remote period of time is so well attested by the numerous memorials of its grandeur that may be traced, even by the accurate observer at this day, that it would be absurd to dispute the fact, and scepticism most unpardonable to distrust entirely the evidence of those, who,

but a few centuries ago, saw much more of these remains, than are at present to be observed.

The remains of the walls, and other traces of the fortifications, are still so far considerable, as to mark the extent of ground they were designed to circumscribe; but the suburbs of the place extended, as it appears unquestionably, to an amazing distance beyond these walls. Such was its extent, according to tradition, that the city, with the suburbs on both sides of the river, covered a tract of country nine miles in circumference.

The shape of the fortress appears to be oblong, inclining to a square; three of the sides are straight, and the fourth, like the northern wall of Cherwent, curvilinear: the sides are of different dimensions, and enclose a circumference of about eighteen hundred yards; the corners are gently rounded, like most of the Roman stations in Britain, and the four angles nearly correspond with the four cardinal points of the compass.

The town of Caerleon is reduced from its ancient splendor, extent, and grandeur, to an inconsiderable place. The town is situated upon a rising ground, in a deep bottom, that is prettily embosomed by lofty verdant hills, which opportunely rise, at a less or greater distance, to skirt its environs; pleasantly situated on the banks of the Uske, and surrounded with woods and pasture. Near the town the views are extensive and fine. The ships in the Bristol Channel, with the Holmes islands, formed pleasing objects in the distant view, whilst the different green tints of nearer woods and meadows, watered by the Uske, made a combination of gay and beautiful hues. Our gratification was still heightened by the comfortable accommodation and civility which the inn afforded, and induced us to make it our head-quarters, during two days spent in the neighbourhood. After which we recrossed the Uske, over the old bridge of Caerleon, and pursuing our former tract through the adjacent village, a short walk brought us into the direct turnpike-road to

NEWPORT,

the entrance into which is imposing; we passed over a handsome bridge of five arches towards it. The passage across the river at this place was anciently protected by a formidable castle of Norman architecture, the

threatening front of whose aged ruin is still an ornament to this side of the town.

The interior of the town, however, disappointed us. It is a long, narrow, and straggling town, built partly in a flat on the banks of the river, and partly on a declivity. The streets are dirty and ill paved; the houses in general mean, and wear a gloomy appearance.

The shell of the castle, as was before observed, stands near the bridge, on the right bank of the Uske, and the town was once strongly fortified. Vestiges of the walls, and three gateways, existed, according to Leland, about the close of the sixteenth century. The situation of the gateway on the east and west side of the town might have been easily traced a few years ago; the latter in particular was not demolished till very lately. At this time the shell of the old castle is the principal, if not the only, remnant of the fortifications remaining; it is a massive structure, but of small dimensions, and simple form. The figure is nearly a right angled parallelogram. In the middle of the side towards the water is a square tower, which seems to have been the keep or citadel, flanked with small turrets, and containing the remains of a spacious apartment called the state room, with a vaulted stone roof. Underneath is a sally port leading to the river, with a beautiful Gothic arch, once defended by a portcullis, the groove of which is still visible. At each extremity of this side are octagonal towers, one of which, though much mutilated, is inhabited. To the left of the middle tower are the remains of a baronial hall, with a large fire-place; the windows are Gothic, and richly decorated. Evident vestiges of apartments are seen in the area, and several chimneys appear on the side walls.

The church of St. Woolos stands on the outskirts of the town, on the summit of a hill commanding an extensive view. The original structure is the present nave, and was erected in the Anglo Saxon or Norman era; and though it has undergone many alterations, there are still some remains of its former architecture, well worth the observation of the antiquarian tourist. The traveller who is fond of prospects will ascend the tower of the church,

which commands a fine part of the vale of Glamorganshire, termed by some the garden of South Wales; on one side the course of the Uske, bending in the true line of beauty, and washing the town and castle of Newport, and on the other the rich levels of Caldecot and Wentloog, the Bristol Channel, and the distant hills of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.

After strolling for an hour about the town, we again visited the banks of the Uske, to observe the scenery it affords. The views from the river near the town, either above or below the bridge, are rather confined, and in other respects less remarkable for their grandeur, than might be anticipated. One which unfolds itself from the eastern curvature of the shore, I thought not unworthy of the walk to survey it. Here the castle becomes a grand and impressive accompaniment to the breadth of water rippling in the front; the bridge, and shipping, with a scanty band of landscape beyond it, completing the interesting picture. In fact, the environs of Newport are very pleasing, and compensate for its gloomy appearance.

At about two miles beyond Newport, we passed through the noble grounds of Tredegar, the estate of the ancient Morgan family, one of the most considerable in South Wales. The mansion, a large substantial brick building, in the heavy style of Charles the First's reign, is situated at a little distance to the left of the main road, upon a low, expansive lawn, watched by the crystalline stream of the Ewby, and finely ornamented in the back ground with trees of noble growth.

Some charming breaks of vale and woodland scenery occasionally intervene in the road to Cardiff. There is one of singular beauty, deserving mention, in which a little extent of country is seen smiling in all the pride of rural neatness. The distance is closed by an appropriate boundary of hills; the church of Basileg rears its aged front in one point of the view among the trees; a few whitened cottages are also visible, and the whole landscape produces an effect of mild, of simple, and unaffected beauty.

(To be continued.)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH, 1820.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the late John Tohin, Author of the Honey Moon, with a Selection from his Unpublished Writings, by Miss Benger, Author of Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, 1820.

TO those who possess the least taste for dramatic literature, little persuasion can be necessary to induce them to read the life of Tohin. Nor is it exclusively to *play-goers* and *play-readers*, that we would introduce this volume, since the memoirs will be found to afford a fund of curious and interesting information, on a subject which well merits the attention of the public; namely, the apparent decline of dramatic talent, and the ill-success, with few exceptions, attendant on the efforts of modern authors. In the simple record of Tohin's difficulties and disappointment, we discover both the remote and immediate causes of his national deterioration; the enlargement of our theatres has led to an enormous increase of expense, which, whilst it enriches scene painters and machinists, singers, dancers, and ligantes, leaves nothing to requite the author, and little even to recompence the meritorious performer.

From these unfortunate circumstances, has arisen a system of management the most fatally discouraging to a poetical imagination, a system of favoritism or exclusion—of vacillation and inconsistency completely calculated to banish true genius from the stage. We have only to regret that Miss Benger did not illustrate this part of her subject, by presenting in chronological order, a list brought out of the winter theatres, during the last and painful years of Tohin's production. We trust this omission will be supplied in a future edition. — Annexed to the me-

moirs, are four dramatic pieces, the first of which, a tragedy, is not a little curious to those that like, with us, to trace the gradual development of Tohin's mind. The opera of *Your's or Mine*, is sprightly and humorous, and well adapted to representation.

The Indians: a play of five acts, contains many striking passages not unworthy of the author of the *Honey Moon*; it was written after the rejection of the *Curfew*, and it was impossible but that discouragement should have entailed on the author the twofold mischief of depressing his confidence, and perverting his taste; indeed, it was not till he had in a manner renounced the stage, and boldly asserted his independence of its tantalizing tactics, and vexatious restrictions, that he produced his last and noblest drama. The *Honey Moon* was the effort of desperation; the writer reached the goal, but lived not to claim the triumph.

Of the *Indians*, the scene is laid in America, and the story turns chiefly on the intrigue of a Spanish governor, whose object it is to entrap a brave Englishman, adopted by the *Creeks*, and elected their supreme warrior. The character of Raymond was evidently written for Kemble, and the following scene, in which he is discovered in prison, may challenge comparison with some of the finest passages in the *Curfew*.

Scene—The Spanish Prison—Raymond followed by an Officer.

Raymond. Your business is dispatch'd,
Sir.

Officer. I was bid
To wait upon you.

Raymond. I want no attendance;
When I am bed-rid I will send for you,

I would be left alone, it is your business
To see I do not starve, the rest is mine.

(Exit Officer.)

These Spaniards have me in the toil, and
thick

To shape my spirit to their purposes—

First they would soothe me, if that fails,
tis like

I shall have stripes anon—just so they
use

A beast, by pampering his appetite.

By violence they think to paralyse

The holy powers of nature, but they shall
find

That food, nor blows, caress, nor chastise-
ment,

Shall bury in oblivion the foul wrong

By which I'm here.

(Enter ABDALLAH.)

Which of the devils art thou?

Abdallah. The slave Abdallah.

Raymond. What, the governor sent
thee?

Abdallah. Yes.

Raymond. For what purpose?

Abdallah. To be your slave too;

To dance or sing to you, to bring you
food

Or drink, to watch you fearfully whilst
sleeping,

That I may fly, when you awake, to serve
you.

Raymond. Away, I have no appetites
that need

A slave—for I am master of myself;

Thy dance or song may soothe me, and I
thank thee;

But for the other offices thou nam'st

Wert thou a dog, of but an hour's acquaint-
ance,

I would not so degrade thee. Hark!

(The sound of a guitar without.)

What's that?

Abdallah. 'Tis my young mistress.

Raymond. What, Almanza?

Abdallah. Yes.

Raymond. Hark! (she sings to the guitar.)

1.

The sun is sunk beneath the wave,
The moon-beams twinkle on his grave,
Oh whither does my hunter roam,
When shadowy twilight calls thee home:
No rustling brake betrays the deer,
Couch'd in his covert sleeps the bear;
The star of morning had thee rove,
But yon pale star does light to love.

2.

Does tangling forest vex thy way?
Or reedy swamp thy foot betray?
Or has the twang of hostile bow,
My gallant warrior, laid thee low?
Hark! 'tis his voice, he comes with speed,
I knew the neighing of his steed;
Safe in my arms, you shall not rove
Until the morning dawns, my love.

Raymond. What can this mean? is it
her custom thus,

Like Philomela, chasing solitude

To soothe the house of mourning?

Abdallah. No, her father

He had her conce and sing.

Raymond. Sets the wind so?

Abdallah. She comes this way.

Raymond. I will be frank with her.

(Enter ALMANZA.)

Almanza. My father bids me tell you,
that till sunset,

Passing your honour you will then return,
You are at liberty.

Raymond. I thank you lady

For being freedom's handmaid. Is that
all?

Was there no further purport in your
visit?

Did not your father bid you practise lady,
Whilst with your hands you took my fetters
off.

T'enthral me with your eyes?—Be honest
now,

And I'll be plain with you—

Almanza. You have guess'd well

My father's purpose, but these blushes,
Sir,

Are for his thoughts, not mine; I came,
believe me,

But by command.

Raymond. Mean then a simple tale—

That to the purpose shall speak plain and
full—

Some years are past, (no matter now the
cause,)

Like jarring friends I and my country
parted;

I sought my fortune mid the Indian
Creeks:

Twins at the close of a long sultry day,

Upon a wild Savannah, faint with hunger,
Shook with a fever, I look'd round in

vain,

Nor trace of living object, man or beast,

But all was horrid stillness,—on the
ground

I lay me down in absolute despair,

So very sick at heart, that when at last,

My jaded senses dropt into oblivion,

I car'd not if mine eye-lids, as they
clos'd,

Should ever open, on another dawn;

But long I slept not—sudden in mine ear

These accents softly whisper'd—wake poor
man,

White man, awake—the rattle snake is
near,

The tyger is not couch'd yet. I awoke—

It was a woman; she drew back awhile

To gaze full on me, and put forth her
hand;

She led me to her hut, brought me fresh
food,

And water from the spring: watch'd o'er
my sleep,

And when I woke she brought me food
again.

Thus three long weeks she nurs'd me—
and meanwhile
Taught me her language with a breath so
sweet,
And was so apt a scholar learning mine,
(For of such little offices as these,
The mighty sum of love is all made up.)
That with reviving health, I drew in that
Which wanted still a cure.

The death-song of the Indians, the
prelude to the immolation of their
victims, is a genuine strain of poetry.

Ye, whose death still unrequited,
Groans for vengeance from the tomb,
Hither, from the land of spirits,
Souls of slaughter'd warriors, come.

Let the song of death arouse ye,
Let it soothe your deep despair,
As, with wild delight, ye hover
On the blood-polluted air.

Ye have drank revenge full deep,
Souls of slaughter'd warriors sleep.

And thou, God of battle, hear us,
Those, who in the fight art near us,
Mighty Areskoui, hear,
Sweet and lovely in thine eyes
Is the purple sacrifice.

And the sounds to thee are dear,
When mingling float around thy throne,
Victors' shout, victims' groan.

We regret that our limits do not
allow us to do justice to the Fisherman:
in which poetical romance is combined
with broad farce. The comic part is the
best; the scene between Stephano the
judge, and Balthazor, is irresistibly
humorous. It appears that the "Fisher-
man" was the favourite of the author's
literary friends. As a drama, we cer-
tainly do not think it entitled to this
pre-eminence; but it contains much
beautiful poetry, strong comic charac-
ter, and the rare merit of a brilliant
and sprightly dialogue: as an after-
piece, we think it must challenge suc-
cess; it is at least infinitely superior to
any that has lately been produced.

The following airs have all the spirit,
the delicacy, the elegance, that belong
to lyrical poetry; and with them we
shall conclude our extracts, from a
volume which has afforded us much
gratification, and which we are per-
suaded, prove equally acceptable to
the literary and uneducated reader.

Welcome, once more, to the ocean!
Land of my blighted hopes, and
Soon shall my sails with life's rick motion,
Sink slowly from the landman's view.

Let winds blow hard, and billows rave,
The roaring blast, the whelming tide,
My shatter'd vessel, may outride:
Led by the star,
That gleams from far,
To light her o'er the pathless wave—
But woman, he,
Who trusts to her,
Shall perish on an unknown sea,
No voice to cheer, no lamp to guide.

*Candid Development of Facts, in Let-
ters to Henry Holcombe, D.D., Wil-
liam Rogers, D.D., and the Rev. Da-
niel Dodge, formerly of Wilmington,
Delaware. By Lewis Baldwin. Phi-
ladelphia printed. P. 83.*

Of the multifarious contents of this
pamphlet, consisting of near 100 pages,
and huddled together in a sort of Ba-
bel-confusion, we pretend to offer no
judgment. The letters throughout ex-
hibit a specimen of the anti-christian
temper in which it was written. There
is a bitterness pervading every page
that betrays the intention of the writer,
and merits reprobation. Dr. Stangh-
ton, a popular preacher, is the object
of his adoration. Before this idol every
thing falls prostrate to the ground.
To this sapient choice he is welcome.
But is it to be endured that this image-
worship is to be indulged, by blacken-
ing the character, and destroying the
reputation of others? The Drs. Hol-
combe and Rogers are, it seems, respect-
able men, well known, and highly es-
teemed by their countrymen.

Having plentifully bespattered the
venerable Dr. Holcombe, Mr. Baldwin
commences his Epistle to Dr. Rogers
in a spirit at variance with the concili-
ating genius of Christianity. He jeers
at an expression which Dr. Holcombe
applies in the warmth of his friendship
to Dr. Rogers, acknowledging with
the same breath that he had been "ac-
customed all his life to esteem Dr.
Rogers as an eminent minister, and as
venerable for years and respectability in
the world?" Is not this blowing hot
and cold? Such a writer deserves not
attention, after having been guilty of
so indecorous a contradiction.

Mr. Baldwin next compliments Dr.
Rogers upon his patriotism during the
revolutionary war. "Your ardent at-
tachment (says Mr. B.) during the revo-
lution to the cause of liberty, never
failed to inspire that respect which the
present generation should imbibed and

indulge towards those by whose valour and constancy the invaluable blessings were obtained with which our country abounds!" Such a man therefore as Dr. ROGERS ought not to be lightly treated—much less traduced by the rude tongue of calumny. The attempt recoils on the writer who presumes to undertake it.

Mr. Baldwin, however, contemptuously mentions *Dr. Holcombe* as having designated himself by the title of "an Old Soldier," and turns into ridicule his having been preserved, when numbers fell at his side fighting bravely for their country! In the eye of candour this would have been deemed a venial trait, for amidst the heroes of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* the "Old Soldier" is particularly admired—

"Shouldering his crutch,
To shew how fit he were now!"

The complimenting Dr. ROGERS for serving his country must have been hypocritical, or the reprobation of *Dr. Holcombe* for his penurious soldiery fixes on the writer an outrageous inconsistency. Nor be it forgotten—that the coincidence of being "an Old Soldier" is not incompatible with proving "a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

Mr. Baldwin then proceeds to his Herculean task of depreciating the character of Dr. ROGERS, after he has confessed how much the *divine* and *patriot* united in this worthy gentleman are regarded by his country! But how is this attempted? In a manner which defeats the purpose of the writer. A series of kind actions towards *Dr. Staughton* is detailed, which shew Dr. ROGERS in the most amiable light. He is represented as welcoming the young preacher to the transatlantic shore—endeavouring to procure for him the diploma of A.M., which failing, he rejoices in his acquisition of a superior degree of literary honour, D.D., from the college at Princetown, recommending him to conduct an academy of repute at Bordertown, where his labours succeeded, and even pressing his settlement at Philadelphia, urging that his talents, as well as his activity, would there find their proper sphere of operation. Nay, if Mr. Baldwin be credited, Dr. ROGERS wished to elevate him to the presidency of the respectable college of Providence, in Rhode Island. Such was the kindness of Dr. ROGERS towards *Dr. Staughton* in this land of

strangers! There seems to have been nothing omitted which conduced to his own private comfort, or to his professional reputation. Ordinary kindness contents itself with ordinary tokens of attention. But here words and actions were employed to promote the interest of the favoured individual. Sceldom in the intercourses of civilized life do we meet with more unequivocal marks of brotherly kindness and affection.

Reader, here pause, and ask thine own heart whether it is probable that Dr. ROGERS' subsequent antipathy to *Dr. Staughton* could proceed from the mean as well as diabolical passion of *envy* or *jealousy*? Impossible! This, however, Mr. Baldwin dares to express in so many words. The wicked and abominable paragraph shall not pollute our pages. Every sentence betrays the cloven foot. Dr. ROGERS, according to Mr. Baldwin's own statement, brought forward *Dr. Staughton* into the most public stations for the display of his talents, and the extension of his usefulness. We cannot therefore believe that this smooth and equitable tide of benevolence should, without an adequate cause, roll back upon its object with an overwhelming impetuosity. Least of all can we imagine that the kindness should be converted into *envy* or *jealousy* on the part of Dr. ROGERS, when he beheld his own efforts put forth in behalf of the young stranger crowned with success. The manner in which Mr. Baldwin speaks of the popularity of his *beloved idol* is nauseously offensive. Is there any thing surpassingly strange in young ministers being more attractive as to their pulpit addresses than their *aged brethren*, who have borne the heat and harden of the day? Dr. ROGERS is not that weak and contemptible creature to have had his love converted into hatred by the sudden, and seemingly appalling spectacle of juvenile popularity.

Indeed Dr. ROGERS appears to be a character altogether different from that invisions being that Mr. Baldwin hath depicted him. His recognition of talent and of moral worth in junior brethren of the ministry is a trait by which he stands distinguished. The late *Rev. M. J. Liles*, who in 1794 emigrated to the United States, always in his letters to his countrymen both of England and Wales spoke of Dr. ROGERS in terms of the warmest commendation. His kindness was the invariable

theme of eulogy. This urbanity continued to his dying day, and is to this hour extended to his estimable relict and family. But how is this truly christian conduct of Dr. Rogers to his junior brethren reconcileable to the base spirit of envy, "the low-born brood of hell." The inveteracy of this infernal disposition towards the object of his hatred is said "to grudge him the tears of his widow, and the trappings of his funeral!"

The cause of Dr. Rogers' subsequent antipathy to Dr. Staughton must be sought for in a different quarter. It can easily be supposed, from Mr. Baldwin's own statement, that vanity and pride, conceit and intrusion, in a junior brother, have occasioned just offence. The renowned city of Philadelphia lay in darkness till this phenomenon of *nature* and *grace* burst on the horizon, irradiating the western hemisphere with its superior glory! Modesty, however, in a young man of any description is amiable. Humility in a young divine is an indispensable qualification. Timothy was a favourite with aged Paul, because he bowed to his instructions, and embellished his professional labours by an unassuming deportment. Indeed deceptive are the ebullitions of pulpit eloquence. A mob of admirers is no criterion of merit. We all know that a voluble tongue operating on a pittance of knowledge effects wonders with the ignorant and gaping multitude. With many professors sound is preferable to sense. In numerous instances bold declaimers draw after them crowds, while the solid and judicious preacher is left entombed in obscurity. *Verily they have their reward.*

O! popular applause—what heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms?
Ah! spare the *Idol*—think him human still—
Charms he may have, but he has frailties
too!

Dote not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.

COWPER.

To conclude—the enraged animal barking at the moon evinces its impotence, the fair orb moving onward with her accustomed effulgency. Thus truth, however for a time enveloped by the mists of calumny, breaks forth with an uncontrolled energy, attracting the attention, and commanding the admiration of mankind.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. Mar. 1820.

An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery. By W. Scoresby, jun. F.R.S.E. Illustrated by Twenty-four Engravings. pp. 1109 8vo. 2 Vols.

THE magnitude of this work makes us regret our limits will not allow us to give otherwise than a very curtailed detail of it. The author, who has been a navigator of some experience to the part in question, has considerably added to his own knowledge whatever information he could gain from the best authors, and leaves nothing to be doubted as to the result respecting the progress of discovery in the Arctic regions, to which subject he has appropriated the first volume of his work: or respecting the history of the whole fishery, which is the subject of the second.

We observe Mr. Scoresby is of opinion that a North-west passage certainly exists; yet, in a commercial point of view, he does not surmise it can be of much advantage, as, from the nature of the latitude, it could only be open for eight or ten weeks, and that only at certain intervals. Hence the discovery of a passage to the Pacific Ocean would be of no real service.

It must afford a heartfelt pleasure to those interested in the fate of the expedition in that quarter, to be told by a navigator of the author's skill and intelligence, there is no risk in wintering in the Northern parts of Baffin's Bay, though he seems to think that journeys by land would only lead to the accomplishment of the object in view. But hear his own words:—

"Men there are," he alleges, "who, being long used to travel upon snow in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, would readily undertake the journey from the interior lakes of North America to the Frozen Ocean, or, in case of a continuity of land being found, to the very pole itself; of whose success we should certainly have a reasonable ground of hope. The practicability of this mode of making discoveries has been fully proved by the journeys of Mackenzie and Hearne."

His description of the mode of travelling over the snow leads us to suppose that ice, and not land, is to be found for a wide extent round the Pole; nay, that even travellers might find their way over the ice quite to Spit

K k

bergen; and he ridicules the idea of there being open sea there, as he imagines no vessel ever yet penetrated beyond eighty-one and a half degrees.

Having, as we before observed, treated in the first volume of the possibility of a sea communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, he proceeds, from his own observation, to give us some account of the Polar countries.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making a few extracts relating to that mighty monster of the deep, the whale:—

"*Surprising vigour of a whale.*—On the 25th of June, 1812, one of the harpooners belonging to the Resolution, of Whithy, under my command, struck a whale by the edge of a small floe of ice. Assistance being promptly afforded, a second boat's lines were attached to those of the *fast boat*, in a few minutes after the harpoon was discharged. The remainder of the boats proceeded at some distance, in the direction the fish seemed to have taken. In about a quarter of an hour the *fast boat*, to my surprise, again made a signal for lines. As the ship was then within five minutes sail, we instantly steered towards the boat, with the view of affording assistance by means of a spare boat we still retained on board. Before we reached the place, however; we observed four oars displayed in signal order, which, by their number, indicated a most urgent necessity for assistance. Two or three men were at the same time seen seated close by the stern, which was considerably elevated, for the purpose of keeping it down; while the bow of the boat, by the force of the line, was drawn down to the level of the sea, and the harpooner, by the friction of the line round the bollard, was enveloped in smoky obscurity. At length, when the ship was scarcely 100 yards distant, we perceived preparations for quitting the boat. The sailors' pea-jackets were cast upon the adjoining ice, the oars were thrown down, the crew leaped overboard, the bow of the boat was buried in the water, the stern rose perpendicular, and then majestically disappeared. The harpooner having caused the end of the line to be fastened to the iron ring at the boat's stern, was the means of its loss; and a *tongue* of

the ice, on which was a depth of several feet of water, kept the boat, by the pressure of the line against it, at such a considerable distance, as prevented the crew from leaping upon the floe. Some of them were therefore put to the necessity of swimming for their preservation, but all of them succeeded in scrambling upon the ice, and were taken on board of the ship in a few minutes afterwards.

"I may here observe, that it is an uncommon circumstance for a fish to require more than two boats' lines in such a situation; none of our harpooners, therefore, had any scruple in leaving the *fast boat*, never suspecting, after it had received the assistance of one boat with six lines or upward, that it would need any more.

"Several ships being about us, there was a possibility that some person might attack and make a prize of the whale, when it had so far escaped us, that we no longer retained any hold of it; as such, we set ~~all the~~ sail the ship could safely sustain, and worked through several narrow and intricate channels in the ice, in the direction I observed the fish had retreated. After a little time, it was descried by the people in the boats, at a considerable distance to the eastward; a general chase immediately commenced, and within the space of an hour three harpoons were struck. We now imagined the fish was secure, but our expectations were premature. The whale resolutely pushed beneath a large floe that had been recently broken to pieces by the swell, and soon drew all the lines out of the second *fast boat*; the officer of which, not being able to get any assistance, tied the end of his line to a hummock of ice, and broke it. Soon afterwards, the other two boats, still *fast*, were dragged against the broken floe, when one of the harpoons drew out. The lines of only one boat, therefore, remained fast to the fish, and this with six or eight lines out, was dragged forward into the shattered floe with astonishing force. Pieces of ice, each of which was sufficiently large to have answered the purpose of a mooring for a ship, were wheeled about by the strength of

the fisher's want of line. By submitting to this risk, he expects to gain the fish, and still has the chance of recovering his boat and its materials. It is only practised in open ice or at fields.

"Giving a whale the boat," as the voluntary sacrifice of a boat is termed, is a scheme not unfrequently practised by

the whale; and such was the tension and elasticity of the line, that whenever it slipped clear of any mass of ice, after turning it round, into the space between any two adjoining pieces, the boat and its crew flew forward through the crack, with the velocity of an arrow, and never failed to launch several feet upon the first mass of ice that it encountered.

"While we scoured the sea around the broken floe with the ship, and while the ice was attempted in vain by the boats, the whale continued to press forward in an easterly direction towards the sea. At length, when 14 lines (about 1680 fathoms) were drawn from the fourth fast-boat, a slight entanglement of the line, broke it at the stem. The fish then again made its escape, taking along with it a boat and 28 lines. The united length of the lines was 6720 yards, or upwards of 3½ English miles; value, with the boat, above 150*l.* sterling.

"The obstruction of the sunken boat, to the progress of the fish, must have been immense; and that of the lines likewise considerable; the weight of lines alone, being 35 hundred weight.

"So long as the fourth fast-boat, through the medium of its lines, retained its hold of the fish, we searched the adjoining sea with the ship in vain; but, in a short time after the line was divided, we got sight of the object of pursuit, at the distance of near two miles to the eastward of the ice and boats, in the open sea. One boat only with lines, and two empty boats, were reserved by the ship. Having, however, fortunately fine weather, and a fresh breeze of wind, we immediately gave chase under all sails; though, it must be confessed, with the insignificant force by us, the distance of the fish, and the rapidity of its flight considered, we had but very small hopes of success. At length, after pursuing it five or six miles, being at least nine miles from the place where it was struck, we came up with it, and it seemed inclined to rest after its extraordinary exertions. The two dismantled or empty boats having been furnished with two lines each, (a very inadequate supply,) they, together with the one in a good state of equipment, now made an attack upon the whale. One of the harpooners made a blunder; the fish saw the boat, took the alarm, and again fled. I now supposed it would be seen no more; ne-

vertheless, we chased nearly a mile in the direction I imagined it had taken, and placed the boats, to the best of my judgment, in the most advantageous situations. In this case we were extremely fortunate. The fish rose near one of the boats, and was immediately harpooned. In a few minutes two more harpoons entered its back, and lances were plied against it with vigour and success. Exhausted by its amazing exertions to escape, it yielded itself at length to its fate, received the piercing wounds of the lances without resistance, and finally died without a struggle. Thus terminated with success, an attack upon a whale, which exhibited the most uncommon determination to escape from its pursuers, seconded by the most amazing strength of any individual whose capture I ever witnessed. After all, it may seem surprising, that it was not a particularly large individual; the largest lamina of whalebone only measuring 9 feet six inches, while those affording 12 feet bone are not uncommon.* The quantity of line withdrawn from the different boats engaged in the capture, was singularly great. It amounted, altogether, to 10,440 yards, or nearly six English miles. Of these, 13 new lines were lost, together with the sunken boat; the harpoon connecting them to the fish having dropt out before the whale was killed.

"*Fishers thrown overboard, by the jerking or sudden heeling of the Boats, in consequence of blows from Whales.*— On the 3d of June 1841, a boat from the ship Resolution, commanded at the time by myself, put off in pursuit of a whale, and was rowed upon its back. At the moment that it was harpooned, it struck the side of the boat a violent blow with its tail, the shock of which threw the boat-steerer to some distance into the water. A repetition of the blow projected the harpooner and line-manager in a similar way, and completely drenched the part of the crew remaining in the boat, with the sprays. One of the men regained the boat, but as the fish immediately sunk, and drew the boat away from the place, his two companions in misfortune were soon left far beyond the reach of assistance.

* It has been frequently observed, that whales of this size are the most active of the species; and that those of a very large growth are, in general, captured with less trouble.

The harpooner, though a practised swimmer, felt himself so bruised and enervated by a blow he had received on the chest, that he was totally incapacitated from giving the least support to his fellow sufferer. The ship being happily near, a boat which had been lowered on the first alarm, arrived to their succour, at the moment when the line-manager, who was unacquainted with the art of swimming, was on the point of sinking, to rise no more. Both the line manager and harpooner were preserved; and the fish, after a few hours close pursuit, was subdued.

"A large whale, harpooned from a boat belonging to the same ship, became the subject of a general chase on the 23d of June, 1809. Being myself in the first boat which approached the fish, I struck my harpoon at arm's length, by which we fortunately evaded a blow that appeared to be aimed at the boat. Another boat then advanced, and another harpoon was struck, but not with the same result; for the stroke was immediately returned by a tremendous blow from the fish's tail. The boat was sunk by the shock; and, at the same time, whirled round with such velocity, that the boat-steerer was precipitated into the water, on the side next to the fish, and was accidentally carried down to a considerable depth by its tail. After a minute or so, he arose to the surface of the water and was taken up, along with his companions, into my boat. A similar attack was made on the next boat which came up; but the harpooner being warned of the prior conduct of the fish, used such precautions, that the blow, though equal in strength, took effect only in an inferior degree. The boat was slightly stove. The activity and skill of the lancers soon overcame this designing whale, accomplished its capture, and added its produce to the cargo of the ship. Such intentional mischief on the part of a whale, it must be observed, is an occurrence which is somewhat rare."

George the Third, his Court and Family.
2 vols. 8vo.

This book is a well-written record of the eventful reign of our late much-respected monarch. It does not possess the tameness of mere detail, neither does it abound with politics, but it is replete with anecdotes and well-attested facts; and consequently pre-

sents at this moment, when his regretted loss is yet recent on our minds, a very agreeable and desultory feast of reading.

The historical part contains a brief account of the Brunswick family, from the birth of the late King in 1738, and relates the different occurrences of his life till the date of its lamented termination. The anecdotes with which it is interspersed, give the work additional value; and here we trust we shall not be accused of an undue partiality, in stating that a well-written, though brief memoir, accompanies an esteemed likeness of our departed Monarch, together with a full detail of his funeral obsequies, which was inserted in the *European Magazine* for February, page 99—139.

The First French Guide; containing, An Easy Spelling Book; Reading Exercises; a Recapitulation of the various Sounds of the French Language; a Vocabulary of Nouns in general Use, with their Articles; and an Easy Introduction to the French Grammar. By J. Cherpilloud, Author of the Book of Versions, &c. 12mo. pp. 149.

THE First French Guide, is intended to form part of a series of publications calculated to facilitate the attainment of the French language, which the Author has been led to undertake in consequence of the favorable reception of his former works. Having had before his eyes the various rudiments which have been published, his aim has been particularly directed towards these improvements, which tend to simplify the system, to fit it to the age and capacity of the learner, and to smooth the way to the study of the grammar.

A Discourse on the Duty and Advantages of Early Rising. 8vo. pp. 30.

THIS Sermon particularly points out the necessity and importance of Early Rising, as it guards the young from idleness. It gives numerous instances of persons mentioned in the sacred scriptures, who sought God early and found him.

ON the whole, we much recommend it to all young men, as it may be the means of enforcing on their minds one of the principal duties to ensure their success in life.

Reflections suggested by the demise of his late venerable Majesty George the Third; including the character of the deceased monarch; and a brief eulogy on his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, &c. &c., with an Appendix containing an account of his late Majesty's last walks on the Terrace at Windsor Castle. By John Evans, LL. D.

THE Sermon presented to our inspection by the Rev. Dr. Evans, a most industrious labourer in the sacred vineyard, possesses more than usual claims to our notice; because, with the usual incitements to serious and profitable meditation, it presents us with a most endearing picture of our late beloved sovereign. While he points out to his readers many affecting anecdotes of that good old man, such, as in their character "come home to men's business and bosoms," he also points out the way to profit by them, by applying their moral to our own peculiar situations—this is indeed the only aim and end a sermon should have.—Dispensing entirely with that florid, affected, and *merely technical* style (for there are technicals in religious teaching, as in all other systems) so much the fashion with our popular preachers; this gentleman, intent only on convincing the mind, pays no attention to the coquetry of the imagination—his style is simple—and therefore efficacious; his metaphor is modest—and therefore perspicuous; his deductions are logical—and therefore impressive; and his applications rational therefore practical; Dr. Evans, indeed, though eminent among sectarians, has so wisely combined truth and toleration, that the sermon is too amiable not to become grateful to all of every national persuasion.

Commencing with some very apposite observations on time and eternity the Doctor leads us to the principal feature of his discourse. The following extract will be found particularly interesting.

"There are *three* traits, however, which distinguish the reign of *George the Third*, on which the benevolent mind must dwell with unmingled satisfaction.

"The first is the *Abolition of the SLAVE TRADE*. In this relation, traffic Britain was deeply implicated. Since its commencement, about two hundred

years ago, we have carried on the iniquitous business with alacrity. Our ships were stowed with the wretched captives. Dragged from their native shores, the sable victims were conveyed in crowds to our plantations. The eyes of benevolence saw the deed, and wept over it. The ear of compassion was assailed by the shrieks of the oppressed but in vain. Year after year the evil accumulated, and appeared interminable. Under the auspices of His MAJESTY's truly patriotic Minister, *Charles James Fox*, this commerce in human flesh disappeared. His continuance in office, indeed, was not long, but long enough to cover his *Royal Master*, himself, and his colleagues with glory! Within the short space of *nine* months, this mighty work of corporeal redemption was effected. Through the exertions of *Clarkson* and of *Wilberforce*, it had been thoroughly canvassed. The reiterated protestations of these distinguished philanthropists seemed to have no effect. At length "touched by the spear" of the great political *Ithuriel*, it was proscribed and annihilated. Thank Heaven! it was the richest offering ever made at the shrine of suffering Humanity!

"The *second* trait in His LATE MAJESTY's reign is the personal interest he took in the education of the poorer classes of his subjects.

"His MAJESTY's wish, expressed to Joseph Lancaster at Weymouth, 1805, will never be obliterated. 'It is my wish,' said he, 'that every poor child should be taught to read his Bible.' A beautiful *Violette*, encircled by this memorable declaration, representing *His late Majesty* in his robes, and seated, putting into the hands of a little boy a *Copy of the Bible*, whilst a radiance from Heaven is seen streaming down upon the Sacred Volume, will perpetuate the gratitude of the *British Education Society*. Ignorance is the curse of human kind. It is the source of more than half the evils that desolate the world. Superstition and Tyranny have encouraged its prevalence. At this day it distinguishes those kingdoms of Europe where there is least of freedom and its concomitant human happiness. His MAJESTY denounced this crying evil. Schools rose up as by magic throughout his dominions. The genius of royal benevolence presided over these fountains of knowledge. At this mo-

ment they are multiplying and diffusing their blessings throughout the land. This is laying the axe to the root of human crime and folly. To prevent, rather than punish, is the object of a wise legislation. 'Train up a child (Prov. xxii. 6.) in the way he should go, and he will not depart from it.' The burden of Prophecy is, that (Isaiah xi. 9.) 'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord.' The utter extinction of ignorance is introduced in Holy Writ to designate the ultimate amelioration of mankind. 'The Lord is exalted, (Isaiah xxxiii. 5, 6.) for he dwelleth on high. He hath filled Zion with judgment and righteousness; and Wisdom and Knowledge shall be the stability of thy times and strength of salvation.'

"The third trait in the reign of George the Third is the extension of Religious Liberty, a blessing of inconceivable magnitude.

"The rational and moral powers of man render him susceptible of religion. Freedom, sanctioning the exercise of these faculties, empowers him to offer up the service most acceptable to the Supreme Being. Persecution, the matured offspring of bigotry, generates hypocrites and slaves. The pious emotions of every heart should operate unrestrained as the air of Heaven, which we breathe freely, in order to live and be happy. Truth is not restrained. Free inquiry, by preventing intellectual stagnation, refreshes and invigorates the mind. Differences will exist, where thought is kept alive. Opinions indeed spring up, marked by an endless diversity. But man loves variety, and God hath stamped it on the beautiful face of Creation. Uniformity in Religion must not be expected. Its absence makes room for the exercise of Christian Charity.

"As George the Second declared, that 'in his reign there should be no persecution for conscience' sake'—so George the Third protected a Catholic Priest, who, on account of celebrating mass, was about to suffer a severe penalty. The King, in a tone of heartfelt benignity, told Lord Mansfield, who had informed him of it—"God forbid, my Lord, that religious difference of opinion should sanction persecution, or admit of one man within my realms suffering unjustly. Issue a pardon for the poor Priest, and see that he is set at

liberty!" The King was also one day passing in his carriage through a place near one of the palaces, where the rabble were gathered together to interrupt the worship of the Dissenters. His Majesty stopped to know the cause of the disturbance, and being answered, it was only some affair between the town's people and the Methodists, (in some places a nick-name for all Dissenters), He replied, loud enough to be heard by many—"The Methodists are a quiet, good kind of people, and will disturb nobody; and if I can learn that any persons in my employ disturb them, they shall be immediately dismissed."

"The legitimate province of power is to preserve the rights, civil and religious, which the God of Nature hath put into our possession. These are a sacred deposit which should be protected and cherished. That portion alone of them should be relinquished, which is necessary for the welfare of the whole community. In the worship of the Supreme Being, who regards the heart, our offerings must be free and unrestricted. This is a generally acknowledged fact. The eyes of men are open to discern the odiousness of persecution. By intolerance the Stuarts rendered themselves infamous in the view of posterity. Their spiritual, as well as civil tyranny hurled them from the throne of these realms. Happier times succeeded! The Revolution of 1688 rose upon this Island like the sun in its strength, and the inhabitants basked in its rays. Religious Freedom indeed is a gem, which, under the auspices of the Brunswick Family, hath taken its own prominent position in the British Crown, and thence diffuses an inconceivable lustre. May its radiations be found augmenting and imperishable!"

From contemplating the virtues of the exemplary father we turn with a melancholy pleasure to those of the son, whose unexpected decease has been regretted by all ranks—more especially by the children of misfortune, whose prayers and blessings have long since registered his name in heaven. The Doctor notices it as follows.

"An event had occurred which renders the demise of our Aged Monarch doubly impressive. His fourth Son, EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, (born November 2, 1767,) was lying a breathless corpse in a distant part of the country!

Withdrawn, together with his amiable Duchess and family, into retirement, during the wintry season, DEATH met him and arrested his career. After a short illness, originating in a violent cold, he died at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, January the 23d, in the fifty-third year of his age. We have already paid a tribute of respect to his memory, from 1 Cor. xv. 53. THIS MORTAL MUST PUT ON IMMORTALITY. In the bloom of health, and during the prime of life, he was consigned to the grave! Divesting himself of the pomp and splendor of military glory, his beneficence and activity, his affability and condescension, during his latter years, were the admiration of ALL! Most exemplary was his zeal for the education of the Poor—for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures—and for bettering the condition of the indigent classes among us. Again and again I have met him on these errands of Philanthropy. When he stood up to plead the cause of those 'little ones,' who were 'ready to perish for lack of knowledge,' powerful was the impression made upon all that heard him. His features were lit up by the benignity of his disposition, while the Star decorating his person assumed a brighter lustre on these delightful occasions. But his countenance, alas! will no longer beam on the Sons of Charity, nor his eloquence exhilarate their hearts.

"At these Assemblies His Royal Highness was the image or representative of MAJESTY! His venerable Father had expressed his wishes for the amelioration of his subjects. But the exalted station of the Monarch prevented him from mingling with those beneath him in carrying plans of benevolence into execution. His Noble Son, a Patriotic Prince, supplied the deficiency. He was ever prompt to such undertakings. His head devised, and his hand lent its aid, for the accomplishment of every thing conducive to general improvement. I have seen him taking up in his arms little Children to encircle them with the merited reward, whilst the applauses of a thousand spectators resounded on the occasion!

"Nor did the benevolence of His Royal Highness terminate here. To every sect and denomination he proffered his kindly aid, to forward the interests of piety. Jew and Gentile had a place in his capacious heart. His was

the ambition of rendering service to all his fellow-creatures. He was the enviable luxury of benefitting every gradation of the community. He went about doing good. And our Saviour himself declares that those who do good shall be uncompensated at the resurrection of the Just!

"Here I cannot avoid noticing a gratifying fact, that His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF SUSSEX is his twin-brother in works of kindness and benignity. He breathes peace and goodwill towards man. He soars above the petty distinctions of the Religious World. Catholic and Protestant, Churchman and Dissenter—are included within the embrace of his CHRISTIAN CHARITY. May Heaven preserve him to us—as an ornament to his high rank, and an acquisition to the British Community!

"The severity of His late Royal Highness THE DUKE OF KENT's illness soon terminated in his dissolution. A much esteemed Friend, (the Rev. Edmund Butcher,) residing on the spot, assures me that 'the Dying Bed of His ROYAL HIGHNESS was all composure and resignation. Amidst the tears and sorrows of those about him, they must have been soothed with that pious acquiescence in the will of God, which enabled him to say more than once—I am quite prepared. It seems the last words he was heard to utter, was a prayer for his WIDOW and FATHERLESS CHILD.' With regard to his estimable Relict, and her beloved Brother, Prince Leopold—may the consolations of THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION mitigate the gloom, as well as lessen the sorrow that must oppress their hearts.

Thus within one short week, both FATHER and SON, the Monarch and the Soldier, were dismissed into Eternity—

The glories of our Blood and State
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against Fate—
DEATH lays his icy hand on Kings.
Sceptre and Crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made,
With the poor crooked scythe and spade!
Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield;
They tame but one another still.
Early or late,
They stoop to Fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath;
When they, pale captives, creep to Death!

The garlands wither on your brow,
 Thou hast no more your mighty deeds—
 Upon DEATH'S purple altar now
 See where the *Victor-victim* bleeds!
 All HEAVEN must come
 To the cold Tomb.

Only—the virtues of a *HE JET*
 Smell sweet, and blossom in the Dust!

Some interesting particulars of the
last walks of his late Majesty are con-

tained in an Appendix; but as we have
 been copious in our extracts, we can
 only observe, that they are taken from
 the author's popular work, entitled,
 "*An Excursion to Windsor*,"* and
 form a very appropriate conclusion
 to this publication. Q.

* For a Review of this interesting work
 see vol. lxxiii. p. 519.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

MARCH 2. To night, was produced
 a Drama of five acts, founded on
 the principal incidents of Scott's popu-
 lar Romance of "*Ivanhoe*." The plot
 has, however, been materially changed
 in attempting to adapt it to theatrical
 representation; and the general char-
 acter of the *Jew* and his *Daughter*,
 who, in fact, are the only prominent
 characters in the piece, likewise remain
 only in part the same as in the original.
 The Drama commences by introducing
 the audience to the stern Saxon *Cedric*
 (Holland), and his family, during the
 accidental visit of the *Knight Templar*
 (Hamelin), and the *Knight of Ivanhoe*,
 in the disguise of a palmer (Penley),
 and the *Prior of Jorvaulx* (Popc.) The
 latter of whom, instead of being an
 animated picture of the jovial church-
 man, degenerated, with several others
 sufficiently interesting in the original,
 into complete insignificance. Although
 the tournament and its pageantry might
 have been supposed to possess every
 possible attraction to the dramatist,
 yet, together with its results, it is very
 feebly detailed in a conversation be-
 tween the *Jew*, and one of his hand-
 maidens (Miss Carew), who attempts
 to console him under the supposed loss
 of the horse and armour lent to the
Knight of Ivanhoe, to equip him for
 the tournament, by an air, which,
 though destitute of any originality,
 proves in her hands an agreeable relief
 to the heaviness of the piece. The
Jew is, however, agreeably surprised
 by the appearance of *Ivanhoe*, who
 presses on him a compensation for his
 assistance at the tournament, which is,
 with a liberality strikingly in contrast
 with the admirable description in the
 original of the *Jew's* sordidness, re-
 fused. In the former scenes we had to

regret the absence of the *Lady Rowena*,
 the intended heroine of the original
 romance; and in the subsequent parts
 of the Drama, *Le Noir Fainant*, is
 also omitted. The wandering Knight,
Ivanhoe, who supplies his place in the
 siege and destruction of the Castle of
 Torquilstone, in which he is assisted
 by *Robin Hood* and his foresters, in-
 vain attempts to rescue *Rebecca*, the
Jew's daughter, from the hands of the
 remorseless Templar, who having car-
 ried her from the flaming ruins of Tor-
 quilstone, confines her in one of the
 castles belonging to the Knights Tem-
 plars, in which, after having wearied
 himself with fruitless solicitations, he
 attempts to obtain his wishes by force,
 when the high-minded maiden, by her
 rapid flight to the bartizan of a tower,
 calls Heaven to witness her flinging
 herself from the battlements to prevent
 her dishonour. She, however, very
 composedly walks down. At this mo-
 ment, both she and her persecutor are
 taken into custody by the Grand Mas-
 ter of the Knights Templars, and she is
 condemned to be burnt alive for sor-
 cery, in having perverted the Templar
 from his vows. The victim is conduct-
 ed to the place of execution, where her
 father appears in a state of insanity,
 and betrays the intenseness of his feel-
 ings by numerous extravagancies, from
 which he is awakened by the sound of
 a trumpet, proclaiming the approach
 of a champion to contend in the mortal
 encounter as the champion of her inno-
 cence. The Templar prepares himself
 for the combat, but in raising his arm
 falls, as if stricken by Divine vengeance,
 to the earth. The *Hebrew* overwhelms
 the deliverer of his daughter with the
 most grateful acknowledgments; and
 overcome by the violence of his feel-

ings, yields up his life to the stroke of fate, and consigns his desolate child *Hebecca* to the protection of her future husband, the disinherited Knight, *Joan-hoc*.

The departures from the plot of the original romance are too various, and generally, we must say, very little likely to render the piece attractive or successful. Much was done to maintain the interest of the character of the *Hebrew* by Kean, though we confess it is not one calculated to produce considerable dramatic effect. The piece, generally speaking, has been robbed by the adapter of much of its original merit, and the dialogue retains scarcely a feature of resemblance to that of the romance, except in the scene where the Jew offers a ransom for himself and daughter, whilst confined in the Castle of Torquilstone. In justice, however, to Mr. Soane, we must acknowledge, he has afforded an opportunity to this energetic actor to produce a very considerable effect on the audience in the scene at *Cedric's* castle, where he tells the Templar his dream, in language so caustic and reproachful, as to compel the villain to unmask himself, and make an unsuccessful attempt upon his life. In several other scenes this actor endeavoured to create an interest in the character, which it can never be considered to deserve. From the acclamations which the piece received at times, some would be induced to conclude it must be eminently successful, but we cannot help prophesying, that

it never will prove productive to the treasury of the Theatre, although announced with much applause for constant repetition.

The scenery and decorations were highly creditable to the management, and we have never seen on this stage a more complete representation of what such aids to theatrical representation always ought to be. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Barnard, and the Epilogue by Mrs. Orger.

FEB. 23. We have seldom witnessed a fuller house, or an abler performance, presented at Drury-lane, than this evening. The most admired pieces of Mozart's Requiem had been selected for the first act, and derived additional excellence from the superior manner in which they were executed by Mrs. Salmon, Miss M. Tree, Miss Goodall, Brabyn, Pyne, and a Mr. Swift, who successfully made his first appearance. A grand scena and aria, composed for the occasion, were given by Madame Bellocchi, and produced the most powerful effect. The same justice was done to most of the airs in the first part of Haydn's Creation, which formed the second act. Between the second and the third Madame Bellocchi was encored in a beautiful cavatina, by Rossini; and, in the third act, which was miscellaneous, Miss Povey obtained the same honour in an air of Mozart's, "Come May, bring pleasant weather." The whole concluded with Beethoven's Battle Sinfonia, executed in all its fullness and tempestuous grandeur.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.
Feb. 24. Siege of Belgrade.—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
25. Haunted Tower.—Ditto.
26. Ditto.—Ditto.
27. Wild Oats.—Ditto.
28. Guy Mannering.—The Quaker,
March 1. Oratorio.
2. The Hebrew—High Notions.
3. Oratorio.
4. The Hebrew.—Past 10 o'Clock.
5. The Hebrew—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
6. Ditto.—Ditto.
7. Ditto.—Frightened to Death.
8. Oratorio.
9. The Hebrew—Who's Who,
10. No Performance.

1820.
11. The Hebrew—Love Laughs at Locksmiths,
12. Ditto—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
13. Cure for the Heart Ache.—Tarapike Gate,
14. Oratorio.
15. Cure for the Heart Ache—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
16. No Performance.
17. Town and Country—Three and the Deuce.
18. Richard the Third—Pantomime.
19. Hebrew—Three Weeks after Marriage—Rival Soldiers.
20. Oratorio.
21. Brutus—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
22. No Performance.
23. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Friar.

COVENT GARDEN.

FEB. 23. A new farce called "*Too late for Dinner*," was produced this evening, the chief interest of which arises out of the characters and adventures of two brothers, *Frank* and *Fred-*

derick Poppleton, acted by Jones and Connor, *Frank*, a lively, thoughtless, dissipated youth, commits every species of extravagance and folly, which are constantly, by some fatality, brought

home in their effects to his more sedate brother, whose nobleness of mind impels him to be slow in correcting the error, that he may save *Frank's* character from exposure. The brothers have each a mistress, played by Miss Foote and Miss Beaumont, but who do not rise above the insipidity that usually marks that class in most farces. There are, however, some subordinate characters of a more amusing cast, if any can be described as subordinate that fall to the share of Liston, Blanchard, Emery, Mrs. Gibbs, and Mrs. Davenport. This farce is an adaptation from the French by Mr. Jones, of this theatre, and it is as entertaining a production of the minor drama as we have seen for some time. It is lively, bustling, full of incident, and though sometimes crowded with events, never becomes very confused, or quite unintelligible. The dialogue is tolerably abundant in humour, and his characters, with the aid of the excellent performers who represented them, appeared entertaining, however extravagant. The first scene forms the most animated part, and probably weakened the effect of those that succeeded, as the *dénouement* appeared hurried and abrupt; but the audience found so much entertainment, that though their pleasure might sometimes flag, it never relapsed into discontent, and the applause at the conclusion was perfectly unanimous.

MARCH 2. To-night, a Musical Drama, from the Romance of *Ivanhoe*, was performed, in which the story of the novel was pursued much closer than at the rival house, and the aids of pageant and scenery were most largely given. *Cedric* (Egerton) is taken prisoner, and rescued by the ingenuity of *Hamo*, the jester (Liston), but with rather too great facility on the part of the Saxon chieftain, who leaves his slave to the strongest possible likelihood of being hanged. On *Cedric's* attempt to escape, *Ulrica* (Mrs. Fawcett) stops him, as in the novel; but with an appearance and language more in nature than that of the original hag, whose language and look are all through the piece. *Front de Bauf* (Macready) with a perpetual court to *Rebecca*, with the too much in the style of lover original of an of tyrant, and *Rebecca* (Miss Foote) seems almost ready to seduce him, but for some chance intervention. This we conceive heresy

against the essentials of the story. In her danger, she is saved by the suggestion of *Front de Bauf* to demand a champion, and the Templar himself offers to defend her, and the oppressor is at least half a hero. But the stronger inspiration prevails, *Front de Bauf* stands forth the champion of his Order, and the luckless Jewess is kept in formidable suspense until *Ivanhoe* (C. Kemble) comes in with trumpets sounding, beats the champion to the ground, and then spares his life at the intercession of the lady. The rest is clamour, fighting, threatening, the assault of a castle, and the exposure of *Ulrica* on the summit of a blazing tower, where it seemed extremely doubtful whether she was to be burnt up by the conflagration, or crushed to atoms by the fall. *Ivanhoe*, after the assault, raises his visor, is reconciled to his father, and receives the hand of his fair mistress. The heroines are two; *Rowena* and *Rebecca*; but the former had only a trifling portion of the Drama's singing to sustain, which she did with the usual sweetness of Miss Stephens. The *Templar* was well played by Macready. His part was rudely sketched, but he filled it forcibly, and even threw a powerful interest round its repulsive and improbable ferocity. C. Kemble's Knight was as graceful and gallant as ever wore helmet, and his bearing in the combat attracted an involuntary burst of applause. But the principal part is that of the *Jew*, which was extremely well played by Farren. He mingled finely with the dried up spirit of the old usurer, the sensitive feeling of human nature and parentage, and his tremulous rage was as powerful as any thing we have seen of this admirable actor, who was most loudly applauded. But a large share of the attraction must be divided with the scenery. The Moon-light forest, and the interior of *Cedric's* house, were excellent. But the master-piece of scene and pageant was the convocation of the Templars for *Rebecca's* trial. The long procession of the Knights in their snowy robes and scarlet plumage, with their banners and shields overshadowing and glittering round them, the royal state of the Grand Master, and the splendour of the seated Court, were among the finest displays of the stage; and we have only to add, that the Piece succeeded perfectly, and we think deserved it.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.

- Feb. 24. *The Antiquary*—Too late for Dinner.
 25. *Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 26. *Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 28. *Comedy of Errors*—Manager in Distress—Too late for Dinner.
 29. *The Antiquary*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 March 1. No Performance.
 2. *Ivanhoe*—Too late for Dinner.
 3. No Performance.
 4. *Ivanhoe*—Manager in Distress—Too late for Dinner.
 6. *Ditto*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 7. *The Antiquary*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 8. No Performance.
 9. *Ivanhoe*—Manager in Distress—Too late for Dinner.
 10. *Oratorio*.

1820.

11. *Comedy of Errors*—Manager in Distress—Too late for Dinner.
 12. *Ivanhoe*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 13. *The Antiquary*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 15. No Performance.
 16. *Ivanhoe*—Manager in Distress—Too late for Dinner.
 17. *Oratorio*.
 18. *The Antiquary*—Manager in Distress—Too late for Dinner.
 20. *Ivanhoe*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 21. *The Antiquary*—*Ditto*—*Ditto*.
 22. No Performance.
 23. *Ivanhoe*—*Cutick*.
 24. *Oratorio*.
 25. *Comedy of Errors*—Blue Beard.

THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

MARCH 11. Mr. Mathews's single handed opposition to his mighty competitors in the art of amusing the public, has recommenced, as usual, at this Theatre, with all the flattering auspices of former seasons; the same unequalled exertions characterize the performance, and the same anxiety to witness it distinguish the crowded audiences. The principal portion of the entertainment entitled "*Country Cousins, and the Sights of London*," is furnished by Mr. Smith, one of the far-famed authors of "*Rejected Addresses*," and introduces us to the sagacious quintette from Whithy; consisting of *Aunt Agatha, Cousin Holly, Cousin Jerry, Uncle Buffin*, and their *Appendix, Zachary Flail*, who perambulate the Metropolis in search of wonders, visit every thing worth seeing; and are at length, rather malapropos, summoned home by the failure of *Messrs. Gossamer and Goose-trap's Country Bank*. The concluding exhibition of Mr. M.'s powers of ventriloquism, in a "*Christmas Party at Brighton*," is from the amusing pen of Mr. R. B. Peake, of this theatre, and gives new proofs of his unabated ability

to amuse. The career of Mr. Mathews's Lectures was, however, this evening suspended, by the weighty interests excited elsewhere, when even theatrical cities were an Election Com-motio's; and while fun *ratia* was to be obtained in Guildhall, Covent garden, and Brentford, even "*Country Cousins*" could not obtain a majority. The following whimsical notice announced this temporary close:—

"General Election.—Mr. Mathews not at home until Easter Monday.—The Nobility, Gentry, (late and present Members of Parliament, and the free and independent Electors of Middlesex, Westminster, London, and Borough of Southwark,) and the public at large, are most respectfully informed, that in consequence of the general struggle for Places and Seats elsewhere, Mr. Mathews's Partner at the Theatre Royal, English Opera House, Strand, will be suspended until the return of Members to Parliament, and the return of their Families to Town.

N.B. The numerous *Candidates for Places* (at Mr. M.'s Entertainments) may be assured that their *Seats* will be *secured* on the first Evening of Mr. Mathews's next Call of the House."

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

MARCH 25. This evening terminated another brief but brilliant season of Mr. Dibdin's management at this Theatre; and the extraordinary popularity, both of the house and its entertainments, has continued unabated to the close. "*Ivanhoe*," like its predecessors, has been remarkably attractive, and only the few benefits of this period

have suspended its career. Great preparations are already made and making for the summer campaign, and we take leave of Mr. D. until Easter, with a confidence of then again receiving much amusement, and some instruction, even though at a *Minor Theatre*, and on the other side of the water.

POETRY.

A WALK TO ILKLEY.

COME then, this summer-walk shall show
 Life's journey thro' our world below:
 First in this valley, hollowed far
 Below the ancient house of war,
 Gaily we tread the hawthorn-lane,
 Our hussy school-dame's green domain;
 On lent and flow'r the dews are bright,
 The sun sits on the mountain's height,
 And while his ruby gates unfold,
 The mists dissolve to floating gold.
 O! now around the rich expanse
 How swiftly flies the joyous glance,
 Thro' hedge and copse to catch the beam
 That lingers on the lurking stream,
 While the glad hum or smoky haze
 The village on its bank betrays.
 So smiles the landscape when we roam
 First from the household gods of Hume!—
 Now sleeper grows the path, and now
 We look beyond the mountain's brow,
 Where clouds of dappled silver hide
 Its dizzy track and chasms wide;
 But all is beauteous here—the stream
 Trills like the music of a dream:
 Now spreading smooth and bright and deep,
 It pauses in its pomp to sleep,
 And on its bank with head repos'd
 On flow'rs that noon-tide heat has clos'd,
 While the bush'd woodland whispers calm,
 And all is life and light and balm,
 Youth snatches one sweet hour from Time,
 Then hastes the highest steep to climb.
 But it is distant still—between
 Lie yet some spots of dewy green:
 The devious paths obscurely wind,
 Leaving the gentle stream behind—
 Like faithless Hope, it follows near,
 The pilgrim on his toil to cheer;
 Beyond the wild—below the hill
 He sees it sparkling—distant still,
 And when the last frail bridge is cross'd,
 It sinks, in sordid channels lost.
 Now what remains?—Yon lonely crag,
 That cowering like a blighted hag,
 Brown, bare, and desolate in age,
 Concludes our brief day's pilgrimage!
 A few with years and anguish bent,
 Toll slowly up the drear ascent;
 A few their weary task fulfill;
 Alas! a petrifying rill*
 Is all they find—as legends tell,
 Truth hidden lies in such a well,
 And thus life's summer day we waste,
 Experience!—thy cold cup to taste.
 Yet pure and deep, tho' cold and calm,
 It yields a health-restoring balm;
 And pausing on the toilsome height,
 Ere the dim evening sinks to night,
 We turn, and sighing, view the road
 That led us to our last abode.
 All that in noontide seem'd so fair,
 Lies lost in dark confusion there—

* This celebrated cold spring rises on the top of a rugged mount near the richest part of Wharfedale.

How low the vale!—how small the tide
 That shone so bright in morning's pride!
 Yet there are spots that lovelier seem
 In the soft shade or changing gleam,
 The social hall, the village spire
 Catch the warm sun's departing fire,
 While the gay bow'r and golden glade
 Once fondly sought in distance fade;
 But silver tints are gathering fast
 O'er rocks and brakes and perils past,
 While smiling at the dreams of youth,
 We rest beside the fount of Truth. V.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

THIS dawn, and twilight's misty grey
 Is melting fast from heav'n away.

The day awakes:

Night's silver queen has ceased to gleam,
 And through the clouds the golden beam
 Of morning breaks.

The flow'rs still bear the stamp of grief,
 The dew hangs yet upon the leaf,

But when the sun

Bursts forth in all his fervid glow,
 He'll smile away the trace of woe
 From ev'ry one.

The air is fill'd with perfume round,
 The deeply-echoing graves resound

With joy and mirth,

For ev'ry warbler's on the wing,
 A strain of grateful praise they sing,
 At morning's birth.

But hark! what floating sounds are these
 That mingle with the passing breeze?

What music's near?

It is the loud and pealing swell
 Of Woodburn's cheerful village bell,
 Which greets the ear.

Ah! Woodburn ne'er has seen a day
 So sunny, joyous, bright, and gay,

As this, I ween;

For 'tis the morn, when Woodburn's pride
 Leads to the church a blooming bride,
 The village queen.

And sure, if beauty's charms alone
 Gave right and title to a throne,

Then, Rosa, thou

Had'st ev'ry other rival shamed,
 And empress been through earth proclaim'd,
 Of all below.

Oh! we might gaze upon thy face,
 Might look upon thy form of grace,

Might search thy mind;

And yet nor blemish, fault, nor spot,
 Nor sinful stain, nor guilty blot,
 In either find.

But see in robes of purest white
 The nuptial train gleams on my sight

From yonder vale;

And sooth the deep vermillion streak,
 On Rosa's downy, blushing cheek,
 Makes more look pale.

Say is it joy, or virgin fear,
Which bids that soft,—that boding tear,
 Bedew thine eye?
Haste, Edmund, banish far away
The pearl which dims its gentle ray,
 And kiss it dry.

The holy rite had now begun,
And Rosa's hand had Edmund won,
 When lo! a shout
Upon their startled senses came,
With horror fill'd each trembling frame,
 Each heart with doubt.

But Edmund knew the sound too well,
That 'twas to him his funeral knell,
 For he had dared
The rigid martial law to break,
And justice now that life will take,
 Which mercy spared.

They seize him, manacle his hands,
And see the poor Deserter stands,
 Speechless and bound;
They tear his Rosa from his grasp,
Who senseless falls from that lov'd clasp
 Upon the ground.

Now she revives, she is not dead,
But reason from its throne is fled,
 In wild despair;
She looks for him, who e'en is not
In frenzy's moments quite forgot:
 He is not there!

No tender, anxious, loving rays,
From his dark eye returns her gaze,
 No melting voice,
Is heard to soothe her woes to peace,
His sorrow's raging tempest ceases,
 And say, "Rejoice."

With frantic tone his name she calls,
Oh! not on Edmund's ear it falls:
 Once more she cries,
But ne'er again that name shall speak,
For with a loud and piercing shriek
 She sinks, and dies!

Where shall those flow'rets fling perfume,
Which on thy bridal cast their bloom?
 Ah, hapless maid!

In mournful mock'ry they but wave
Above thy timeless, lowly grave,
 Ere quite they fade.

And now that fair, transparent vest,
Wherein thy youthful charms were drest
 At morning's light,

A dreary winding-sheet must be,
Ill-fated Rosa, unto thee,
 The self-same night!
ELIZA.

DREAMS.

OH! I have had such horrid dreams,
I dare not sleep again;
For that which is, and that which seems,
Are struggling in my brain.
There seem'd—but it were vain to trace
The vision of the night,
Which shews its dim uncertain face,
Then hurries from our sight.

My soul, oppress'd with fancied woe,
Hath found a sweet relief—
The gush of honest tears, that flow
From deep domestic grief.

Too oft, alas! such lone distress
My lot hath been to share;
Oh, sleep! thy pains are numberless,
And difficult to bear.

Yet oft when thou hast fearfully
Brought anguish to th'extreme,
A still small voice hath whisper'd me,—
'Tis nothing but a *Dream*.

Thou, Nature's great, first miracle!
Who ministers to thee?
What is this dream, for thou canst tell
This strangest phantasy?

'Tis like a fairy-car, wherein
From this dull earth we rise,
And make, as if unclogg'd by sin,
Our dwelling in the skies.

With wings like thine, O Icarus!
The zephyrs we pursue,—
For when morn's sun hath glared on us,
Our wings are melted too.

Yet oft hath waking thought display'd
Those visions of the night,
Which richly-colouring fancy made
So vivid, and so bright.

An age is but a point of time,
Creation but a span;
A thought can waft us to a clime
Untravers'd yet by man.

The days of boyhood come again,
And boyish actions too,
While passions, feelings, all remain
To youth and nature true.

Affliction hath a keener sting,
And Joy a brighter glow,
And Mirth is twin'd to revelling,
That hath a tinge of woe.

The brow of Censure seems to wear
A sterner, heavier frown,
A dull, oppressive kind of care—
A terror all its own!

To lover's fancy, young and warm,
The maiden is more fair;
Her angel face and fairy form
Are sweetly pictured there.

But oh! the anguish, fix'd and deep,
If Jealousy obtain
In secret through the gates of sleep
A passage to the brain!

Then, be thy waking thoughts serene,
Untroubled be thy breast!
And slumbers shall reflect the scene
Of innocence and rest.

Nor let the blind, tumultuous crowd
Of passions have control;
Nor darker feelings rise to cloud
The sun-shine of the soul.

And last, if meek Religion's ray
Upon thy path be given,
To guide thee in the perfect way
That leads the soul to Heaven,—
Oh! then,—regard not thou a Dream
With secret, for to thee
A faithful earnest it shall seem
Of immortality!

M.

ON SEEING A DOVE PERCH ON A
WINDOW IMMEDIATELY AFTER
THREE YOUNG LADIES HAD LEFT
IT.

THREE damsels look'd out of a window
one day;
A dove, as it happen'd, came flying that
way,
And perch'd on the window; how chanc'd
it?—Between us,
I judge it belong'd to the chariot of
Venus,
And seeing at distance three such pretty
faces,
Alighted to say, "How d'ye do?" to the
Graces.

D.

SONG.

FROM THE GAELIC.

I.

YE bonnie bonnie hills by the green-
wood side!
Ye wild windhog streamlets that mur-
muring glide!
How happy have ye seen me with my
bonnie bride!
But now she's for ever laid low.

II.

Thou Mavis that sing'st in the gay beams of
morn,
How pleas'd did we list to thy voice from
yon thorn!
But now, since my Morag's for ever from
me torn,
Thy song huts all weight to my woe.

III.

Ah, Death! cruel Death! could not
youth's fairest bloom
And branty and virtue arrest thy hard
down;
And save my soul's delight from the cold
silent tomb,
And avert for a while thy fell blow.

IV.

Now farewell, ye hills! and ye green woods
adieu!
Ye wild birds, no more can your carols
renew
My pleasure, for Morag* is lost to my view,
And my sorrows for ever must flow.

D. McPHERSON.

* Morag is the Chloe and the Phillis of
Highland Bards.

EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH POETS.

(Chiefly from Campbell's Specimens.)

No. VII.

EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

(From *Silex Scintillans*, or *Sacred Poems*.)

WHEN first thy eyes unveil, give thy
soul leave

To do the like: our bodies but fore-run
The spirit's duty; true hearts spread and
heave

Unto their God as flowers do to the sun;
Give him thy first thoughts then, so shalt
thou keep

Him company all day, and in him sleep.

Yet never sleep the sun up; prayer should
Dawn with the day: there are set lawful
hours

'Twixt heaven and us; the manna was not
good

After sun-rising; far day sullies flowers:
Rise to prevent the sun; sleep doth smug
glut,

And heaven's gate opens when the world's
is shut.

Walk with thy fellow creatures: note the
hush

And whisperings amongst them. Not a
spring

Or leaf but hath his morning hymn: each
hush

And oak doth know I am.—Canst thou
not sing?

O leave thy cares and follies! go this way,
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world; let him not go
Until thou hast a blessing; then resign
The whole unto him, and remember who
Prevail'd by wrestling ere the sun did
shine:

Pour oil upon the stones, weep for thy sin,
Then journey on, and have an eye to
heav'n.

Mornings are mysteries: the first, world's
youth,

Man's resurrection, and the future's bud,
Shew'd in their births; the crown of life,
light, truth,

Is stey'd their star; the stone and hidden
food:

Three blessings wait upon them, one of
which

Should move—they make us holy, happy,
rich.

When the world's up, and every swarm
abroad,

Keep well thy temper, mix not with earth
clay;

Dispatch necessities; life hath a load

Which must be carried on, and safely
may:

Yet keep those cares without thee: let the
heart

Be God's alone, and choose the better
part.

THE TIMBER.

FROM THE SAME.

SURE thou didst flourish once, and many
 springs,
 Many bright mornings, much dew, many
 showers,
 Past o'er thy head; many light hearts and
 wings,
 Which now are dead, lodg'd in thy living
 towers.

And still a new succession sings and flies,
 Fresh groves grow up, and their green
 branches shoot
 Towards the old and still enduring skies,
 While the low violet thrives at their root.

* * * * *

SONG.

BY SIR CHARLES SEDLEY.

LOVE still has something of the sea,
 From whence his mother rose;
 No time his slaves from doubt can free,
 Nor give their thoughts repose.

They are becalm'd in clearest days,
 And in rough weather toss'd;
 They wither under cold delays,
 Or are in tempests lost.

One while they seem to touch the port,
 Then straight into the main
 Some angry wind, in cruel sport,
 The vessel drives again.

At first Disdain and Pride they fear,
 Which if they chance to 'scape,
 Rivals and Falshood soon appear,
 In a more cruel shape.

By such deceits to joy they come,
 And are so long withstood;
 So slowly they receive the sun,
 It hardly does them good.

'Tis cruel to prolong a pain;
 And to defer a joy,
 Believe me, gentle Celestine,
 Offends the winged boy.

An hundred thousand oaths your fears,
 Perhaps, would not remove;
 And if I gave a thousand years,
 I could not deeper love.

SONG.

*Written at Sea, in the first Dutch War, 1665,
 the Night before the Engagement.*

BY CHARLES BACKVILL, EARL OF DORSET.

TO all you ladies now at land,
 We men at sea indite;
 But first would have you understand
 How hard it is to write;
 The Muses now, and Neptune too,
 We must implore to write to you,
 With a fa, la, la, la, la.

For though the Muses should prove kind,
 And fill our empty brain;
 Yet if rough Neptune rouse the wind,
 To wave the azure main,

Our paper, pen, and ink, and we,
 Roll up and down our ships at sea,
 With a fa, &c.

Then if we write not by each post,
 Think not we are unkind;
 Nor yet conclude our ships are lost,
 By Dutchmen, or by wind:
 Our tears we'll send a speedier way,
 The tide shall bring them twice a-day.
 With a fa, &c.

The king, with wonder and surprise,
 Will swear the seas grow bold;
 Because the tides will higher rise,
 Than e'er they us'd of old:
 But let him know, it is our tears
 Bring floods of grief to Whitehall stairs,
 With a fa, &c.

Should faggy Opdam chance to know
 Our sad and dismal story;
 The Dutch would scorn so weak a foe,
 And quit their fort at Gorce;
 For what resistance can they find
 From men who've left their hearts behind?
 With a fa, &c.

Let wind and weather do its worst,
 Be you to us but kind;
 Let Dutchmen vapour, Spaniards curse,
 No sorrow we shall find.
 'Tis then no matter how things go,
 Or who's our friend, or who's our foe.
 With a fa, &c.

To pass our tedious hours away,
 We throw a merry main;
 Or else at serious ombre play;
 But why should we in vain
 Each other's run thus pursue?
 We were madmen when we left you.
 With a fa, &c.

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
 And cast our hopes away;
 Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
 Sit careless at a play:
 Perhaps, permit some happier man
 To kiss your hand, or flirt your fan.
 With a fa, &c.

When any mournful tune you hear,
 That dies in every note;
 As if it sigh'd with each man's care,
 For being so remote;
 Think how often love we've made
 To you, when all those tunes were play'd.
 With a fa, &c.

In justice you cannot refuse
 To think of our distress,
 When we for hopes of honour lose
 Our certain happiness;
 All those designs are but to prove
 Ourselves more worthy of your love.
 With a fa, &c.

And now we've told you all our loves,
 And likewise all our fears,
 In hopes this declaration moves
 Some pity from your tears;
 Let's hear of no inconstancy,
 We have too much of that at sea.
 With a fa, la, la, la, la.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 28.—This day the Lord Chancellor came down at a quarter before three o'clock, and soon after his Lordship took his seat upon the Woolpack, in his state robes.

ROYAL ASSENT.

Prayers being read by the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed by the Lord Chancellor, in the usual form, to require the attendance of the Commons in this House, in order to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to certain Bills, and also to witness the prorogation of Parliament. In about five minutes Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt returned, accompanied by the Speaker of the House of Commons and several of the Members, amongst whom were Lord Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Attorney-general; after which the Royal Assent was regularly notified to the Mutiny Bill, the Annual Indemnity Bill, the Expiring Laws' Continuation Bill, the Local Jurisdictions' Remedial Bill, the Irish Polls' Regulation Bill, the Liverpool Churches and Chapels Bill, the Lea Bridge Bill, the Dumfries Roads Bill, and three other private Bills.

There was a full Commission; the Commissioners being the Earl of Westmorland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earls of Harrowby and Liverpool.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Lord Chancellor now delivered the Lords Commissioners' Speech, in a distinct and impressive style as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that it is a great disappointment to his Majesty, that on this first and solemn occasion he is prevented by indisposition from meeting you in person.

"It would have been a consolation to his Majesty to give utterance in this place to those feelings with which his Majesty and the nation alike deplore the loss of a Sovereign, the common Father of all his people.

"The King commands us to inform you, that in determining to call without delay the new Parliament, his Majesty has been

influenced by the consideration of what is most expedient for public business, as well as most conducive to general convenience.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are directed by his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the several branches of the public service from the commencement of the present year, and during the interval which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded to inform you, that in taking leave of the present Parliament, his Majesty cannot refrain from conveying to you his warmest assurances of the sense which his Majesty entertains of the important services which you have rendered the country.

"Deeply as his Majesty lamented that designs and practices such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress should have existed in this free and happy country, he cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you directed your attention to the means of counteracting them.

"If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary Conspiracy which has lately been detected must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort in defence of the Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Monday, the 13th day of March next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 13th day of March next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 28. At three o'clock this House was summoned to attend the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Assent, by Commission, given to several public and private Bills (*for which see Lords Report.*) The Speaker, on his returning, read, those Members who had assembled,

a copy of the Lords Commissioners' Speech to both Houses of Parliament; after which the House separated; and on the 29th of February a Proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, the writs to be returnable on Friday the 21st of April.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1820.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 23.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of the Earl of Chatham to be Governor of Gibraltar, vice the late Duke of Kent; Lord Beresford to be Governor of Jersey, vice the Earl of Chatham; Sir Brent Spencer to be Governor of Cork, vice Lord Beresford; and Lieut.-General Vaughan Hart to be Governor of Londonderry and Colmaire, vice the Earl of Suffolk, deceased. Likewise Lord Bluntire to be Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Rentrew, vice the Earl of Glasgow, resigned; the Duke of Richmond to be High Steward of the City of Chester; and Thomas Jackson, LL.D. to be Professor of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrew, vice Dr. Huldane.

TUESDAY, FEB. 29.

This Gazette contains a Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another. The writs are to be returnable on Friday, the 21st day of April next. Also, a Proclamation for the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland. The writs returnable at the same time.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

This Gazette notifies the grant to Lieut.-Col. Sir Ulysses Bagenal Burgh the office of Surveyor-General of his Majesty's ordinance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; to the Rev. John Keate, the dignity of a prebendary of his Majesty's Chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, vice the late Dr. Cookson; to Mr. John Mackinlay, the office of Commissary of the Commissariat and Diocesis of the Isles.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 25th Foot (or King's Own Borderers) being permitted to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "Egmont-op-Zee," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at Egmont-op-Zee, on the 2d of October, 1799.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 23.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 5th (or Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the Regiment, the words "Vittoria" and "Toulon," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st of June, 1813, and in the attack of the position covering Toulon, on the 10th of April, 1814.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Lieutenant-General Kenneth Alexander Lord Howard of Effingham, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honorable Order, vice General Sir David Douglas, deceased. Also of Lieut.-General Sir H. Tucker Montreux, Knt. to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, vice Lieut.-General Lord Howard of Effingham.

ABSTRACT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FEBRUARY 26, TO MARCH 26, 1820.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under named, or using the Firms of

PATILS and Co. 15, Bell street, Woodstreet, Cheapside, who refer to *Contes* and *Smith*, 4, Staining-lane, lately mentioned;

Mr. and Mrs. HAWKINS, Vine Cottage, North-End, Fulham;

SIMON SHEPPARD, (stating that he is a market gardener, in Great Suffolk-street, Dover-

road, where a very respectable person of that name lives), are reported to this Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members, that a middle-aged man in the garb of a Quaker, about five feet ten inches high, of respectable appearance, and named

DEVONSHIRE HOLMAN WILMOT, is in the habit of raising money for charitable purposes, and appropriating it to his own use.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. March 1820.

M m

CITY ELECTION.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

Alderman Wood	108
Thomas Wilson, Esq.	105
Alderman Thorp	103
Alderman Walthman	94
Sir W. Curtis	79
The Lord Mayor	60

SECOND DAY.

Thos. Wilson, Esq.	666
Sir W. Curtis	617
Alderman Wood	553
The Lord Mayor	373
Alderman Thorp	360
Alderman Walthman	327

THIRD DAY.

Thomas Wilson, Esq.	1397
Sir W. Curtis	1295
Alderman Wood	1266
The Lord Mayor	1116
Alderman Thorp	1019
Alderman Walthman	948

FOURTH DAY.

Thos. Wilson, Esq.	2207
Sir W. Curtis	2064
Alderman Wood	2002
The Lord Mayor	1809
Alderman Thorp	1584
Alderman Walthman	1550

FIFTH DAY.

Thos. Wilson, Esq.	3200
Alderman Wood	2990
Sir W. Curtis	2961
The Lord Mayor	2597
Alderman Thorp	2215
Alderman Walthman	2203

SIXTH DAY.

Thos. Wilson, Esq.	1656
Alderman Wood	1462
Sir W. Curtis	1399
The Lord Mayor	5769
Alderman Walthman	3424
Alderman Thorp	3273

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

Alderman Wood	5370
Thos. Wilson, Esq.	5358
Sir W. Curtis	1908
The Lord Mayor	1559
Alderman Walthman	1119
Alderman Thorp	3921
Alderman Wood, Thomas Wilson, Esq., Sir W. Curtis, and the Lord Mayor, were of course declared duly elected.	

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

C. Calvert, Esq.	84
Sir R. Wilson	82
Sir T. Turton	36

SECOND DAY.

C. Calvert, Esq.	579
Sir R. Wilson	535
Sir T. Turton	249

THIRD DAY.

C. Calvert, Esq.	1204
Sir R. Wilson	1098
Sir T. Turton	413

FOURTH DAY.

The High Bailiff stated shortly after the opening of the poll, that he had received a letter from Mr. A. Shuter, stating that Sir T. Turton had resigned, and as no votes had been polled for him between eleven and twelve o'clock, he should close the poll.

The poll was accordingly closed, when the numbers were as follows:—

C. Calvert, Esq.	1264
Sir R. Wilson	1155
Sir T. Turton	458

The High Bailiff then declared C. Calvert, Esq. and Sir R. Wilson, duly elected, who returned thanks, and the meeting dispersed.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Sir Francis Burdett	167
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	165
The Hon. George Lamb	43

SECOND DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	630
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	580
The Hon. George Lamb	317

THIRD DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	1025
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	931
The Hon. George Lamb	607

FOURTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	1655
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	1549
The Hon. George Lamb	889

FIFTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	2175
John Cam Hobhouse	2051
The Hon. George Lamb	1245

SIXTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	2571
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	2412
The Hon. George Lamb	1551

SEVENTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	2857
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	2673
The Hon. George Lamb	1904

EIGHTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	3105
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	2897
The Hon. George Lamb	2217

NINTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	3320
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	3090
The Hon. George Lamb	2528

TENTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	3754
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	3591
The Hon. George Lamb	2899

ELEVENTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	2044
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	3759
The Hon. George Lamb	3201

TWELFTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	4439
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	4104
The Hon. George Lamb	3587

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	4743
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	3872
The Hon. George Lamb	3900

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	5073
John Cam Hobhouse	4654
The Hon. George Lamb	4211

FIFTEENTH AND LAST DAY.

Sir Francis Burdett	5327
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.	4882
The Hon. George Lamb	4136

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

G. Byng, Esq.	437
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	285
W. Mellish, Esq.	262

SECOND DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	618
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	168
W. Mellish, Esq.	436

THIRD DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	1201
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	1020
W. Mellish, Esq.	731

FOURTH DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	1810
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	1563
W. Mellish, Esq.	1176

FIFTH DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	2410
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	2095
W. Mellish, Esq.	1629

SIXTH DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	2768
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	2401
W. Mellish, Esq.	1987

SEVENTH DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	3020
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	2598
W. Mellish, Esq.	2237

EIGHTH DAY.

G. Byng, Esq.	3155
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	2700
W. Mellish, Esq.	2414

An article, dated Geneva, the 23d of February, states, that according to accounts from the South of France, it was expected many Protestant families of that country would seek an asylum in Switzerland, from

an apprehension of the renewal of the popular excesses from which they have so greatly suffered.

On Sunday, Feb. 27, the Chapel Royal, St. James's, was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Melville, and several others of the Cabinet Council. Immediately previous to the General Thanksgiving, the Rev. Mr. Knapp, the reader, announced that "Several Members of his Majesty's Privy Council desired to return thanks to Almighty God for their late preservation." In subsequently reading the Thanksgiving, he introduced the words within the brackets;—

"Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we, thine unworthy servants, do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men [particularly to those who desire now to order up their praises and thanksgivings for thy late mercies vouchsafed unto them]." &c.

CITY ANNOUNCEMENTS.—On Monday, Feb. 27, soon after three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Sheriff, Town Clerk, and a deputation of 15 Aldermen and 26 Common Councilmen, went from Guildhall to Carlton Palace. On their arrival in an anti-room, Lord Sidmouth whispered the Lord Mayor, that only his Lordship, with four Aldermen, the Recorder, and six Common Councilmen, could be admitted to the presence, on account of his Majesty's indisposition. Some little discussion on this, as Mr. Sheriff Parkins claimed his right of admission; Mr. Sheriff Rothwell immediately acquiesced, and afterwards Mr. Parkins gave up the point. Accordingly only the number pointed out approached the throne, read the Addresses, received the gracious answers, and kissed the King's hand. The answer returned by his Majesty to the Address of the Court of Aldermen was as follows:—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction this loyal and affectionate Address. You could not have gratified me more than by the justice which you have rendered to the memory of my revered and lamented father, and I cordially thank you for the sentiments of dutiful attachment and confidence which you have expressed toward myself. You may be assured that I shall always be desirous to uphold the privileges and to promote the prosperity of the City of London."

In reply to the Address from the Court of Common Council, his Majesty said:—

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful address. It is highly gratifying to me to receive such a testimony of your feelings of affectionate veneration for the memory of my beloved father, as well as of attachment to my person and Government. You may rely on my constant solicitude for the welfare and prosper-

city of the City of London, and for the maintenance of its rights and liberties."

According to the German Papers, Sandt is still in prison at Munster. His self-inflicted wounds are healed, but an incision made by the surgeon is open. He eats and sleeps, but his health appears undermined by a slow fever. He appears calm, even to indifference. His strength of mind and body are both stated to have been over-rated, and in his answers, when interrogated, he observed not the least regard to truth, but by his inventions embroiled the Councils, not only of his own but of the neighbouring states. He either designed to protect the proceedings, or else acted in mere mockery of those who interrogated him. All the documents relating to his crime, together with the poniard with which he stabbed Lu Ze-lar, and the knife with which he stabbed himself, have been deposited with the Anti-Tribunal of Munster, preparatory to his trial. In the meantime the Commissioners of Inquiry appointed by the King of Prussia to examine into the secret association, occasionally publish the result of their labours in the official Gazette of Berlin. The discoveries made present a strange mixture of the atrocious and the ridiculous. The documents chiefly consist of fragments of letters, essays, and constitutions, found among the papers of several students. One reckons as essential to the regeneration of Germany, that the 38 (Princes) should be slain; another proposes a constitution for the "Holy German Empire," according to which "the Empire should be divided into 14 circles, each governed by a Duke, and the whole by an Emperor, elected for life." The most ridiculous hypotheses, in prose and verse, are published among the discoveries of this Prussian inquisition.

The Emperor of Austria has recently adopted a most liberal system of treatment with regard to his Jewish subjects. He has given orders that Rabbis, previous to their being appointed to particular synagogues, shall be examined as to their proficiency in the philosophy of sciences and theology, and that stipends shall be assigned to them, on a scale corresponding with their acquirements. The Jewish youth are entitled to all the benefits of instruction at the public seminaries, without any violation of their religious tenets or observances. On the one hand it is ordered, that the Jewish Prayer Books shall be translated into the vernacular tongue, and their religious discourses be delivered in the same language. In the ordinance issued on this subject, a confident expectation is expressed, that the Israelites will, by their morals, talents, and other qualifications, expedite the period when it may be no longer necessary to maintain any distinction whatever, between them and the other subjects of the Austrian monarchy. It should seem that at Rome the true system of the universe is still regarded as in-

compatible with Christianity. An *imprimatur* has been refused to an astronomical work composed by Professor Settele, of the University of *Sassano*, because it indicates the system of Copernicus, and the daily revolution of the earth upon its axis, and its annual motion round the sun. The author intended to apply for the decision of the congregations of the Holy Office, and the Index upon this subject; and it is thought probable that he will be permitted to teach the Copernican system as an *hypothesis* and not as a *positive* doctrine, agreeably to the rescript of Pope Benedict XIV.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been elected a Deputy to the Polish Diet, for the eighth district of Warsaw.

After paying all her legacies, &c. under the will of the late Signora Stance, Miss Trussler, her cousin, daughter of Dr. Trussler, it is said, comes into a property little short of 40,000*l.*, as residuary legatee.

A Swedish mathematician announces, that he has discovered the quadrature of the circle; the solution of the problem is, he says, geometrical, and very simple.

BREACHE IN THE WALL AT CHARNAM.—About half past two o'clock on Friday morning, March 3, a fire broke out at No. 61, High Street, the house of Mr. Hill, a hatter. Before any assistance could be afforded, it had gained so much strength as to put an end to all hopes of saving Mr. Hill's house, or that next to it, with which the flames had almost immediately communicated. The attention of those who first came to the spot was then directed to the adjacent houses, and to those opposite, towards which the flames were driven by a violent north-westerly wind, which continued to blow strongly until a late hour in the morning. From Mr. Hill's house, and from those of Mr. Watson, a linen-draper; of Mr. Cohen, a pawnbroker; and two or three others which intervened, the devouring element reached the Sun Tavern, a very extensive pile of building, and the principal one of Charnam. When this house caught fire the scene was most awful, for the flames had now been driven by the violence of the wind to the opposite side of the street, which then presented to the eye a pile of burning buildings, between which, from the narrowness of the place, the passage was in some places impassable, and in all extremely dangerous. About half past four or five, the roof of the Sun Tavern fell in with a tremendous crash, and shortly after only a very small part of the walls was seen standing. At one time the brewery at No. 118 was thought to be in such danger, that its utter ruin was looked upon as inevitable; providentially, however, by the prompt assistance of great numbers of the town's people, aided by the active exertions of the military, it escaped with comparatively trifling damage. Mr. Best was not so fortunate with respect to his dwell-

ing-house, which, with several adjoining houses, also his property, were entirely consumed. The walls of Mr. Bee's house were, from their great solidity, the only parts which were not levelled with the earth. At four, and between that and six o'clock, the confusion which reigned in the town was beyond description. From the appearance of the flames at the latter hour, it was thought that all the houses south-east of that side where the fire began would fall a sacrifice to its rage. So strong was this impression, that many families, considerably removed from the immediate scene of danger, had taken down their beds, and other articles of furniture, and had removed a large part of them to a still greater distance. The following are the particulars: About 11 o'clock, the story of the flames was checked by the partial destruction of some houses on the south side of the street where it began, and by the total demolition of one or two on the opposite side, so that the flames had not then reached, but which it was judged proper to take down, to prevent a further spread of the conflagration. The whole number of houses destroyed in High street is 35, but there were several small buildings destroyed in the rear of each. The violence of the wind was such, that large flakes of burning matter were conveyed to some hundred yards distance. One of these flakes fell upon a large stack of hay, about 100 yards from High street, which consumed first, and two others which were close by. There was a considerable quantity of hay between these stacks, which fortunately escaped. From the extraordinary rapidity with which the flames spread, and the danger which threatened in a narrow street, both sides of which for a great part on fire, an immense quantity was destroyed, which had the worst effect on more mild, right fire, consumed. Several houses, and those, we must find, principally belonging to persons who could not be the consequence, were wholly consumed. It is, however, a satisfaction, in relating this melancholy accident, to be able to state that no life was lost on the occasion. One or two persons were, we understand, hurt by the falling of a wall, but not dangerously. At an early hour of the day the news of the fire reached London, from which some engines were despatched; but before our arrival the flames had been nearly subdued. The engines from Rochester and Maidstone were on the spot as soon as possible after the accident had reached those places. The sun fire engine, drawn by six horses, reached Cantham at six in the afternoon. Great inconvenience was experienced from the want of a plentiful supply of water. In some places it was conveyed in casks to the spot where the engines were at work and were emptied into the streets. This is, we understand, the third severe visitation by fire which Cantham has experienced within the last

half century. About 20 years ago, a fire broke out nearly in the same place as the present one, which consumed nearly 70 houses; and about 21 or 22 years before that period, a fire happened in the same street, to which 80 or 90 houses fell a prey.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—The *Moniteur* contains a very long report by Decazes, which is published, as having been approved by the King, on the state of agriculture in France. It appears from this document, that the fostering care of the Government is steadily, and in most instances, successfully, exercised in promoting every branch of cultivation adapted to the French soil and climate. One branch, that of the culture of the beet root, which it was supposed would have languished on the restoration of the sugar colonies, is stated to be gradually but firmly extending itself, and its encouragement is recommended to the Government, among other considerations, on the special ground on which it was originally introduced, that of rendering France independent of foreign supplies of sugar in a period of war. It is affirmed, that those who now cultivate the sugar beet root, raised on their own farms, realize a profit of 20 per cent, and on the supposition that a quantity were raised adequate to supply the total consumption of sugar in France, it is said, that the release of the beet root would, of itself, suffice to baton for the market annually 1,000 head of cattle. There are now about 20 beet root sugar-refiners in full activity.

The manner in which Thistlewood fled from the officers of justice, immediately after the murder, was no small degree curious. Having escaped from the loft by a trap-door to the top, he jumped into the yard of one of the houses in John street. The height that he jumped was so considerable, that few men would have ventured on the experiment made by Thistlewood but in circumstances as desperate as his were at that moment. Descending into the yard of the second house from the corner of Cantham street, he attempted to burst in at the back entrance, with a view in passing through to John street; but here he was foiled, as the back door was fastened. In this situation he manifested considerable presence of mind. Having knocked loudly at the door, when he was answered by the people from within, he declared admittance. Those to whom he addressed himself, alarmed perhaps by the firing which had just been heard in the street, hesitated to open the door, when he called to them that he was an officer in pursuit of the villains who had just quitted the loft, and if the door was not instantly opened, he would break it down as on such an occasion he had authority to do so. His audacity vanquished their scruples, and believing him to be the person that he represented himself to be, they no longer refused to permit him to enter. The door was

opened, and he passed in. He had previously said his business was to search the house, but on finding himself in a fair way of getting to the front door, he remarked, in a complimentary manner, that that was "a decent house, hastily inquired if they had any person concealed in any of their apartments, and being answered in the negative, he observed, he could take their word; and satisfied with the assurance that he had received, would give them no further trouble." He then made his exit by the front door, and the people to whom he had addressed himself had no doubt that he was really a police-officer. It was not till they saw in the newspapers of the following day the description of the murderer, that they knew the person they had allowed to pass through their premises was no other than the notorious Arthur Thistlewood.

Thistlewood with his first wife had a fortune of 20,000*l.*, the greatest part of which he lost at play and on the turf. The present

Mrs. Thistlewood is the daughter of a respectable grazier at Horncastle.

The Cato-street Conspirators have been committed to the Tower; their trial will take place about the middle of April.

At the Leicester Assizes, Sir Francis Burdett has been convicted of publishing a libel on the House of Commons, contained in a letter addressed to the Electors of Westminster.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dalrymple, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in and after Easter Term, 1820:—

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Thursday	April 20	Friday	April 21
Thursday	April 27	Friday	— 28
Thursday	May 4	Friday	May 5
Thursday	— 9	Wednesday	— 10
AFTER TERM.			
Tuesday	May 16	Wednesday	May 17.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

DEC. 7.—Two Graces passed the Senate yesterday, one to give 250*l.* to the National Society for Education, the other to give a similar sum to the Society for Building and enlarging Churches and Chapels.

The Master and Fellows of St. John's College have nominated the Rev. H. Wilkinson, M. A. Fellow of that Society, and Senior Moderator in this University for the present year, to be Head Master of the Grammar School of Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

The subject of the English Poems for the Chancellor's third Gold Medal for the present year is—" Waterloo."

Mr. Robert Abercrombie Denton, of King's College, was, on Friday last, admitted Fellow of that Society.

JAN. 21.—Joseph Dewar, Esq. and Joshua King, Esq. Bachelors of Arts of Queen's College, were on Friday last elected Foundation Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. John Hulse, of Elworth Hall, in the county of Chester, formerly a Member of St. John's College in this University, among other bequests for the promotion of religion and learning, instituted a Lectureship in Divinity, to which he annexed a considerable salary, arising out of estates in Middlewich, Sandbach, and Chive.—The duty of the Lecturer is to preach and publish 20 sermons, chiefly on the truth and excellence of Revelation. The Rev. Christopher Benson, of Trinity College, has been chosen Lecturer for the present year. This is the first appointment under Mr. Hulse's will.

PRIZE.—The passages fixed upon for the present year is—

SHAKESPEARE, *MACHETH*, Act I. Scene the last.

The Dialogue between Macheth and Lady Macheth.

Beginning with

"He will proceed no further!"—

And ending with

"What the false heart doth know."

The Rev. Thomas Dade, M. A. one of the Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, was last week presented, by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Bincombe with Broadway, in Dorsetshire.

JAN. 23.—Saturday last, being Bachelors of Arts' Commencement, 134 Gentlemen were admitted to that degree:—

Trinity College.—Messrs. Austin, Bain, Buines, Badlow, Barron, Edd, Coddington, Crake, Cowell, Doolsworth, Eglington, Goode, Hall, Haworth, Higgins, Huntrey, Huntington, Knox, Lyon, Murray, Overton, Payer, Platt, Richards, Ross, Scholfield, Sheepsheads, Swan, Tuxler, Vicars, Waddington, Wain, Wigram, Williams, Worsley.

St. John's College.—Messrs. Alington, Andrews, Bray, Brooshoof, Buckstone, Butler, Chapman, Close, Daniel, Dixon, Edmonds, Godfrey, Harrison, Heberden, Inge, Jenyns, Law, Leeder, Locking, Lordale, Maddy, Parham, Parkinson, Parry, Pitt, Pucknett, Spencer, Steward, Thresher, Tremlett, Trotter, Williams.

St. Peter's College.—Messrs. Carr and Packman.

Clare Hall.—Messrs. Birdakin, Burroughes, Codd, Farrington, Frost, Le Grice, Walker.

Pembroke Hall.—Messrs. Allen, Degne, Fallowfield, Lou, Kirby, Lubbock, Maithy, Unplicity.

Crane College—Messrs. Clayton, Cobbold, Kely, Pearce, Ward, Wenn, Wilder.

Black College—Messrs. Brough, Edwards, Francis, Otter, Rigg, Robinson, Winkinson, Winder.

Queen's College—Messrs. Butts, Green, Harile, Wilson.

Catharine Hall—Messrs. Darby, Dewe, Durham, Eastwick, Graham, Aldner, Wilkinson.

Jesus College—Messrs. Crowther, Gedge, Lockwood, Powell, Stevens, Wilson.

Christ College—Messrs. Blackburn, Dod, Hursley, Isaacson, May, Musson, Pickering, Pauley, Sever, Worsley.

Magdalen College—Mr. Lane.

Emmanuel College—Messrs. Agnew, Fielding, Freer, Hickman, Sayce, Shelford, Wharton.

FEB. 4.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. Henry Coddington and Mr. Charles Smith Bird, of Trinity College, the first and third Wranglers.

Crofton Jordison, Esq. Fellow Commoner of Emmanuel College, was on Friday last admitted Bachelor of Arts.

A grace passed the Senate yesterday, for granting to the University of Cephalonia (of which the Earl of Galloway is Chancellor) a copy of all the books now in the University Press, or which have been printed at the expense of this University.

FEB. 13.—At a congregation, on Tuesday, the Rev. Henry Browne, M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, was incorporated of King's College; and the Rev. John Davies, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, was incorporated at St. John's College, in this University. Mr. George Rider, of Catharine Hall, and Mr. Thomas Warden, of Trinity Hall, were, on the same day, admitted Bachelors of Arts.

MARCH 3.—MEMBERS' PRIZES.—The subjects for the present year are, for the SENIOR BACHELORS,

Quantum momenti, ad studium rei Theologicæ promouendum, habeat literarum humanorum cultus.

MIDDLE BACHELORS,

In GEORGIUM TRIUM, τοῦ παναρίτου, Oratio Luchis.

On Monday the 21st ult. the Members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held their first general meeting for the present year, in the great lecture room of the Physical Schools, in the Botanic Garden; when the following communications were read; viz. a paper, by the President, upon Anatomical Perspective; a paper, by Dr. Thackeray, upon a remarkable mineralized organic body, found at Scarborough; a paper, communicated to the Secretary, from Captain Fairfax, upon a new method of taking the soundings at sea. Dr. E. D. Clarke also gave notice of

his discovery of Cadmium in the Derbyshire Schistes, and other English ores of Zinc. Many other communications were announced; the reading of which was unavoidably postponed until the next meeting of the Society.

William Blackstone Rennell, Esq. Fellow of King's College, was last week admitted Bachelor of Arts.

MARCH 10.—William Blackstone Rennell, Esq. B.A. Fellow of King's College, is elected into one of the Travelling Fellowships founded by the late William Worts, Esq.

CHANCELLOR'S MEDALISTS.—The gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of this University, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who acquit themselves best in classical learning, were adjudged to Messrs. Horatio Waddington and Thomas Pell Platt.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE'S Medals.—The subjects for the present year are, FOR THE GREEK ONE: ΜΥΗΜΟΣΥΝΗ.

FOR THE LATIN ODE: *Ad GEORGIUM QUARTUM, Augustissimum Principem, Scythia Patena accipientem.*

FOR THE GREEK EPIGRAM: *Inscription, In Venam Aquæ et inis viscibus Terræ Arte eductam.*

FOR THE LATIN EPIGRAM: *Impransi disquinte.*

OXFORD.

DEC. 18. . . The names of those Candidates, who, at the close of the Public Examination this Term, were admitted by the Public Examiners into the First and Second Classes of Literæ Humaniores and Disciplina Mathematica et Physica respectively, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the Statute, stand as follow:—

In the First Class of Literæ Humaniores.—Henry Guppy, Worcester College; Francis Newbold, Stouchever, Brasenose College; Frederick James Parsons, Magdalen College; William Peel, Brasenose College; James Rust, University College.

In the First Class of Discip. Mathematic. et Phys.—Thomas Francis Freemantle, Oriel College; William King, Corpus Christi College.

In the Second Class of Literæ Humaniores. . . John Burton, Brasenose College; Richard Bracken, Queen's College; Henry William Buckley, Brasenose College; William Cockburn, S. B., Exeter College; George Foster, University College; William Harrison, Christ Church; George Christopher Hayward, Pembroke College; Peter Hardern, Brasenose College; Walter Jones, Jesus College; George Minsgrave Musgrave, Brasenose College; Richard Deroy Ness, Lincoln College; William John Rayner, Pembroke College; Joseph Loscombe Richards, Exeter College.

In the Second Class of Discip. Mathematic. et Phys. . . William Harrison, Christ Church; James Lockhart, University College.

Literæ Humaniores.... Richard B. Anderson, Queen's College; John Buller Buller Yarde, Oriel College; Alexander Duce, Exeter College; Edward Everett, Balliol College; Thomas Francis Freemantle, Oriel College; Joseph Harling, Magdalen Hall; William King, Corpus Christi College; Horace Monro, University College; William Pels, Balliol College; Thomas Heathcote Tragitt, Corpus Christi College; Edward Wainfall, Queen's College.

The number of Candidates to whom Testimonies for their Degrees were given by the Public Examiners, but who were not admitted into either of the Classes, amounted to 61.

Tuesday, the following Degrees were conferred:..

Master of Arts.—Rev. J. Lindsay Young, Brasenose College.

Bachelors of Arts.—Thomas W. Gordon, Exeter College; Thomas John Marken, Exeter College; Wm. S. R. Caskburn, Esq. Exeter College; Robert Hudson Fowler, Exeter College; Theophilus Williamson, Exeter College; George Forster, University College; Frederick James Parsons, Demy of Magdalen College; Robert Meadows White, ditto; Robert Pearson, Queen's College; Wm. John Rayner, Pembroke College; Thos. Francis Fremantle, Esq. Oriel College.

Yesterday, the last day of Michaelmas Term, the following Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts.... Rev. John Robinson Bisset, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Charles Thomas Pettingill, Christ Church; Rev. Richard Samuel Butler Sunderlands, Christ Church.

Bachelors of Arts.... Samuel Lloyd, Esq. Magdalen College, Grand Compounder; William Wilcox, Esq. Wadham College; William Wynter and Walter Jones, Jesus College; William Parish, St. Edmund Hall; Joshua Straton, New College.

At an Ordination held by the Bishop of Norwich, on Sunday last, the following Gentlemen were ordained:

Deacons.—James Thomas Bennet, B.A. Balliol College, Oxford; William Collet, B.A. Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Heaton Champion de Crespigny, S. C. L. Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Henry Dugmore, B.A. Caius College, Cambridge; William Thomas Goodchild; Joseph Hadilack, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; John Charles Herring, William Hildyard, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; George Frederick St. John, B.A. Balliol College, Oxford; William Margesson, Christ Church, Oxford; Henry North; James Hall Simpson, Trinity College, Cambridge; Edw. Thurtell; John Tilt, St. Alban Hall, Oxford; John Neville White, St. Peter's College, Cambridge; William Farley Wilkinson, B.A. Bene't College, Cambridge.

Bachelors of Arts.... Richard Aldous Arnold, B.A. Trinity College, Oxford; Richard Atkinson,

B.A. Catharine Hall, Cambridge; Robert Bathurst, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford; Frederick Beatty, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin; William Bennett Black; Jeremiah Burroughes, B.A. Emmanuel College, Cambridge; J. Clarryvance, M.A. Caius College, Cambridge; J. Watcyn Darby, M.A. ditto; Andrew Edwards, M.A. Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; H. Freeland, B.A. Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Charles Goodrich, B.A. Christ Coll., Cambridge; J. Knight Gretham, Jesus College, Cambridge; William Jackson, M.A. Lincoln College, Oxford; Charles Leicester, S. C. L. Trinity Hall, Cambridge; John Tildan, Thomas Mack, B.A. Caius College, Cambridge; William Palgrave Montague, B.A. Jesus College, Cambridge; Moses Morris; William Thomas Myers, M.A. Jesus College, Cambridge; Charles Joseph Orman, B.A. Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Thomas Schreiber, B.A. St. John's College, Cambridge; Philip Ward, B.A. Trinity College, Oxford; Edward Carus Wilson, B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge.

ECCLIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

On the 10th instant, the Rev. John Hildward, M.A. of Worcester College, was inducted to the Rectory of Stanton-in-the-Wold, Northants, on his own petition.

The Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A. formerly Fellow of New College, is installed Archdeacon of Winchester.

Nov. II.—At an Ordination held at Gloucester Cathedral, by the Bishop of that Diocese, the following Gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—Jackson Potter, B.A. Bene't College, Cambridge; John Jacob, Arthur Browne; William Hewitt Trim, B.A. Wadham College, Oxford; Charles Back, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; Ellis Wade, B.A. Sidney College, Cambridge.

Præb.—Robert Jeremy Cooper, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; Richard Jones, B.A. Worcester College, Oxford; Benjamin Saunders Clarkson, B.A. Worcester College, Oxford; Henry Garton, M.A. Merton College, Oxford; William Coles Bennett, M.A. Queen's College, Oxford, the Hon. Francis Jas. Noel, B.A. Trinity College, Oxford; Henry John Burlton, LL.B. St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Robert Strong, B.A. Wadham College, Oxford; Thomas Lewthwaite.

ECCLIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Prince Regent has appointed the Rev. James Campbell to the Church and Parish of Traquair, county of Peebles, vice the Rev. James Nicol, deceased.

The Rev. T. G. Tynedale, M.A. formerly of Trinity College, Oxford, Vicar of Woburn, Bucks, and Tadlow, Cambridgeshire, and Chaplain to Lord Viscount Hereford, has been presented to the Rectory of Hoston, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. John Thompson, M.A. Vicar of Meopham, Kent, and Chaplain to Lord Ho-

tham, to the Rectory of Lullingstone, void by the death of the Rev. John Kemble.

Rev. W. F. Mansel, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, to the adjoining Vicarage, of Ashelworth.

JAN. 15....The days appointed for congregations for the purpose of granting Degrees and conferring Degrees, in the present Term; viz.: January, Friday, 14th; Thursday, 27th; February, Thursday, 8th, Saturday, 12th; Tuesday, 15th; March, Thursday, 2d; Thursday, 16th; Monday, 27th.

Yesterday, the first day of Lent Term, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Charles Henry Walling, Fellow of Jesus College.

Bachelors of Arts.—Thomas Jeffery Bunnstead, Esq. Queen's College, Grand Compounder; William Day, Esq. Brasenose College, Grand Compounder; Edward Winstall, Queen's College; Charles Buck, St. Edmund Hall; John Baron, Henry William Buckley, Peter Hordern, and Francis Simnel, Brasenose College.

JAN. 29.—On Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. John Bartholomew, Corpus Christi College; Rev. Charles Win. Socker, Fellow of St. John's College.

Bachelors of Arts.—William Peel, Esq. Brasenose College, Grand Compounder; William Henry Devereil, Wadham College; William Wood, Exeter College; Charles Henry Cox, Student of Christ Church; John Adams, Christ Church; Henry Hutton, Scholar of Balliol College; William Pole, Balliol College.

FEB. 5.—On Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

Doctors in Medicine.—James Adey Ogle, Trinity College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. John Stedman, Pembroke College; James Hall, Wadham College; Samuel Pepys Cockerell, and William Arundell Bouverie, Fellows of Merton College; and Rev. Robert Crawford Dillon, St. Edmund Hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—William Baron, Esq. Wadham College, Grand Compounder; Charles Anthony Hunt, Merton College; George Parker Cleather, Exeter College; David Dundas and Thomas Lambard, Students of Christ Church; Henry Parsons, Scholar of Balliol College.

Yesterday the Rev. Edward John Burrow, M.A. of Trinity College, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

FEB. 12....On Saturday last the Rev. Edward John Burrow, B.D. of Trinity College, was admitted Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

On Thursday last the Rev. Samuel Hall, M.A. Fellow of Brasenose College, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity; and the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Viscount Sandon, Nobleman of Christ Church, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

FEB. 19.—On Saturday last the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Frederick Charles Spencer, Christchurch.

Bachelors of Arts.—Rev. Henry Palmer, Worcester College; Christopher Sidney Smith, Corpus Christi College; John Leigh, Brasenose College; Bernard John Ward, Trinity College; James Espinasse, Balliol College.

Thursday last the Rev. Robert Mason, of Queen's College, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity.

FEB. 26.—Saturday last the Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, M.A. late Fellow of All Souls' College, and Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, was admitted Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, grand compounder; and Philip Wilson, of Trinity College, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

On Wednesday the immolation of the Rev. George Porter, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College; and of the Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, M.A. Student of Christ Church, to be Public Examiners, was approved in Convocation.

Rev. William Clayton, B.A. to the rectory of Ryburgh Magna and Parva, Norfolk.—Patron, Samuel Cooper, Esq. of Norwich.

Rev. Richard Eaton, B.A. to the rectory of Easing, Norfolk. Patron, Rev. R. Browne, of Easing.

MARCH 11.—On the 1st, the Hon. Morton Eden, and the Rev. Charles Webber, B.A. Students of Christ Church, were admitted Masters of Arts; and Charles George Venables Vernon, Student of Christ Church, was admitted B.A. On Monday last the Rev. Philip Ward, of Trinity College, and George Trevelyan, of Balliol College, were admitted Masters of Arts, and John Clement Wallington, of St. John's College, was admitted B.A. On Thursday Richard Bethell, B.A. Scholar of Wadham College, was unanimously elected Vinerian Scholar in Common Law.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Dr. Rudge, of Lincolne, to the Friday Evening Endowed Lectureship of St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall.

The Rev. Benjamin Vale, M.A. late of Christ Coll. Cambridge, to the Afternoon Lectureship of St. Luke, Middlesex.

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BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Countess of Buckinghamshire, of a daughter, still-born.

SEPT. 4. At Bengal, the lady of Major Robert Hampton, of a still-born son.

9. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Keith, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a daughter.

11. At Colombo, Ceylon, the lady of Wm. Glasborne, Esq. of H.M. Civil Service, of a daughter.

FEB. 10. Mrs. Wheble, Woodley Lodge, near Reading, Berks, of a daughter.

20. At the Principal's Lodge, East India College, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a son.

At the Rectory House, Woodford, Mrs. Burne, of a daughter.

24. The lady of Capt. James Scott,

R.N. of Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, of a son.

26. The lady of the Rev. Spencer Drummond, M.A. Rector of Swarraton, Hants, of a daughter.

MARCH 3. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, of a son.

5. In Gloucester-place, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Morland, of a daughter.

8. Mrs. Fuller Maitland, of a daughter.

15. At Limerick, the lady of Lieut. Ellis, Royal Welch Fusiliers, of a son.

17. At Walton House, in the county of Cumberland, the lady of W. Ponsonby Johnson, Esq. of a daughter.

19. At Hyde Park, the lady of Wilkies Terry, Esq. 1st Life Guards, of twin sons.

21. At Chiswick, Mr. Joseph Fletcher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, the Hon. W. R. Penn Curzon, to the lady Harriet Georgianna Brudenell, second daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

AUGUST 9. At Bengal, Mr. Fielder, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine, to Miss Louisa Walters, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Walters, of Cawnpore.

DECEMBER 28. At St. George's Church, Kingston, in Upper Canada, Lieut.-Col. Lightfoot, C.B. A.Q.M.G. to Miss Cornelia Williams, second daughter of Capt. Edward Williams, Royal Navy.

JAN. 27. The Rev. Henry Parish, A.M. of Epsom, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sowers, Esq. of Charterhouse-square.

Alexander Fiexelra Sampays, Esq. of St. Helen's-place, to Harriett, daughter of the late Nathaniel Kent, Esq. of Fulham.

29. Mr. Nicholas Bennett, jun. of Brixton Hill, to Konia, youngest daughter of the late Wm. May, Esq. of Spitalfields.

31. At Aston, Mr. John Healy Booth, of Thames-street, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Edmund Darby, Esq. of Aston House, Herts.

FEB. 1. Chas. Marshall, Esq. of Godalmin, to Sarah, third daughter of the late James Alexander, Esq. of the former place.

2. J. W. Levi, of Barbadoes, Esq. to Rebecca, third daughter of Lemon Hart, Esq. of Fenchurch-street.

3. John Hodgson, Esq. Lincoln's-inn, to Mary, daughter of John Godfrey, Esq. of Purfleet.

5. Thos. Wakley, Esq. of Argyll-street, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph Goodchild, Esq. Southwark.

John Early Cook, Esq. of the Nunnery, Chessnut, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Munn, Esq. of Jamaica.

Nicholas Warin, Esq. of Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, to Frances, second daughter of the late Daniel Neillan, Esq. of Finsbury square.

7. Thomas Nunn, jun. Esq. of Mistley, Essex, to Mrs. Ayles, of Woodford-cottage, same county.

8. John Walker, Esq. of Artillery place, Finsbury-square, to Jessie, eldest daughter of the late John Johnstone, Esq. of St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica.

The Earl of Uxbridge, eldest son of the Marquis of Anglesen, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield.

17. G. R. Nuttall, M.D. of London, to Marian, third daughter of James Mansfield, Esq. of Midmar.

W. G. Mucknight, Esq. of Green Castle, Jamaica, to Eliza, youngest daughter of T. Manners, Esq. of the Crescent, Minorca.

18. At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Capt. Charles S. J. Hawtayne, R.N. to Anne, second daughter of the late Charles Hope, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy.

21. At Henwick, by the Rev. E. W. Ingram, F. W. Campbell, Esq. of Harebreck, N.B. to Sophia, daughter of the late Sir L. Winnington, Bart. of Stanford-court, Worcestershire.

22. Mr. C. Steele, to Miss M. Fisher, late of Cockspur street.

Wm. Holmes, Esq. late of Clapham, to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of Rich. Brant, Esq. of Putney-heath.

24. Robert Wynyard Partridge, Esq. of Oakely Hall, Essex, to Frances Anna, only daughter of Peter Lafosse, Esq. of Turnham-green.

At Guernsey, the Rev. Nicholas Carey, to Martha La Serre, of that Island.

At Bath, Major Spedding, of the 4th, or Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons, to Sarah, only daughter of Hugh Parkin, Esq. of Skirgill House, Cumberland.

25. Mr. James Deane, of Newnham, Oxon, to Louisa Jane, second daughter of the late Jacob Furnell, Esq. of London.

MARCH 5. Wm. Henry Cross, Esq. of Surrey-street, Strand, to Mary Ann Lewis,

only daughter of Thomas Plomer Lewis, Esq. of Hertford.

9. John Attersoll, Esq. of Portland-place, to Augusta, daughter of the late Thomas Neville, Esq.

Charles Sylvester, Esq. of Swansea, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Moody, Esq. of Queco-square, Bloomsbury.

Henry Hetley, Esq. of Bulbridge, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Alex. Thistlewayte.

10. John Eaton Joyner, Esq. of High-house, Essex, to Jane Collins, of Chadwell-place, Essex.

11. Wm. Scott Harvey, of London, Esq. to Jessie Mury, third daughter of Charles Roberts, Esq.

Lady Mary Lennox, eldest daughter of

the late Duke of Richmond, to Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Esq. eldest son of Lieut.-General Lord Charles Fitzroy.

14. John Ellis Clomes, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Sophia Ann, only daughter of J. B. Cobb, Esq. of Percy street.

16. Thomas Ward, Esq. of Commercial-road, to Miss Middleton, of Limehouse.

18. Mr. James Dobson, of the Strand, to Mary Ann, only child of John Peacock, Esq. of Mutch street, Brunswick-square.

19. At the Friends' Meeting-house, Westminster, Timothy Trused, of Hay, Brecon, to Mary Woodward, of Brook-green, Hammer-smith.

20. Mr. John Rees, of London, to Miss Esther Price, only child of the late J. Price, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Madras, Eleanor, infant daughter of Captain J. J. A. Willows, 2d Batt. 16th Regt.; aged five weeks.

Lately, at Hanover, in the 71st year of his age, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Bontein, one of his Majesty's Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

MAY 5. At sea, on board the *Maira*, Mrs. Madduck, the lady of Captain Maddock, Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, and the daughter of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq.

JUNE 12, 1819. At Calcutta, Major Peter Lewis Grant, and on the 2d of September following, Anne, his wife.

AUGUST 8. At Calcutta, in the 29th year of his age, Captain George Hanbury, of the Hon. East India Company's service, fourth son of the late John Hanbury, Esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex.

15. At Barrelly, Bengal, George, the infant child of Lieutenant F. J. Hamilton, 4th N. Regiment, aged six days.

28. At Fort William, Bengal, the lady of Lieutenant James Robios, of the Madras Army.

29. At Broach, Bombay, Lieutenant Fireworker Henry Lowry Osborne, of the Artillery, Deputy Commissary of Stores.

DEC. 5. Mrs. Price, widow of the late John Price, Esq. of Landough Castle, Glamorganshire.

11. At Clattersford Cottage, Isle of Wight, the wife of Colonel Newhouse, R. A.

12. At his residence, Breme Lodge, Lydney, Gloucestershire, in the 42d year of his age, Josias Verelst, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county.

13. At his father's house, near Manchester, aged 39, the Rev. John Markland, M. A. late of Bicester.

At his house at Chichester, sincerely lamented, Vice-admiral Thomas Surridge, aged 72.

15. In Judd-place, west, New-road, Eli-

zabeth, the widow of William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty, in her 74th year.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Anne Fitzwilliam.

Alfred-street, Bath, Mrs. Cradock, relict of his Grace John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin.

17. At Bystock, near Exmouth, Edward Divett, Esq. aged 52.

Caroline, the youngest daughter of Mr. James Fisher, No. 61, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 23 years.

Jane Stewart, wife of John Williams, Esq. of Kensington-gore.

19. At his house in New Bond-street, Mr. Robert Birchall, deeply regretted by his family and friends.

At the Crescent Manchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Bristol, widow of the late Uriah Bristol, Esq. of St. John's-square, London, aged 76.

In Globe-road, Mile-end, David Jones, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.

21. At his house, Troy-town, Rochester, John Donald, Esq. aged 64, late Collector of Excise for the county of Kent.

29. Mr. Matthew Talbot, aged 75.

24. At Stoke Newington, aged 68, Jasper Copper, Esq. a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends.

25. At Hertford, Mrs. Dimsdale, relict of the late John Dimsdale, Esq. in the 71st year of her age.

At his house at Great Ealing, Middlesex, G. H. Stephens, Esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

James, eldest son of Thomas Borradaile, Esq. of Strentham Common, aged 22.

Mr. John Smith, of Battle-bridge, aged 61.

26. At his house in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, John Trenchard, Esq. in the 94th year of his age.

At his house in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, Mr. W. Clarke, in the 79th year of his

age, having resided on the same spot 52 years, a highly respectable bookseller.

At Hackney, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. James Creighton.

Jan. 27. At his seat, Trelo Warren, in Cornwall, Sir Vyall Vyvyan, Bart, aged 52.

Feb. 1. At the Villa Pen, near Spanish Town, Francis Graham, Esq.

14. At his house, Knightsbridge, Michael Underwood, M.D. in the 83d year of his age.

15. At his late residence, Holywell-street, Strand, Mr. Thomas Wynn Townsend, in the 66th year of his age.

16. At Ely-run-row, Fulham, Mrs. Osburne, in her 67th year.

17. At his house, Hallatrow, near Bath, P. Edward Scottell, Esq. M.D. aged 65.

At Blackheath, R. Scott, Esq. of Stoncliffe Hall, Durham, aged 46.

18. In St. James's-square, Bath, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Benj. Richardson, Esq.

Mr. James Crease, of West Smithfield, in the 71st year of his age.

19. At St. John's-hill, Wandsworth, Sarah, wife of Mr. Samuel Herbert, of High street, Southwark.

At her house, Bush hill, Endfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Frampton, widow of the late Wm. Frampton, Esq. of Lendenhall-street.

20. At his house in the Hackney-road, Sarah, the wife of Matthew Sturt, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

At Bath, Mrs. Shephard, widow of the late W. Shephard, Esq.

21. At the house of John Milg, Esq. West-end, Hampstead, Rachel, third daughter of Mr. Chater, of Cornhill.

At Hampstead, the Hon. John Domsdale, Baron of the Russian Empire, in the 73d year of his age.

22. In his 20th year, the Rev. T. S. Smith, M.A. and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, the eldest son of Mr. Daniel Smith, of Widsom.

The Rev. Matthew Haynes, of Vincent-street, Westminster, aged 80.

At Melville House, Fife-shire, the Earl of Levan and Melville.

23. At Windsor Castle, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Binfield, and of West Isley, Berks.

24. At Hildenham Hall, in Cambridge-shire, Thomas Fasset, Esq. aged 72.

At his Chambers, Lincoln's-inn, James Read, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 61.

At his house, Stockwell, in the 66th year of his age, James Wood, Esq.

25. Mrs. M. R. Burder, of Southampton-row, aged 48.

At his house in Albion-place, Black-fins, Mr. Woodmeston, in his 31st year.

26. Mrs. Mary Tongue, in the 67th year of her age.

27. At his house in Lombard-street, C. Battle, Esq.

28. At her father's house in Cornhill, Harriet, the second daughter of Mr. Asperne, Proprietor of this Magazine. In recording the death of a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, and an amiable member of society, at an age when all the virtues of these interesting characters were matured in an intelligent mind, the afflictive privation experienced by her family will readily be acknowledged by all who shared with them in the gratifying witness of her estimable qualities displayed in the purest exemplification of Christian conviction. It was this pious consciousness of duty, grounded on the elevated hope of her faith, that raised her above the dread of death, and enabled her to meet its approach with patient endurance of suffering, a meek resignation to the will of her God, and an unshaken dependence on the merits of her Redeemer. Constantly occupied in the uniform discharge of all her relative obligations, she proved that the moral duties of life are best conformed to the social interests of it, when cultivated in a religious sense of the intermediate probation which we are called upon to sustain in our respective stations as the mortal inhabitants of this world, and of the prospective blessedness which our faith holds out to us as the immortal expectants of another and a better world to come. The pen which offers this humble tribute to departed worth asserts no more than what the testimony of all who knew the deceased amply justifies in their melancholy regrets, that a female, whose life evinced so much unimpaired character of mind and heart, could not longer be spared to her family and her friends, whose happiest satisfactions she was continually engaged in promoting, and to whose tenderest affections she was most deservedly endeared. But He who gave the blessing, has taken it away; and although he has put them to grief, he has not left them without a witness of his mercy and goodness, in which he bestowed the Grace that rendered her the joy and consolation of all around her, and has now taken her to himself, that he may give unto her the glorious and eternal recompence of all those pious and virtuous anxieties with which she improved it. — In the communion of the spirits of the just made perfect in Heaven, where pain and sickness have no place, and all separations cease — in this holy concord of felicitous fruition, she lives for ever! Forbear, then, ye to whom this blessing was given — forbear to weep for her, who has received the high prize of her calling. Rejoice rather, that she triumphs in her Saviour's strength over all the powers of death and the grave — for now she shares the everlasting victory of his righteousness, and her immortal spirit blends in accord of grateful praise with the hosannas of the angelic choir, to the Creator and Redeemer of souls, for her deliverance

from all the tribulations of her former transient existence, and for her present possession of all the joys of eternal life.

MARCH 1. At Peckham, aged 60, Mr. William Stuart, of Upper Thames-street.

2. In the 85th year of his age, Stirling Day, Esq. of Norwich.

At Hamburgh, Mr. W. de Drusina, in his 48th year.

3. At Aspeden, Herts. in the 74th year of his age, Hale Young Wortham, Esq.

4. At his house, Great George-street, Westminster, John Hosier, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

5. At Millhampton, near Worcester, Thomas Selby, Esq. of the Mote, Ightham, Kent, aged 67.

6. At his house, Hermitage-place, Islington-road, in his 67th year, Mr. John Evans.

7. At his seat, Grimdisburgh, Suffolk, B. G. Drillingham, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.

Mrs. Katharine Grace Proby, in the city of Chester.

8. At Hanbury, Worcester, aged 74, the Rev. W. Burselm.

At St. Magnus, near Bremen, John Everard Heymann, Esq. late of Hackney.

9. At Kennington, in his 71st year, Robert Atkinson, Esq. late of the Minorities.

10. At Newington green, Mrs. Wyatt, widow of the late Robert Wyatt, Esq.

11. In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, in the 86th year of his age, Wm. Sims, Esq.

At his house in Newmann-street, in the 82d year of his age, Benjamin West, Esq. the venerable President of the Royal Academy.

Of a fever, in the 18th year of his age, Thomas, the youngest son of John Pugh, Esq. of King's road, a youth of amiable virtues and very promising talents.

12. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Avonch, in Ross-shire.

13. In Gower-street, aged 25, Mr. Wm. Oliver.

14. At Stoke Newington, Anne, wife of Daniel Goff, Esq.

At his seat, Archer's Lodge, near Southampton, Samuel Harrison, Esq. many years magistrate of the county of Hants.

15. At Newbury, Berks, the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, M.A.

At Broomley, Mr. Jacob Chaille, aged 81.

At Lympston, in the county of Devon, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Howorth, widow of the late Capt. Edward Howorth, R.N.

16. In Ely-place, in her 79th year, Mrs. Sarah Clarke.

In the 84th year of her age, Catherine, widow of the late John Hunter, Esq. of Brunswick-square.

17. Christopher Lynch, Esq. of Great Russell street, aged 75.

18. At his house in Cleveland-row, St. James's, Major-General Hamilton.

At the house of her father-in-law, Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. the Hon. Marianne Curzon, only daughter of the Right Hon. the Baroness Howe.

Thomas George, youngest child of Edw. Irish, Esq. of Blackman-street, Southwark.

19. At his house, Vauxhall, Mr. Thomas Huntley.

21. At his house, in Arlington-street, Lord Dundas. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, recently elected Representative for York, his seat for which city is become vacant. The late Lord Dundas was Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Orkney and Shetland.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrations of Granger's Biographical Dictionary Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press,

A TREATISE on Inflammation of the Mucus Membrane of the Lungs, by Dr. Charles Hastings.

A Translation of *Amyntas*, a Tale of the Woods, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso, by Mr. Leigh Hunt.

A Refutation of the Objections to the New Translation of the Bible, by J. Bellamy, Author of the *Anti-Deist*, &c.

An Account of Timbuctoo and Housea, Territories in the Interior of Africa, by I. Hage Abd Salam Shabeenie, a native of Marocco, who personally visited and resided as a merchant in those interesting countries, with notes, critical and explanatory, by Mr. James Grey Jackson.

Tales of the Priory, by Mrs. Holford, 3 vols. 12mo.

Winter Nights, by Nathan Drake, M.D. Author of *Literary Hours*, &c. &c. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The History of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746.

A Guide to Authors, shewing how to correct the press, according to the mode adopted by printers.

Le Giusta d' Enrico IV. in Italian Verse, by M. Guazzaroni, Author of *the Italian Grammar*.

A new edition of Galpine's Synoptical Compend of British Plants; being much enlarged, corrected by a distinguished Member of the Linnean Society. The chief addition is the introduction of the class Cryptogamia.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN MARCH,

*At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed;
and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.*

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

- T**HE HERMIT of Glenconella, a Tale, by Enes McDonnell, 12mo. 7s.
The Poetical Works of Sackville, Earl of Dorset, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Kearsley's Tax Tables, new edit. 1s. 6d.
A Narrative of a Journey into Persia, by E. Blaquiere, 8vo. 12s.
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The Mother's Medical Assistant, by Sir Arthur Clark, 12mo. 4s. 6d.
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Travels in the Interior of Africa, by M. G. Mallien, 4to. 2l. 2s.
Milford's History of Greece, 10 vols. 8vo. 5l. 5s.
Burn's Works, 4 vols. 8vo. new edit. 1l. 16s.
- The Peerage of the United Kingdom, by John Debrett, Esq. new edit. to the present time, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.
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Turner's Anglo-Saxons, 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.
Bingham on Strictures, 8vo. 12s.
Keith's Elements of Geometry, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
An Account of the various Modes of Shoeing Horses, by Joseph Goodwin, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES ASPERNE, the Proprietor of this Magazine, in returning his grateful thanks for the liberal support it has experienced, for nearly forty years, trusts, that he has only to refer to the Work to be allowed a fair claim to the further continuance of favor, patronage, and support: at the same time he assures its Readers, and the Literary World, that no efforts shall be wanting, on his part, to render it deserving, not only of retaining its present honourable rank in the public estimation, but of a still more extended circulation.

But with a view to this, the Proprietor considers it incumbent upon him to add to the variety, as well as the utility, of its general contents: he therefore earnestly solicits the communications of ingenious and intelligent persons, in every department of literature, science, and art;—such as Essays, Moral and Literary;—Illustrations of dark Passages of History;—Biographical Anecdotes of Men of Eminence, either living or dead;—Letters on Criticism;—Original Letters of celebrated Persons;—and Accounts of New Inventions, or Remarkable Characters; or any hint that may inform the mind, polish the manners, refine the taste, or amend the heart;—which will be thankfully received, and respectfully attended to, by the Editor.

Our Correspondent *Senex* no doubt writes feelingly; but as there are exceptions to every rule, and as we hope the trustworthy and honest still preponderate, we must beg to be excused inserting his communication.

Our readers are requested to correct an error which has accidentally crept into the last Number of our Publication, page 127, where on the inscription of the coffin of our deceased Monarch the age is stated to be LXXII: it ought to be LXXXII.

However sincerely we may sympathize in the pain inflicted by "*Mr. R.'s tight shoes*," we dare not violate our readers' anathemas by troubling them with the distressful story, told in jingle without rhyme, and intended to be metrical, though without metre. In fact, the *Tale* wants a head.

Several other Correspondents' unacknowledged favours, meant for poetry, we are also most ingratically compelled to decline inserting, and a considerable quantity that really wanted fire we have put into ours, as the only chance of its ever making a blaze.

To our numerous Friends, who so eloquently and earnestly urge replies to all the communications with which they honour us, we must again, and, we hope, for the last time, repeat the utter impossibility of complying with their requests.—It is our anxious wish, as well as it is our duty, to endeavour to oblige every one; and they may most confidently rely upon our best judgment being exerted in the selection of our materials, and our earliest attention to their insertion in the Magazine.—Beyond this we cannot promise, and we are persuaded that they will not expect more.

We are much obliged to *D. W. F.* for his communication, but are sorry it was sent too late for appearance in the present month's Magazine; it shall, however, have a prominent situation in our next.

F. shall also appear in our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, TO SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1820.

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BASS, RICH Turvey, Bedford, farmer, March 21.
CUTBETHAM, JOSIAH, Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner, and WRIGHT, WM. GLOSSOP, Derby, machine-maker, March 18.
CHAPPELL, JOHN STAW, Oxford st. hosier, March 21.
GEDDES, GEO. Stromness, Orkney, merchant, March 4.

REEVES, JAS. Hornblotton, Somerset, March 25.
PEIRCEY, HENRY, Brightonstone, grocer, March 25.
SMITH, THOS TYRRELL, Ramsdon Crays, Essex, butcher, March 11.
WOODS, EDW. RAYNELL, Kelvedon, Essex, shop-keeper, March 11.

BANKRUPTS.

ASQUITH, THOS. GIDSON and DAVID, Fenchurch-st. merchants, April 8. [Lee and Co. Three Crown-sq. Southwark.] Feb. 25.
ASHLEY, EDW. Liverpool, sail-maker, April 15, George, Liverpool. [Maugham, St. Helen's, and Rowlson, Liverpool.] March 4.
AUNGER, JAMES, Exeter, woollen draper, April 18, New London Inn, Exeter. [Brutton, Broad-st. London; and Brutton, Exeter.] March 7.
ATKINSON, JOSEPH and THOS. Bradford, York, wine-merchants, April 18, Court House, Leeds. [Makinson, Middle Temple, and Rimington, Leeds.] March 7.
ASQUITH, THOS. and Co. Bermondsey, ship-owners, April 1 and 25. [Courteen and Co. Wulbrook.] March 14.
AUGILAR, DAVID, Devonshire-sq. wine-merchant, April 8 and 25. [Pearce and Sons, St. Swithin's-lu.] March 14.
AUSTIN, GEO. Long-acre, coach-plater, April 8 and 25. [Shepherd and Co. Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] March 14.
AUSTIN, JOHN, Manchester, brick-maker, April 7, 8, and 25, Star, Manchester. [Wilket, Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-lu.] March 14.
ATKINSON, MATT. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker, April 1, 8, and 29. [Willis and Co. Wainford-cu. Throgmorton st.] March 18.
ATKINSON, THOS. Huddersfield, York, merchant, April 18, 19, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield, and May 2, Black Bull, Mirfield. [Jacomb and Co. Huddersfield, and Basinghall st.] March 21.
ATKINSON, JOS. Dalton, York, merchant, April 18, 19, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield, and May 2, Black Bull, Mirfield. [Jacomb and Co. Huddersfield and Basinghall-st.] March 21.
BLOCK, WM. Hatfield, Somerset, cabinet-maker, April 8, Full Moon, Bath. [Halday, Old Bond-st.; and Hodgson, Bath.] Feb. 26.
BILBROUGH, SAM. Gildersome, York, cloth-merchant, April 8. [Carr, Cornhill, York; and Evans, Hatton-garden.] Feb. 25.
BARNARD, WM. HEN. and CHAS. Liverpool, merchants, April 5, 6, and 15, George, Liverpool. [Orrod and Co. Liverpool; and Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu.] March 4.

BOEHLER, ERAN. WM. Bristol, sugar-refiner, April 18, Rimmer, Bristol. [Hogg, Southampton-bu. Chancery-lu.; and Hogg, Bristol.] March 7.
BENKILL, JOS. Grafton-st. Boho, ready-furnishing-ironmonger, April 18. [Fisher, Inner Temple-lu.] March 7.
BODNER, THOS. Ensworth, Hants, miller, April 25, Black Dog, Ensworth. [Mitchell, Petrolfield; and Briggs, Lincoln's-inn-fields.] March 14.
BIRMINGHAM, WM. Manchester, manufacturer, April 14, 15 and 29, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Hadfield, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] March 18.
BIRCH, JAMES, Manchester, cotton-spinner, April 3, 4, and 29, Star, Deansgate, Manchester. [Kay, Essex-st. Manchester.] March 18.
BLYTH, EDW. Dyer's-bu. Holborn, dealer, April 8 and 29. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lu.] March 18.
BYSH, JOHN, Paternoster-row, bookbinder, March 25, April 4, and May 2, Guildhall. [Larkow and Co. Wardrobe-pl. Doctors' Commons.] March 21.
COMBER, CHAS. Dorking, Surrey, carpenter, April 8. [Tomlinsons and Co. Copt-hall-cu. Throgmorton-st.] Feb. 25.
COOK, JOHN, Helmsley, York, merchant, April 8, Red Lion, York. [Peach, Kirbymoorside, York; and Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard.] Feb. 26.
CHESMER, HEN. Hrompton, merchant, April 15, [Alhston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cofahill.] March 4.
CLARK, JOHN THOMAS, Tothill-st. Westminster, victualler, April 29. [Williams, Blackman-st. Borough.] March 18.
CLARK, DAVID THOS. Gerrard st. Soho, laceman, April 1 and 29. [Powell and Co. Old Jewry.] March 18.
CLIFFORD, RICH. Stow on the Wold, Gloucester, stone-mason, April 11, 12, and May 2, Royal Hotel, Charltonham. [Taru, Stow on the Wold; and Mason and Co. New Bridge-st.] March 21.
CAYL, SAM. Cheltenham, jeweller, April 25, 26, May 6, Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn fields; and Pruett and Co. Cheltenham.] March 25.
CUNDEY, ISAAC. Widdington, Derby, miller, April 3, 4, and May 6, Cornmarket, Chesterfield,

- Derby.** [Chilton, Chancery-ls.; and Clarke, Chesterfield, Derby.] *March 25.*
- DALE, WM.** Richmond, York, woollen-draper, April 18, Court House, Leeds. [Lambert and Son, Bedford-row, and Bloom, Leeds.] *March 7.*
- DICKINSON, JAS.** Marsh-side, Lower Edinonton, cattle-dealer, April 22. [Gray, Tyson-pl. Kingsland-road.] *March 11.*
- DOWN, RICH.** Bridgewater, Somerset, iron-founder, April 22, Angel, Langport Gasoven, Somerset. [Alexander and Co. New-Inn; and Frankard, Langport.] *March 11.*
- DANIELS, HART and MOSES.** Bury-st. St. Mary-axe, merchants, April 25. [Martin and Son, Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames st.] *March 14.*
- DICKENS, ELIAS,** Macclesfield, Chester, victualler, April 22, Angel Macclesfield. [Hunt and Co. Temple; and Lamy, Macclesfield.] *March 14.*
- DOBELL, JOS.** Staplehurst, Kent, labor, April 1, 4, and May 6, George, Cranbrook. [Jagers, Ely-pl., and Ottaway, Staplehurst.] *March 25.*
- EDWARDS, DAVID.** Newnham, Monmouth, corn-dealer, April 8, at the Office of Messrs Bowyer, Gloucester. [King, sergeants-in, Fleet-st.; and Bowyer, Gloucester.] *Feb 20.*
- EMMITT, DAN.** Clippenham, Wilts, butcher, April 8, Guildhall, Marlborough. [Eyre, Grayson sq.; and Woodman, Marlborough.] *Feb. 26.*
- ELLISON, THOS.** Liverpool, corn-dealer, April 4, 5, and 25, George, Liverpool. [Norris, John-st. Bedford row, and Toulmin, Liverpool.] *March 14.*
- EDWARDS, WM.** Dartford, Kent, grocer, April 1 and 20. [Richardson, Wallbrook.] *March 18.*
- FRANK, EDWIN.** Huddersfield, York, plumber, April 8, Seasons House, Wakefield. [Lake, Cateaton-st.; and Beaver, Wakefield.] *Feb. 29.*
- FORSTER, JOHN HERING,** and Co. Norwich, manufacturers, April 11, Rampant Horse, Norwich. [Sewell and Co. Norwich; and Tillyard and Co. Falcon st. London sq.] *Feb. 29.*
- FREEMAN, THOS.** Cheltenham, surgeon, April 15, George, Cheltenham. [Vivart and Co. London; and Green and Co. Cheltenham.] *March 4.*
- FLEAH, WM.** Finsbury-ls. plaster and glaze, April 15. [Jones, New Inn.] *March 4.*
- FOULKES, EDW.** and Co. Manchester, cabinet-maker, April 1, 5, and 7, Star, Dean gate, Manchester. [Hampson, Mulberry-st. Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-ls.] *March 18.*
- FITCH, CHAS.** Brunner, Essex, ironer, April 21, 25, and May 5, White Hart, Bocking, Essex. [Burleigh, Baythorn Hall, Essex; and Layton, John-st. Bedford row.] *March 25.*
- GEDNEY, JER. LEE,** Gravel Hill, Kent, victualler, April 8. [Glynnes, Barr st. East Smithfield.] *Feb. 26.*
- GLOVER, CHAS.** Braintree Essex, linen-draper, April 15. [Butler, Cornhill.] *March 4.*
- GRAY, MIC. JOHNSTON,** Cannon-street-mad, wine-merchant, April 22. [Vivash, Tokenhouse-yard.] *March 11.*
- GRIFITH THOS.** jun. Trencham, Stafford, dealer, April 7, 8, and 29, at Messrs. Whentley, Fowler, and Batlow, Office, Stone, Stafford. [Barlow, Feather-ls.; and Wheatley and Co. Stone.] *March 18.*
- GLAYE, SAM.** Warrington, Lancaster, shopkeeper, April 11, 14, and 29, Nag's Head, Warrington. [Nixon and Co. New Bridge st.; and Hovel and Co. Warrington.] *March 18.*
- GRAHAM, ROH.** and Co. Leicester-sq. linen-draper, March 25, 28, and May 2, Guildhall. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] *March 21.*
- GEDDES, GEO.** Liverpool, merchant, April 12, 15, and May 2, George, Liverpool. [Massey and Co. Liverpool; and Chester, St. John-st.] *March 21.*
- HAMILTON, GILBERT,** and Co. Queen-st. Cheap-side, warehousemen, April 8. [Stratton and Co. Soothwell.] *Feb. 26.*
- HINDLE, WM.** Leeds, York, draper, April 8, Court House, Leeds. [Makinson, Temple; and Foden, Leeds.] *Feb. 26.*
- HORSFALL, JO.** Gildersome, York, cloth-merchant, April 8, Court House, Leeds. [Wilson, Greyls-st. Hutton garden; and Payne, Leeds.] *Feb. 26.*
- HORLEY, EDW. THOS.** Hagbury, Warwick, miller, April 8, Warwick Arms, Warwick. [Barfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Poole, Kenilworth, Warwick.] *Feb. 21.*
- HENBERT, CHAS.** Warminster, Wilts, farmer, April 15, Red deer, Worcester. [Willis and Co. Worcester; and Platt, New Boswell co.] *March 4.*
- HATCH, WM. PROCTER.** Shipdam, Norfolk, tanner, April, 1, 2 and 22, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. [Marston and Day, Norwich; and Abbott, Roll's-yard, Chancery-ls.] *March 11.*
- HOPKINS, JOHN HENRY.** Liverpool, merchant, April 5, 7, and 22, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple; and Bardswell, Liverpool.] *March 11.*
- HAY, HANNAH,** High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits, boarding-house keeper, April 22. [Phillips, King st. Covent-garden.] *March 11.*
- HOGGATT, THOS.** Buxcastle, Cornwall, draper, April 4, 5, and 24, Hotel, Exeter. [Darke and Co. Red Lion-sq.; and Cox, Exeter.] *March 11.*
- HAYLEY, THOS.** Long acre, coach-lace-manufacturer, April 1 and 25. [A'Beckett, Broad st. Golden sq.] *March 14.*
- HOULD, SOPHIA,** Laytonstone, Essex, butcher, April 2 and 29. [Fowell and Co. Nicholas-ls. Lombard st.] *March 18.*
- HOLIDAY, JOHN,** Stockport, victualler, April 1, 5, and 22, Dog and Partridge, Stockport. [Wilson, Greyls-st. Hutton-garden; and Foulton, Stockport.] *March 18.*
- HOLL, WM. jun.** Sourport, Worcester, cabinet-maker, April 17, 18, and May 2, White Hart, Hartlebury. [Dunke and Co. Red Lion-sq.; and Bird, Kidderminster.] *March 21.*
- HARRISON, MARGARET,** Runcorn, Chester, shopkeeper, April 3, 4, and May 2, Dog Tavern, Manchester. [Chester, Staple inn; and Tindall and Co. Manchester.] *March 21.*
- HOUGH, WM.** Manchester, boat builder, April 14, 15, and May 6, Star, Manchester. [Healy, Ridding's-co. Manchester; and Willis and Co. Wain-lord co.] *March 25.*
- HORNER, RICH.** Bekingham, Lincoln, April 5, 6, and May 6, Bekingham Arms, Newark-upon-Trent. [Hodgkinson, Newark-upon-Trent; and Hall and Co. New Boswell-co.] *March 25.*
- HILBORN, CHARLES,** Commercial ro. surgeon, April 1, 15, and May 6. [Clarke, Bishopgate-st. Wiltout.] *March 25.*
- INNIENT, GEO.** Nottingham, baker, April 8, 4, and May 2, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Hopkinson and Co. Nottingham and Wootton, Humber-co. Gt. Easton.] *March 21.*
- JAY, PHIL.** Caynesh, Suffolk, stay-manufacturer, April 20, 21, and May 2, Half Moon, Clare. [Stevens, Clare; and Stevens, Gray's-inn.] *March 21.*
- KING, LAMBS,** Birmingham, wire-worker, April 8, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Greenox, Birmingham; and Boudillon and Co. Bread-st. Cheap-side.] *Feb. 26.*
- KNILL, HEN.** Duke st. West Smithfield, butcher, April 12. [Smith, Aldermanbury Postern.] *March 7.*
- KEALES, JAMES,** Leek, Stafford, tinholder, April 18, Queen's Head, Leek. [Heathcote, Leek; and Dalton, Temple.] *March 7.*
- KELLY, ALEX.** Colindale, Pall-mall, jeweller, April 22. [Warrant, Mark la.] *March 11.*
- LAWRENCE, JAMES,** Hutton garden, woollen-draper, April 8. [Boudillon and Co. Bread-st. Cheap-side.] *Feb. 26.*
- LEVY, JOSEPH,** Carter st. Cutler st. Hounds-ditch, dealer, April 8. [Norton, New Union-st. Little Moorfields.] *Feb. 26.*
- LILGILL, ROGER,** Liverpool, soap maker, April 5, Golden Lion, Liverpool. [Lones and Co. Temple; and Leigh and Son, Liverpool.] *Feb. 27.*
- LITTLEWOOD, JOSH.** Manchester, dealer, April 15, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Appelby and Co. Gray's inn sq.; and Clarke and Co. Manchester.] *March 4.*
- LISTER, JOSEPH,** and Co. Longwood Bridge, Huddersfield, York, dyers, April 1 and 18, White Horse, Huddersfield. [Pearce, Huddersfield; and Stocker and Co. New Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *March 7.*
- LYNE, JOSEPH and CHAS.** Freshury-sq. merchants, April 8. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] *March 7.*
- LILLEY, IRAN CARY,** Copthall-hill, Little Bel-alley, Cologne-st. tailor, April 22. [Knight and Co. Basinghall st.] *March 11.*
- LANGLEY, JOHN MARTIN,** Newcastle st. Strand, apothecary, April 22. [Hunt, Surrey-st. Strand.] *March 11.*
- LEVI, JACOB,** Wells, Norfolk, cabinet maker, April 5, 4, and 25, Fleeca, Wells, Norfolk. [Hinder, Wells, Norfolk; and Blakelock, Sergeant's-inn.] *March 14.*

11 1041 MAY, JULY 26, TO THE DAY, MARCH 31, 1920.

[illegible]

FROM SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, TO TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1890.

ABBOTT, A. Liverpool, April 11.
 Bewley, H. Manchester, March 18.
 Brahm, D. High Holborn, March 21.
 Brain, R. Dutton, Gloucester, March 25.
 Bull, P. Worcester, March 25.
 Buggs, G. Holborn-bridge, March 28.
 Buss, M. Ashborne, Derby, April 1.
 Barlow, J. Manchester, April 1.
 Bullocke, J. Catharine-st. Strand, April 4.
 Bawne, W. E. Huxton, Surrey, April 4.
 Bewley, W. Manchester, April 4.
 Bailey, J. London-walk, April 8.
 Beck, J. Arundel-st Strand, April 11.
 Bumble, R. Chelsea, March 18.
 Carter, J. S. Liverpool, April 1.
 Collins, T. Drury-lane, April 1.
 Carr, W. Leek, Stafford, April 8.
 Cooper, H. Southborough Mills, Kent, April 8.
 Derry, J. Coal Exchange, March 18.
 Dodd, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 21.
 Dink, A. and Co. St. Catherine's-sq. East Smithfield, March 25.
 Davies, W. Argued, Monmouth, April 4.
 Eardley, C. Stockport, April 1.
 Farmer, J. Ashborne, Derby, March 18.
 Fuller, J. Billericay, Essex, March 18.
 Fentiman, E. and Co. Peterborough, March 28.
 Fox, F. Exchange-bu. April 8.
 Gash, R. Bridge-road, Lambeth, March 18.
 Garner, W. Poulton-cum-Seacombe Chester, Mar. 18.

- Jackson, J. sen. and Jackson, J. jun. Warrington, Lancashire, cloth manufacturers.
- James, J. and Egan, J. Chester, saddlers.
- Kaymer, F. and Hainworth, W. Lawrence-lane, Warrington, gun.
- Kendall, W. and Heath, Mr Chetenthian, coal-dealers.
- Kenworthy, J. Swire, S. and Staunfield, R. Ashton-under-Lane, cotton spinners.
- Lazar, W. and Lazar, D. Edinburgh, engravers.
- Lewthwaite, M. and Skater, J. S. Lombard street, bankers.
- Low, W. and Martin, W. M. Wimborne-Minster, Dorset, printers.
- Martin, F. and Heijger, J. Broadway, Stratford, Essex, cabinet makers.
- Murrett A. sen. and Murrett, A. jun. Birmingham, bacon-makers.
- Mackness, L. and Wilson, J. Red-hou-st. Spital-fields, makers.
- Marche, W. L. and Kleinwort, H. S. Finch-hill-lu. merchants.
- Moore, I. and Johnson, M. A. Brooms-grove, Worcester.
- Mordant, T. and Mordant, C. Water-hampton, Stafford, iron works.
- Murshall, W. H. and Jackson, D. Butch, shop-brokers.
- Moderat, S. and Moderat, M. Middle-est. White-chapel, rooming-ers.
- Marliss, J. and Wilson, J. Red-hou-st. Spital-fields, books.
- Obrato, A. jun. and De Castilia, J.
- Owen, I. and Owen, J. D. Ludlow, boot-makers.
- Otkrey, R. and Watnillow, J. Birmingham, merchants.
- Parkard, J. Parkard, G. and Parkard, W. Botolph-clare, orange-merchants.
- Parry, T. and Parry, D. Broad-st. merchants.
- Piel, R. and Ansdell, J. Liverpool, agents.
- Pollard, S. and Pollard, S. jun. Hoveham, Sussex, drapers.
- Payne, P. and Alderson, H. Bury St. Edmund's, ladies' boarding-school-ers.
- Rippon, H. C. and Iving, E. Swansco, school-mistresses.
- Rathbone, P. and Singleton, S. Sandhark, Chester, tanners.
- Ray, E. and Dena, J. St. Ogryth, Essex, m. f. s.
- Rhodes, R. Hartley, W. L. Loke, E. and Clark, R. Idle, York, sheet-ers.
- Reed, J. Reed, A. Bason, T. R. and Reed, W. New-castle-upon-Tyne, iron-ers.
- Roberts, J. and Chayton, T. Sheffield, York, silver-ers.
- Richman, J. and Mason, J. Lymington, Southampton, iron-ers.
- Shppard, J. and Coru, J. Birmingham, platers.
- Shiels, T. Carnu, N. sen. and Carnu, J. Glasgow.
- Sewell, A. and Nobby, C. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, tallow-chandlers.
- Scrimfield, J. Sturges, J. Paley, J. G. and Mason, T. Gawher Hall, York, coal-dealers.
- Smith, J. King, P. and King, C. Basinghall-st. cloth-ers.
- Simpson, J. and Halls, G. Bury St. Edmund's, gun-ers.
- Simmsell, G. Wolfenden, A. and Stones, S. Manchester, engravers.
- Siddon, W. Siddon, W. jun. and Worthington, I. Mansfield, mercers.
- Skimshing, W. and Weatherhead, J. R. Wisbeach Peter's, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, surgeons.
- Shaw, C. and Shaw, E. Wickersley, York, stone-masons.
- Sholey, J. and Waring, S. Shaftesbury, drapers.
- Spencer, W. Everton, E. jun. and Scampton, J. County, enamel manufacturers.
- Stetson, T. and Lloyd, R. Lancaster, forwarding-agents.
- Steed, M. Webster, G. and Nicholson, J. Leeds, York, joiners.
- Thomas, W. and Upton, J. Aylbury-st. Clerkenwell, metal-brokers.
- Taylor, A. and Papineau, J. Hart st. Crutched-trous, stationers.
- Tunncliffe, G. and Tunncliffe, J. Stone, Stafford, grocers.
- Trenchard, T. Mackmardo, E. L. and Sykes, T. Woodchester, Gloucester, Blackwell-hall factors.
- Tobitt, J. sen. and Jebbut, J. jun. Limehouse, iron-wrights.
- Tindall, J. Tindall, W. Tindall, J. and Tindall, R. jun. Scarborough, York.
- Taylor, J. Taylor, J. jun. and Ormrod, O. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers.
- Trimble, R. Hunter, D. and Brown, T. South Fawley, Ficks, makers.
- Trotter, W. Trotter, J. B. and Dobie, W. H. Old-lows, and Liverpool.
- Thorne, J. and Hughes, J. S. Grosvenor row, Chelsea, printers.
- Vincent, G. and Pocock, G. Newbury, Berks, wool-lin drapers.
- Vessey, J. and Pugh, T. Saltney Mill, Birmingham, mill-ers.
- Vickers, T. and Kay, J. Huddersfield, wool-staplers.
- Uwinn, S. and Uwinn, W. Ludgate-st. ready-made-linen warehouse.
- Winters, W. jun. and Hodges, J. Cheltenham, con-ers.
- Weatherald, H. Weatherald, T. and Pennock, J. Aylbury, York, dress-ers.
- Waters, R. L. and L. M. M. T. and M. M. T. and M. M. T. Manchester, machine-manufacturers.
- Watts, T. and Watts, A. and Wale, C. jun. Lewes, Sussex, iron-merchants.
- White, B. and Munloch, E. Muldon, Essex, coal-merchants.
- Wright, J. and J. sen. Taylor, T. sen. and Burdison, W. Stoughton, Worcester, candle-ers.
- Woods, J. and Gasky, H. Colchester, Lancaster, hat-ers.
- Wardell, H. sen. and Wardall, H. jun. Old Gravel-lane, London, highway, painters.
- Wagon, T. Wagon, J. S. and Wagon, J. L. and Higgins, J. Bristol, leather makers.
- Weightman, J. South Scile, and Sykes, J. North Collingham, Nottingham, malsters.
- Wagstaff, J. and Taylor, H. Warrington, painters.
- Wagstaff, D. Baylis, T. Wagstaff, S. and Wagstaff, J. H. Kildersham, Worcester, and Newgate-street, carpet-manufacturers.
- White, W. White, J. and White, I. Eckington, Derby, stone-masons.
- Westbrook, R. and Jones, W. W. Thames-street, bottle-merchants.
- Witchell, J. and Webster, G. Halifax, York, porter-dealers.
- Wyde, J. jun. and Howorth, H. Manchester, muslin dealers.
- Wasbrough, K. Duggan, W. and Wasbrough, I. Bristol, brass-founders.
- Yeoman, J. and Graham, G. Woolwich, chemists.
- Yeadon, W. Fletcher, J. Fletcher, J. and Brown, T. Otley, York, scribbling-millers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 189.)

MARK ISAMBARO BRUNEL, of Chelsea, Middlesex, Engineer; for certain improvements in making stereotype plates. Dated January 25, 1820.

PHILLIPS LONDON the younger, of Cannon-street, London, Practical Chemist; for a method of destroying or decomposing the offensive vapour arising from animal or vegetable matter when heated. Dated January 25, 1820.

DANIEL HRAHWELL, late of America, but now of Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, Engineer; for certain improvements in the construction of spinning-presses. Dated January 25, 1820.

JOHN MOORE, of Macclesfield, Kent, Gunsmith; for a certain improvement in the construction of a

reactive matter in a dry state, which, with the addition of water only, will supply ink. Dated January 25, 1820.

GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE, of Houndstitch, London, Woollen-draper, and **WILLIAM SHOOBRIDGE**, of Mardon, Kent, Farmer; for a substitute for flax or hemp, and for manufacturing the same for all purposes for which flax or hemp are used. Dated February 5, 1820.

JAMES HUGGETT, of Hailsham, Sussex, Shoemaking-smith; for a machine to be attached to carriages as a substitute for a drag to regulate the speed, and to prevent accidents in going down hill, or in other perilous situations. Dated February 10, 1820.

LONDON MARKETS, MARCH 21.

WEST INDIA AND SPANISH MARY PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—The coffee Market continued to improve after Tuesday last, and a public sale of Brazil on Wednesday went off briskly at an advance of 2s. to 3½. St. Domingo, it was reported, brought 1.7s.; and the business done by private contract was considerable.

The stock of W. I. Coffee is now 2,990 tons, being 470 less than at this time last year, present prices 2s. per cwt. higher.

B. P. SUGARS have been in good demand since our last, and prices of most descriptions have again advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Foreign Sugars have been inquired for, and a few cases of Brazil put up by auction brought a small advance.

The stock of B. P. Sugar is now 3,315 casks more than last year's at this time, present prices 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower per Gazette average.

Rums have been steady at former prices.

The present stock of rum is 12,916 puncheons, and price of proofs 2s. 5d. per gallon. Stock last year, same date, 10,957 puncheons, and price of proofs 3s. per gallon.

In Brandy there is no alteration.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—The demand continues steady, and 6d. per lb. advance on the last sale prices is generally paid for the ordinary and middling qualities, and 2d. to 3d. advance on the good and fine qualities; the quantity declared for the sale in April next is at present 3,041 chests. The quotations are in conformity with the advance paid.

TEA.—At the sale which has just finished Bohens have fully supported the advance that had previously been paid. Common Congers have averaged nearly the prices of the former sale, while the finest qualities are reduced to prices lower than have been known for many years, and to the close of the sale could hardly be taken off by the trade even at a material reduction from the prices paid at the commencement. Good Campons and Sauckons, from their scarcity, have sold proportionably high. Common Twankays have also, from the trade being quite bare, sold at advanced prices, while on the good and fine the reduction is full 2d. per lb.; and the finest of the Hyson Leaf and Flavour have reached full prices, on account of the Hyson being generally of

very superior quality, and consequently selling high.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Since our last there has been some inquiry for Cotton, but the business is nearly confined to Bowed and Pernams for export at former prices. The East India Company's sale on Friday, consisting of 2,700 bales Surat, 2,100 Bengal, 1,000 Madras, and 60 Bourbon, was thinly attended, and went off heavily; the greater proportion being bought in. The Surats which were sold went at prices fluctuating from ½d. to 1½d. per lb. under the sale of the 1st of October last; about 500 bales were afterwards taken on these terms, and partly at an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. In Bengals there was little variation from the previous currency, about 200 bales of goods brought full prices, the remainder were of low middling quality, and bought in chiefly at 6d.; this price has since been refused for a considerable parcel. For Madras there was very little demand. The private sales are, duty paid, 200 Upland, good 11½d. a 1d.; fine 12½d.; 350 Pernambuco, middling 16d. a 16½d.; 50 Bahia, good 15½d. By public sale—330 Mina, fair 1½d. and 100 Demerara and Berhira, middling 1½d. fair to good 14½. a 15½d. Per the East India Company's sale, in bond—80 Bourbon, middling 15d. fair to good 17d. a 20d.; 1,300 Surat, ordinary to middling 5½d. a 6½d.; fair to good 7d. to 8d.; 200 Bengal, good to fine 7½d. a 8½d.; 300 Madras, fair to good 6½d. to 7½d. in all making a total of 2,910 bales.

BALTIC PRODUCE.

The TALLOW market has been steady since our last, and prices are without alteration.

BRITISH STAPLE ARTICLES.

REFINED SUGARS have been in brisk demand and the prices of ordinary qualities are full 2s. per cwt. higher, and good qualities 1s. higher.

MOLASSES, steady.

OILS.—Fish Oils have been rather dull of sale, and the price of South Sea is a shade lower. Seed Oils steady. It is reported, that 3½ per ton has been given for Greenland Oil to arrive from this season's fishery.

286 WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, [March FROM THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, TO THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1890, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	Feb. 21 to 28.	Feb. 28 to Mar. 6.	March 6 to 14.	March 15 to 20.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 11	1 0	1 0 1/2	1 0 1/2
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0
" Seconds.....	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0
" Scotch.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
Malt.....	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	60 0 a 60 0	60 0 a 60 0
Pollard.....	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0
Bran.....	9 0 a 10 0	9 0 a 10 0	10 0 a 14 0	10 0 a 14 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
" White.....	15 0 a 15 0	15 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 15 0
Tares.....	9 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 13 0	10 0 a 13 0	10 0 a 13 0
Turneps, Round.....	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
" per quarter.....	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0
Cinque Foil.....	38 0 a 70 0	38 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	50 0 a 95 0	50 0 a 95 0	50 0 a 95 0	50 0 a 95 0
" White.....	72 0 a 115 0	72 0 a 115 0	72 0 a 115 0	72 0 a 115 0
Trefoil.....	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0	32 0 a 70 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	34 0 a 57 0	34 0 a 57 0	34 0 a 57 0	34 0 a 57 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	14 0 a 0 0	14 0 a 0 0	14 0 a 0 0	14 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Potatoes, Kidney, per ton.....	6 0 a 6 10	6 0 a 6 10	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
" Champion.....	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0
Beef.....	3 8 1/2 a 4 1/2	4 0 a 5 4	3 4 1/2 a 4 1/2	3 4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Mutton.....	4 1 1/2 a 4 10	5 0 a 6 2	5 0 a 6 2	3 10 a 4 10
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Vest.....	5 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 4	5 4 1/2 a 6 8	4 8 a 6 8
Pork.....	5 0 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 8	6 0 a 7 0	4 6 a 6 8
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	82 0 a 0 0	82 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 82 0
" Carlow.....	82 0 a 0 0	105 0 a 0 0	102 0 a 105 0	104 0 a 105 0
" Dutch.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	108 0 a 0 0	108 0 a 0 0
" York, per stick.....	58 0 a 54 0	58 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0
" Cambridge.....	55 0 a 57 1/2	55 0 a 0 0	54 0 a 0 0	56 0 a 0 0
" Dorset.....	62 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0
" Ditto, New.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0
" Gloucester, doubled.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 74 0
" Ditto, single.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0
" Dutch.....	50 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
" York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	5 4 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0	5 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 0 0
" Irish.....	4 8 a 4 10	4 8 a 4 10	5 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 0 0
" York, per cwt.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	63 0 a 0 0	62 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	76 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	82 0 a 0 0	82 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 13 0	3 13 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
" Ditto, Moulds.....	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
" Ditto, Mottled.....	96 0	94 0	91 0	94 6
" Ditto, Curdled.....	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
Starch.....	4 8 a 0 0	4 8 a 0 0	4 8 a 0 0	4 8 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	34 6 a 43 3	34 6 a 44 6	36 3 a 43 3	37 3 a 43 6
" Ditto, Sunderland.....	35 6 a 44 6	41 3 a 0 0	37 3 a 41 3	40 9 a 0 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4
{ Sussex.....	2 16 a 3 14	2 16 a 3 14	2 16 a 3 14	2 16 a 3 14
Hay.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Clover.....	5 14 6	5 13 6	5 13 6	5 14 6
Straw.....	1 8 6	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 10 6
Hay.....	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
Clover.....	5 13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Straw.....	1 13 0	1 13 8	1 15 8	1 18 0
Hay.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Clover.....	6 6 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 4
Straw.....	1 14 0	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 11 6

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois from the Returns received in the Week

	Ending Feb. 19.	Ending Feb. 26.	Ending Mar. 4.	Ending Mar. 11.
WHEAT.....	s. 65 7	s. 68 8	s. 69 10	s. 73 1 1/2
RYE.....	35 5	38 0	40 0	40 0
BARLEY.....	34 7	36 6	36 9	36 6
OATS.....	26 8	27 8	27 10	27 10
BEANS.....	41 5	42 7	42 7	41 7
PEAS.....	47 6	48 11	46 8	45 10
OATMEAL.....	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, Feb. 26, 1890, is, Wheat, 64s. 11d. | Rye, 30s. 6d. | Barley, 34s. 8d. | Oats, 21s. 8d. | Beans, 44s. 11d. | Peas, 47s. 8d. | Oatmeal, 24s. 10d. AGGREGATE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Feb. 1890, from the London Gazette, of Saturday, Feb. 26, is, Wheat, 54 9 | Rye, 30s. 5d. | Barley, 27s. 4d. | Oats, 21s. 3d. | Beans, 38s. 2d. | Peas, 51s. 10d. | Oatmeal, 17s. 11d. | Beer or Bigg, 21s. 1d. Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain, Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending March 1, is 54s. 7 1/2d. per cwt. | March 6, is 55s. 5d. per cwt. | March 15, is 55s. 9d. per cwt.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obs.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obs.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obs.
Feb. 24	29.34	35	N	Cloudy	Mar. 1	30.29	42	NE	Fair	Mar. 18	30.14	41	NW	Fair
25	29.71	36	NE	Drizzle	2	31.03	35	NE	Drizzle	19	30.14	41	NW	Drizzle
26	29.90	32	E	Fair	3	30.11	35	E	Drizzle	20	30.41	37	N	Drizzle
27	29.82	30	NE	Drizzle	4	30.74	34	SW	Drizzle	21	30.18	34	N	Drizzle
28	29.54	29	W	Drizzle	5	30.43	36	SE	Drizzle	22	30.13	37	NE	Drizzle
Mar. 1	29.40	32	SW	Drizzle	6	29.45	33	SE	Drizzle	23	30.07	40	W	Drizzle
2	29.80	33	NW	Fair	7	29.91	33	SW	Drizzle	24	29.74	43	NW	Drizzle
3	29.58	30	N	Fair	8	29.16	34	SW	Drizzle	25	29.25	47	SW	Show.
4	29.82	28	N	Drizzle	9	29.95	40	SW	Drizzle	26	29.08	45	W	Cloud.
5	29.90	26	N	Drizzle	10	30.13	51	SW	Drizzle	27	29.18	35	N	Fair

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. March 21st, 1820.

	Shares	Price	Div.		Shares	Price	Div.
	of	per Share	received per Ann.		of	per Share	received per Ann.
Birmingham Canal (divided)	25	585	90	London	—	73	3
Chesterfield	100	120	8	West India	—	175	10
Coventry	100	90	45	Southwark Bridge	100	18	—
Derby	100	114	6	Vauxhall	100	21	—
Erewash	100	105	48	Waterloo	100	5	10
Grand Junction	100	229	9	Commercial Road	100	104	5
Grand Surrey	100	85	9	Drain East India Branch	100	100	5
Grand Union	100	45	—	East London Water-Works	100	63	10
Gr. Loan	—	97	5	Grand Junction	50	39	2 10
Grantham	100	141	7	Liverpool Bottle	200	100	—
Leeds and Liverpool	100	300	10	London Bridge	—	87	2 10
Leicester	—	981	14	Birmingham Fire and Life	—	—	—
Loughborough	—	2411	112	Insurance	1000	350	95
Melton Mowbray	—	155	8 10	Albion	500	40	2 10
Mercy and Irwell	—	651	30	Bath	—	975	40
Monmouthshire	100	140	10	County	100	37	2 10
Nutbrook	100	105	6	Eagle	50	5	12 6
Oxford	100	641	92	Home	100	117	6
Shrewsbury	100	100	9	Imperial	500	74	4 10
Shropshire	100	140	7 10	London Fire	25	93	1 4
Somerset Coal	50	70	5	London Ship	25	18	10
Ditto Lock Fund	—	74	4	Royal Exchange	—	999	10
Staffordsh. & Worcestershire	100	615	40	Union	200	38	10
Stourbridge	145	905	15	Gas Light and Coke (Chart.	—	—	—
Thames and Severn, New	—	35	10	Tramway	50	60	4
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	—	—	—	City Gas Light Company	100	94	7
Trunk	200	1800	75	London Institution	75	40	—
Warwick and Birmingham	100	210	11	Surrey	30	8	10
Warwick and Napton	100	205	11	Auction Mart	50	92	1 5
Bristol Dock	100	—	—	British Copper Company	100	50	2 10
Commercial Dock	100	80	3	Margate Pier	—	—	—
East India	—	165	10				

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. stock is 64 and under 69,	
single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock 4 15	Quarterly rate 100l. money 7 3 1
40 — — — — — 5 4 0	7 11 10
45 — — — — — 5 11 0	8 2 0
50 — — — — — 6 0 0	8 15 9
55 — — — — — 6 12 0	9 12 8
60 — — — — — 7 7 0	10 14 7
65 — — — — — 8 2 0	12 0 8
70 — — — — — 10 5 0	14 16 4
75 and upwards — — — — — 12 16 0	18 13 8

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Exp. &c. by Office, Bank street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Feb. 25, to March 24, 1820, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. f.	12—0 a 12—1	Batavia	37½ a 38
Ditto August	11—17 a 11—18	Seville	33½ a 34½
Rotterdam, c. f. & l.	12—1 a 12—2	Gibraltar	30
Antwerp, ex money	12—2 a 12—3	Lisbon	47 a 47½
Hamburg & U.	30—1 a 30—7	Genoa	44 a 44½
Altona & U.	30—5 a 30—8	Venice Italian Liv.	27—30 a 27—60
Paris, 3 days sight	25—10 a 25—15	Malta	46
Ditto, 2 Usance	25—10 a 25—15	Naples	38½ a 39½
Bourdeaux, ditto	25—10 a 25—15	Petersburg per oz	1 6d.
Frankfort on the Main, ex money ..	152 a 152½	London	50
Vienna, Ef. & m. fl.	10—6 a 10—8	Oporto	31½ a 31
Trieste ditto	10—0 a 10—0	Rio Janeiro	56 a 56½
Madrid	34 a 35	Bahia	50½ a 50
Cadiz, effective	34 a 35	Dublin	10 a 10½
Bilbao, effective	34 a 35	Cork	12 a 12½

PRICES of BULLION, at per ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	0l. 6s. 0d. 20l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 4s. 11½d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Foreign Gold Bars	3l. 17s. 10½d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, standard	0l. 5s. 1½d. a 0l. 1s. 1d.
New Double	0l. 0s. 0d. a 0l. 1s. 1d.	New Louis, each	—

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM FEBRUARY 25, 1820, TO MARCH 24, 1820, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days. 1820.	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Reduc.	3perCt. Consol.	3perCt. Navy.	Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 4perCt.	Omnium.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Old 50.	N.W.S. 4 per cent.	Ind. Bon.	Ext. Bills. for Act.	Cons.
25	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						12s.	13pr. 2ds.	2pr. 6s.
26	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
27	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
28	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
29	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
30	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
31	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
1	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
2	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
3	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
4	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
5	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
6	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
7	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
8	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
9	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
10	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
11	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
12	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
13	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
14	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
15	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
16	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
17	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
18	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
19	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
20	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
21	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
22	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
23	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.
24	222 1/2	6 1/2	68 7/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2						13s.	14pr. 1s	2pr. 6s.

All EXCHANGE RATES dated in the Months of June and July, 1818, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.
 The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castagnu, in the year 1718,
 now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by
 JAMES H. FENNER & CO., Stock-Brokers, No. 15 Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
 On application to whom, the original document for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR APRIL, 1820.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the late Dr. ISAAC MILNER.]

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Europ Mag Vol. LXXVII. April 1820.

Pp

EAST INDIA SHIPS

TUE APR 7, 1920.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parsons.	To be off.	To be in the Down.	When sailed.
Thomas Croft...	1304		S. Maryonbanks	W. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	Hugh B. Astor	Fred. Madan	Arth. Vincent	Serph. Blomcoens	Wm. Maltman		1819.	1800.
Earl of Rutland...	1417	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Jas. Jametson	Sam. Smith	Philip Baylis	Alex. Bell	Fred. G. Abbott	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Bruce		18 Dec.	1 Jan.
W. arren Hastings	1000		Hen. M. Simpson	Thos. Larline	T. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Rob. Murray	T. Collingwood		23 Dec.	Down 27 Dec
Thames	1300		Hen. Blumhard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff	B. H. Semmer	Chas. Stevart	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edw. King			1819.
London	1200	St. Hel. Rec.	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	B. Broughton	W. Longstaff	T. B. Penfold	W. E. Packman	Dan. MacKenzie	John D. Smith			2 Feb.
Asia	844	Powder & Oil	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	Rob. B. Blinck	S. F. MacLeod	J. G. G. G. G.	Jas. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner		1819.	2 Feb.
Atoll	800	Bomb. & China	George Booth	Frank Cresswell	Wm. Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thos. Welsh	John Sprott	W. S. Cunningham	Wm. L. Grave		4 Jan.	14 Jan.
Carthage	1000		John Patterson	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Blackley	W. Lockhart	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Hen. Wright			4 Mar.
Carthage	1000	St. Hel. Bomb.	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasgow	W. R. Blackley	E. Mac Donald	J. Griffiths	Rob. Simonsen	Sam. H. Lee			4 Mar.
Carthage	1000	St. Hel. Bomb.	Company's Ship	John Stewart	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	B. M. Bontine	Wm. Lewis	D. Cannan, junr.	Step. H. Ayers			4 Mar.
Carthage	1000	St. Hel. Bomb.	Company's Ship	John Stewart	Jas. Barber	John Shear	J. C. Whitehead	Thos. M. Adney	And. Keislie	Thos. A. Speach			4 Mar.
Carthage	1000	St. Hel. Bomb.	Company's Ship	John Stewart	Jas. Barber	John Shear	J. C. Whitehead	Thos. M. Adney	And. Keislie	Thos. A. Speach			4 Mar.
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Carthage	1000	St. Hel. Bomb.	Company's Ship	John Stewart	Jas. Barber	John Shear	J. C. Whitehead	Thos. M. Adney	And. Keislie	Thos. A. Speach			4 Mar



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*The Rev. Isaac Wilner, DD FRS
Dean of Carlisle,
President of Queens College Cambridge
&c &c &c*

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1820.

MEMOIR OF
THE VERY REVEREND
ISAAC MILNER, DD. F.R.S.

DEAN OF CARLISLE, PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND HUSSIAN
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THAT UNIVERSITY.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY
J. JACKSON, FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE CONTEMPORARY BRITISH PORTRAITS.]

THE recent decease of this distinguished divine, philosopher, and scholar, demands the duty of a tribute to his memory which we are most anxious to discharge; nor can we perform a more acceptable service to the cause of religion and learning, than by giving some account of the life of this extraordinary genius; and we offer, therefore, the following Sketch, imperfect as it is, with a confidence that it cannot be perused without profit, and that its effects must be most encouraging to the friendless and the young.

ISAAC MILNER was born near Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on January 11, 1751, of parents who could boast neither of rank nor property. While he was yet a boy, his father, who was a weaver, died; and the family left behind, were Isaac, an elder brother Joseph, and their aged and infirm mother. It was now necessary that redoubled industry should be exerted by the remaining branches of the family, to enable them even to live; and the two young Milners were constantly at their spinning wheels by day break in the summer, and long before it in winter, to pursue their labour; while by this course of persevering diligence, they were enabled for a long time to maintain, with credit, themselves and their aged parent.

It was soon observed of these young men, that they did not associate much with their village neighbours when a holiday or any other occasion invited them out to country sports. They employed their vacant time in the study of a few books, which were lent to them by different friends. This singularity brought them into notice; and they

speedily became the subject of conversation among their neighbours. With industry, and this love of study, they also united the strictest sobriety; so that it was generally predicted of them, that they would one day make some figure in life.

Their fame had begun to spread through Leeds, a place which at that time abounded with opulent, generous, and discerning men,—among whom it is certainly neither malevolent towards the living, nor flattering to the dead, to rank the late William Hall, Esq. whose name was coupled for above half a century with every institution that had for its object local utility, or public benevolence. A subscription was readily entered into by them, to educate, and send to college, one of these young men; and Joseph, the elder brother, who at that time displayed the most talent, was fixed upon as the object of their patronage, while Isaac was for some time thrown into the back ground; though destined in the sequel to come forward and surpass his brother.

Joseph was consequently sent to the grammar school at Leeds; and the lessons he learnt there by day, on his return home at night he imparted to Isaac; who discovered not only an aptitude for this novel study of the classics, but also great quickness of parts, memory, and judgment. Thus passed three years; in the course of which, it may be supposed that Isaac had gained a tolerable degree of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages.

But the time soon arrived, when Joseph was to be sent to college; and thus deprived the younger brother of the only assistant who was able and wil-

ling to give him instruction. The foundation of knowledge was however laid, and it was only necessary to raise the superstructure. This, by pursuing the same course of industry with which he set out, was effectually done; so that, at the age of nineteen, he might be justly styled a good classer.

Some time prior to this, having arrived at that age when it is usual for boys to be put to some trade, he was bound apprentice to a weaver. Previously educated as Isaac had been, it cannot be supposed that the loom agreed with his disposition any better than the distaff did with that of Hercules. He had, however, like the ancient Threban, the soft influence of attendant charms to reconcile him to his temporary captivity; for the Muses, both in the hour of labour and recreation, were his constant companions.

While thus employed in the occupation of a weaver, his brother had finished his studies at Cambridge with considerable eclat, having ranked as *senior optime*, and gained the second classical medal. Soon after which he was ordained; and, removing to Hull, held the curacy of Trinity Church, when he became master of the free grammar-school at that place. The reformation which Joseph effected in that school constitutes not the least portion of his merit. His predecessor was John Clarke, whose loose translations of the Latin Classics, published as they generally are in parallel columns with the original text, have done more towards the deterioration of sound learning in this country, and have contributed to make a greater number of superficial scholars, than any other *libri triviales* with which we are acquainted. The earliest act, however, of the new headmaster was to kick all these translations out of the grammar-school, and to introduce the good old practice of having the various significations of a word sought out from a dictionary. The just contempt which he expressed for such crutches gave a high idea of his excellence as a scholar, though he possessed merits of a still higher order, as a Christian divine.

Isaac, who had long compared, with no high degree of satisfaction to himself, the inglorious toils of a mechanic life, with the splendid honours and emoluments of a literary one, thought this a good opportunity to attempt his emancipation from a trade no way congenial

to his disposition, and wrote, therefore, to his brother an account of the progress he had made in literature; at the same time requesting to become an assistant to him in the school, for teaching the lower classes. However Joseph might wish to comply with his brother's request, he was resolved to proceed on sure grounds; and wrote to a clergyman of Leeds, the late Rev. Miles Atkinson, to call and examine his brother, and, if he found his attainments considerable, or his genius at all promising, to send him down to Hull. In conformity to this request, the clergyman waited upon young Isaac, who was then about nineteen years of age, and found him at his loom, with a Tactus by his side. After undergoing an examination for some time, in the course of which he displayed great acumen of idea, much general knowledge, and an astonishing command of language, he was thought perfectly qualified to be sent to Hull; and accordingly, in a few days after, he bade adieu for ever to the humble occupation of weaving.

Joseph Milner, with whom Isaac was now to reside, having settled at Hull, as master of the free grammar-school, and curate of Trinity Church, became, about the time of his brother's removal from Leeds, convinced, in a manner to which he had hitherto been a stranger, of many of the grand and peculiar doctrines of Christianity; of the redemption by Jesus Christ, and the virtue of his atonement. Being a man zealous by nature in every cause he undertook, he became, in support of these great truths, a fearless and animated preacher. With a conduct irreproachable, and an air of sanctity about his person, it can be no matter of wonder that his evangelical discourses made a salutary impression on his hearers, and that his doctrines were most powerfully enforced by his heavenly example. Many persons, under his ministry, were converted to the faith of Christ; and several who had been careless and profane, became alarmed at the denunciations of the divine law, which he did not fail to thunder forth, and turned from their sinful courses to "serve the living and true God." The fruits of his zealous labours were soon made manifest to all around; the light of the illuminated shone before men, who "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus."

In this most exemplary and successful manner did the Rev. Joseph Milner, for thirty years before his death, execute the sacred duties of his calling, and found leisure to compose a "History of the Christian Church," which, although considered by many too partial to the religious system which he had espoused, is, without controversy, one of the best in the English language. He was one of those noble Confessors who "*rejoiced in the light*" of the glorious revival of religion which has distinguished our times, and which will in a future era be a greater crown of rejoicing to us than all the trophies of our brilliant achievements by sea or land. Of those worthies who "*bore the burden and heat of the day*," who were not ashamed of Christ and his sayings before men, scarcely any now survive in the Establishment, except the venerable and Rev. Thomas Scott. After serving their generation according to the will of God, the rest of his contemporaries have, in succession, been gathered to their fathers. On beholding the immense host of truly evangelical labourers at present engaged in the Church, this aged clergyman may thankfully exclaim, "*Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.*"

With such an example before him, Isaac could not but imbibe some sentiments of veneration for the Christian religion; and his mind was no doubt imprinted with that particular view of its tenets which distinguished the belief of his brother. His prospects were now turned toward the church, and, after having assisted his brother for some time in the capacity of usher, in 1770 he removed to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was entered as a sizar.

Few persons ever went better prepared to the University, or with talents more likely to make a conspicuous figure. Beside his natural assiduity and abilities, he had the advantage of being educated by a person who had gone through the University before him, and that person also a brother; who must have been, therefore, a more sedulous instructor than any other.

While a tutor at Hull, Isaac Milner had made himself a complete classic. His knowledge of mathematics must have been also very considerable, since, on the occurrence of any difficulty in algebra, it was usual with his brother Joseph to send to him for an explana-

tion; which though the elder brother might have been able to make out himself, the readiness of Isaac always saved him that trouble. In algebra, therefore, and Euclid, he may be considered to have possessed, before he went to the University, a senior *optime's* knowledge; while another great cause of his success was the circumstance of his spending the long vacation at his brother's school in his original employment. By these means, he not only retained what he had learnt, but was yearly enabled to add considerably to his Cambridge acquirements. All the time of his being an under graduate was spent in indefatigable study. Confident in his abilities, he had fixed his eye upon the first honours of the place, and possessed perseverance and ability sufficient to ensure their attainment. In the year 1774, therefore, he became SENIOR WRANGLER, with the honourable distinction of *incomparabilis*, and gained also the first mathematical prize.

This struggle for literary distinction, though crowned with success, was not attended with that only charm which can render even success pleasant. Intense study had secretly laid the foundation of a nervous disorder, which at intervals continued to afflict his life. The equal distribution of happiness seems no less true than philosophical; and, perhaps, the painless days and unbroken slumbers of the peasant, form no mean counterpoise to the most splendid rewards of literature. In 1782 he served the office of Proctor; and in 1792 that of Vice Chancellor.

At Cambridge, Mr. Milner became acquainted with that ornament of the British senate, William Wilberforce, Esq. Though this gentleman had, from his earliest years, the advantage of a strict education, yet his sentiments on religious subjects are said to have received great confirmation from the forcible arguments, clear reasonings, and able deductions of Mr. Milner. Soon after the commencement of this acquaintance, the parties, together with Mr. Pitt, went on a continental tour; but had not proceeded far, before some political changes in this country called them back. A friendship, however, was cemented in this short time between them, which did not seem likely to be soon dissolved.

Soon after Mr. Milner returned from the continent, which was in 1788, he was chosen President of the college, to

which, as a student, he had done so much credit. Before his election, this venerable asylum of Erasmus had greatly decreased in reputation, but began from that time to assume something of its ancient consequence, by the rapid increase and respectability of its students. It was always the wish of the worthy President, that Queen's should not be behind any college in the means of instruction: with this end in view, he introduced men of the best abilities from the other colleges among the fellows of Queen's, who found in him a steady friend and patron. The interior management of the college was also much improved, by the correction of many abuses which had been sanctioned by long prescription. *Adulterius* is the tendency of every institution, unless this salutary interference of authority sometimes occurs. Few, however, have fortitude enough, like the late Dean Milner, to brave the obloquy which innovation, however laudable, is apt to produce. At the time when he was under graduate, it was the custom for sizars to wait on the fellows, to dine after they had done, and to be subject to other degrading circumstances. These servile distinctions Mr. Milner also abolished, recollecting how injurious they were to his former feelings.

A short time after he became President of Queen's, where in 1792 he took out his doctor's degree, and was presented with the Deanery of Carlisle, which it was his custom to visit regularly every year, but seldom remained there long. Hull, before the decease of his brother, for whom he entertained a high regard, was the most favourite place of his residence: his lodgings there were a complete workshop, filled with all kinds of carpenters' and turners' instruments; and there he was accustomed to relax his mind daily from the fatigues of study, by some manual labour. His lathe and appendages for turning were extremely select, and cost him no less than one hundred and forty guineas. He had also a very curious machine, partly of his own invention, which formed and polished at the same time, with the utmost possible exactness, watch wheels of every description.

A celebrated moralist of the present day maintains, that manual labour is one great source of happiness. It is evident that we cannot bear, without injury, for any long time, intense and

uninterrupted thought: it is equally clear, that when the mind, without any object of pursuit, is left to its own spontaneous sensibilities, it turns either to the future or the past; and, as we are either melancholy or gay, so is too often the prospect before us. This state, therefore, of sensibility exercising the mind, not according to the real existence of things, but to their accidental impression, is seldom profitable; besides this, it can be no relief to a mind already wearied with deep-thinking. Something is wanted for this purpose, which gently exercises the mental powers on some corporeal movement. Manual labour, requiring just dexterity enough to abstract the mind from its accustomed operations, seems best to answer this end. Let it not, therefore, be a matter of surprise or ridicule, that a man of enlarged understanding, as in the present instance, should stoop for amusement to the drudgery of mechanical employment.

The literary productions of Doctor Milner are but few; but, as they bear the stamp of genius, they have procured him much reputation, and a fellowship in the Royal Society. They consist of communications to that respectable body; the first of which, dated February 16, 1778, respects the communication of motions by impact and gravity. — Another paper treats of the limits of algebraical equations, and contains a general demonstration of Des Cartes' rule for finding the number of affirmative and negative roots; this is dated February 26th. In the following June, we find another communication on the precession of the equinoxes, &c.

Dr. Milner ranked also very high as a chemist; and the French are said to have availed themselves of his discovery concerning the composition of nitre, which has enabled them to supply, without foreign assistance, the vast consumption of that article, used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

On the death of Dr. Waring, Doctor Milner, in 1798, was made Lucasian professor of mathematics, worth about 350*l.* a year. Thus we see, with no other advantages but those of ability and merit, a person rising from the obscurest rank of life, and, together with all his other literary distinctions, filling the chair of the immortal Newton, with credit to himself, and honour to the University. Desert, crowned with success, must, to every generous mind, afford a high degree of satisfaction;

while, at the same time, it holds out a fostering encouragement to those seeds of genius which otherwise might lie dormant in the bosom of indigence and obscurity. Although a considerable portion of the early life of Doctor Milner was employed in the laborious occupation of a mechanic, yet, untinctured by any former habits, his manners and sentiments eminently displayed the refined taste of the scholar and the gentleman; so that the very disadvantages under which he laboured in the former part of his life, only so much the more enhance our admiration of his subsequent attainments.

The Dean also published a new edition of his brother's History of the Christian Church, with a vindication of it from some remarks of Doctor Haweis; and his brother's Sermons, with an account of his life prefixed.

The continued residence in Cambridge of the late Principal of Queen's College, was a great public benefit to that University; and it will be generally allowed, that he and his friend, the Rev. Charles Sumner, of King's College, in the same University, have been the honoured instruments of introducing into the ministry of the Church of England a greater number of pious, learned, industrious, and useful clergymen, than any other two individuals in Great Britain. And on two men of equally good and upright intentions ever encountered more calumny and reproach than they have met with in the conscientious execution of their duties. They have been stigmatized with much opprobrium, yet they have meekly held the quiet tenour of their way. However obnoxious were the epithets which have been fastened to their names, their exemplary lives have, long since, borne down all opposition; while they have not ceased to demonstrate, that piety is no enemy to sound learning, but that together both piety and learning conduce to the formation of a complete Christian minister, whose faith and practice are equally remote from the undue warmth of fanaticism, and the frigid torpor of lukewarmness.

Before we separate these two noble champions, whose union death has severed for a season, it becomes us briefly to advert to their joint efforts in the establishment of an Auxiliary Bible Society in the University of which they were such distinguished members; and when that measure was so success-

fully carried, we rejoiced: it was, indeed, a complete conquest over specious intolerance, arrogant dogmatism, and learned ignorance!

Before we conclude our notice of this great man, we must be permitted to allude to his humility, which imparted additional lustre to his other excellencies. Throughout life he was never ashamed of his former lowly occupation; and when he visited Leeds, which he usually did in his journey to the North, he never failed to call on the obscure friends of his boyish days, and, by his well-timed acts of generosity among them, "he delivered the poor and the fatherless, and caused many a widow's heart to sing for joy." Isaac Milner the fatherless weaver, and Dr. Milner the Lucasian Professor, did not appear in their eyes as two different men; they were both appropriately personified under one character. In his department he manifested the same unaffected simplicity of manners and affability of disposition, which were befitting his early station in society, and which equally adorned that to which, by the Providence of God, he was subsequently raised.

On Saturday, March the 1st, at the house of his esteemed friend, William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. and in the 70th year of his age, died this venerable scholar, and exemplary Christian; and the final close of such a life must not be announced without a farewell tribute, however trifling, to his memory. He was in every respect an extraordinary man. In early youth he rose superior to difficulties, with which few could have successfully contended; and his academical career was eminently distinguished. By the splendour of his reputation while in the vigour of life, and by unceasing zeal and activity in the cause of science, he gave a strong impulse to the study of mathematical and philosophical learning in his University. With him, indeed, the season of vigour and activity was not of long duration; a morbid constitution of body, acted upon by a mind wounded by severe domestic affliction, deprived the world of his exertions at a period when they were the most valuable. The latter part of his life, and that a very considerable portion of the whole, he passed in retirement; but it was the retirement of a man of talents and of learning. The range of his inquiries was surprisingly extensive:—abstract science; Philosophy, theoretical and

experimental; ancient Literature; History; Theology; by turns occupied his attention.

With regard to the intellectual faculties of this great man, he was most remarkable for the strength of his understanding: his mind seemed capable of grasping whatever was fairly within the sphere of human knowledge. At the same time, it may be doubted whether he possessed in a high degree that most splendid of mental endowments, invention—the power of forming new combinations of ideas; and, in matters of taste and imagination, he certainly discovered little sensibility.

To this very imperfect notice of the life and character of Dr. Milner, we shall only add, that the remembrance of his friendly disposition and many virtues, as well as the never-failing delight which his conversation afforded, can cease only with the existence of those who knew him living, and lament him dead. C.

STATISTIC ESTIMATE.

THE Capital, Stock, and property, and cultivated land of the three kingdoms, are supposed to be of the value of 3 to 4000 millions sterling; gold taken at 4*l.* an ounce, silver at 5*s.* 3*d.* at the prices of 1818, and as land may be expressed, at 2*l.* to 3*l.* years purchase of its average rent.

The whole of the National Debt at this time (1820), funded and unfunded, 950 to 1000 millions; a mortgage of about one-third or one quarter, as this total may be taken.

The *gross* national income, from soil, waters, mines, labour, machinery, navigation, colonies, trade, and India, about 550 to 600 millions annually.

The whole population about 19 millions.

The necessary revenue for the Public Annuities, Sinking Fund, expense of Establishment, Poor-rates, Tithes, and expense of collection, about 100 millions; one-fifth to one-sixth of the *gross* general income.

The national *legal* money or currency, in Bank paper, and silver and copper coins, to circulate this *great* income and liquidate the receipts and payments of this large revenue, is *now* less than the *small* amount of 30 millions!

This small and contracted currency is assisted by about 30 millions of the notes of the corporate Banks of Scot-

land and of Ireland; and the notes of private *country* bankers.

These, together, form an amount of small comparison with the property, income, and taxation; and with the necessary daily payments of these islands, in wages; the products of agriculture and of manufacture; and the liquidation of payments for the extensive exports and imports of foreign and colonial trade.

When all these elements were not more than one-half of their present quantity, number, and value, a currency in *coins*, and credit-*paper*, equal in amount, or nearly to the present, was required and *used*.

Though the numbers, riches, industry, and products of the empire remain the same, the *nominal value* of property and labour may be reduced one-half, by an artificial contraction of the currency, credit, and circulation. The tendency of such contraction is, to reduce the *real* quantity of production and consumption; thus, to increase the relative proportion and *weight* of the public burthens, and to create an artificial poverty, or to exaggerate any *other*, and more natural causes of public distress, or general ill-ease.

Reducing all values, and lowering all prices in the currency or money of circulation, will affect also the *nominal* price of bullion, as merchandise, in that currency; while at the same time it greatly enhances its *value*, or power, but does not increase its quantity for circulation, as coin or in bullion.

By abridging our usual imports of *corn*, wine, *wool*, hemp, foreign timber, seeds, butter, cheese, *eggs*, fruit, and *lute*; reducing the expence of our emigrants, and our investments in foreign funds, *some* gold may still come in to us, at our Mint *price*, to seek our *cheap* iron, copper, cotton, and woollen goods, and reduced colonial products. Gold and silver always travel to those parts where a rich soil and a simple or degraded population will give their labour and productions *cheap*, in exchange for it: this is the cause that the current of these precious metals has *always* set so strongly towards the Asiatic regions, and to China, where labour is rewarded by about half an ounce of silver for twenty to forty days of their *light* employment on the soil, or in their manufactures of cotton or silk. R.

ANNALS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 206.)

THE WESTERN ASSIZE COURT IN 1689.

THERE was once in a village near St. David's a pedagogue whose figure and furniture were worthy of comparison with Shakespeare's apothecary. If the Bardic notion has any truth, "that the soul is an intelligence lapsed from the region of light and knowledge, and makes its progress in this world through a circle of transmigrations till it returns to its original state," this good man's spirit was very near its perfection, being almost divested of corporeal matter. He lived in a poor hut, attached to a still poorer garden, which furnished his meagre table with almost all its accompaniments. The riches of his house consisted of numberless traditionary volumes of Welch romance, especially a genuine copy of the *Historia Brittonum* ascribed to Nennius, and edited in the tenth century by Mark the Hermit; probably the original of that celebrated MS. lately discovered in the Vatican, after having graced the library of Queen Christina. He knew by heart all the Welch chronicle of St. Patrick, from his captivity among the Scots as a swineherd till he had baptized seven kings and seen the flock of birds which typified the number of his converts. He knew all the tales of Merlin's ship of glass; and, in short, whatever proves the abundance of fiction in Wales: but his glory was a school consisting of about fourteen ragged boys, whose acquirements in Latin could be matched only by their devastations in leek-porridge. Envious of what later days have boasted, Padrig qualified his pupils to perform a Latin play annually, to improve their prosody and their manners, though he himself (with the exception of the grey-headed vicar, who fasted and prayed with eight boys on thirty pounds per annum) was their sole audience. The expense of erecting a stage or providing scenery was obviated by his choice of a play which required none but what his hut afforded. Wiser than modern academicians, he rejected all the easy moralities of Terence, and chose from his old friend Plautus a drama which required no slipshod valet, well-dressed courtesan, or gallant young man. He had some thoughts of translating into pure Latin the scene of Bottom, Starveling, and

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Quince, in the *Midsommer Night's Dream*, as most likely to be suitably dressed by his actors; but he luckily remembered a scene in one of Aristophanes' comedies, which even his own wardrobe could furnish forth, and this he selected as an interlude. The day of rehearsal was of immense importance, and Padrig prepared for it accordingly. The chief personage in the play is an old miser, who on his return with the broth which he has been receiving from public charity, finds his daughter's lover with a troop of servants preparing for a wedding-dinner in his kitchen, and going to take the soup-kettle in which all his money is concealed. Padrig's kitchen required no alteration to represent the miser's, and in addition except the interment of a three-legged pot under the hearth stone. He had one of very antique shape, which he filled with pieces of tin and a few old copper medals, to represent the hoarded coin; and having placed it under the stone which served as his fire-place, Padrig went to his bed of chalk, little dreaming by whom the operation had been observed, and what was to follow.

The classic recitations of the next evening began by an interlude translated into Welch from the original Greek, which Padrig's scholars could not yet compass: and he, acting at once as audience, prompter, chief Roscius, and stage-manager, came down to the door of his hut, which served on this occasion as a very suitable proscenium. According to the business of the drama, he was wrapped in an old blanket folded round him in the style of Euripides, when a beggar of good height and very theatrical demeanor came over the hedge of the copse, exclaiming, in the genuine Greek, "Euripides! I am a distressed man, and need thy help to procure pity." Padrig, enchanted and surprised by an actor so accomplished, but not doubting that the rector of St. David's had sent his eldest son, as he had promised, to assist his theatricals, replied, in the language of Aristophanes, "Friend, thou hast need of no advocate more eloquent than thy scare-crow visage."—"O Prince of Poets," replied the stranger, "of what avail is misery unless suitably dressed?—give me thy rags in which thy Oedipus makes his appearance with such grand effect."—All this being exactly in the business

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of the comedy, Padrig went into his hut, and brought forth a bundle of very genuine rags, which he gave with the air and speech assigned to Euripides. "But, master of the tragic art!" exclaimed the beggar—"I implore another boon—What would thy Oedipus himself have done without a basket?"—"Seest thou not that I am busy with a new tragedy?" said Euripides—"take that basket, and be gone."—"Beneficent Euripides! of what import is a basket without picturesque contents? lend me the water-cresses which thy mother used to sell in our streets." Euripides granted this boon also, and the petitioner finished his part of the farce by departing with his rags, basket and herbs, leaving Padrig to lament that all the learned of Wales were not present to own how well he had performed the wittiest satire composed by Aristophanes against his greatest rival.

The whiteheaded Welch striplings, who had gaped with great awe during the pompous Greek dialogue, were now called on to enact their parts in what they called the *Huchelaria* of Plautus. All went on well till the last scene, when the pot was discovered under the hearth, and a great alteration in its weight appeared to have been made. But until the rehearsal was over, and Padrig uncovered his pot, intending to remove its copper contents and substitute a little broth for his supper, he did not perceive the wonderful transformation. All the pieces of tin and old medals had been removed, leaving in their stead more than eighty pieces of pure gold and silver! But what appeared most valuable in his eyes, was a quantity of medals of rare antiquity, and in exquisite preservation. He brooded over this prodigious treasure till daylight; and his simplicity, aided by his legendary learning, almost inclined him to believe it the gift of some second Merlin. In the morn he hastened to his neighbour, the good parish priest, and shewed him the prosperous pot of Plautus, specially pointing out a medal apparently of the days of Brenhim Oll, King of all Britain, and a series of coins from thence to Cadwallader. The reverend and learned man was deeply astonished at the whole adventure, particularly at the conduct of the stranger who had performed a part in the Greek interlude;

and the schoolmaster was no less surprised when the vicar assured him that he knew nothing of the matter: that his son, whose aid had been promised, had been too much indisposed to recite his part, and had sent his excuse by an itinerant musician. Honest Padrig thought of his ancient romances, but the vicar saw mischief and danger lurking in his supposed good-fortune. The year 1688 had caused the removal of James II. and the agents of his cruelty or his folly were flying in all directions. The confusion, the intrigues, and the secret enmities of two parties suddenly changing places, were felt even in this remote district; and the friends of the Prince of Orange, scarcely yet proclaimed King of England, were starting from their former concealment to retaliate the hatred of their enemies. Therefore, the vicar of Padrig's parish feared that the giver of the gold was some eminent fugitive, who had contrived to leave this recompense for the disguise which he had obtained by acting the part of the Greek poet's mendicant. When the schoolmaster reflected on the singular fluency with which his unknown visitor had spoken a classic language, on the style of his features, which were evidently altered by art, and on the rich tokens left behind, he was of the same opinion; but his friend's advice to keep the matter secret cost him some severe struggles. His gleeful heart ached with its fullness, and he could not forbear muttering hints of his good luck among his pupils, and sometimes taking his pot to the casement to inspect his treasures. The consequences were not slow in their coming.

There lived with Padrig under his roof, as a kind of inmate and assistant, a young man named Lisle, grandson of that unhappy lady whose misfortunes have a place in our history. She was widow of a man who had enjoyed Cromwell's favour; and having fled, at the Restoration, was assassinated in Switzerland by three Irish ruffians, who hoped to obtain patronage by their crime. Lady Lisle was accused of sheltering two of Monmouth's partisans after his defeat at Sedgemoor, and after a shameful trial was sentenced to death by Judge Jeffries, notwithstanding the opinion three times expressed by the jury, in favour of her innocence. Her miserable descendant

found a refuge in the bounty of the poor schoolmaster, who sheltered him from that year to the present, intending him for his successor, and calling him with harmless affectation of pomp his usher. Padrig could not cancel from Lisle, who had been absent on a journey when the adventure occurred, the contents of his iron pot, which still remained deposited under his hearthstone. Lisle beheld it eagerly, and an evil spirit entered his thoughts. The Judges were expected in a few days to hold the county-sessions, and he might obtain this wealth, and perhaps court-patronage, by removing his benefactor. The means were easy. Padrig, in the simplicity of his heart, had often told that Jefferies, whose name has gained such dreadful immortality, had been, when an obscure boy of five years old, his favorite and most promising pupil. And being secretly proud that a chancellor and chief justice had sprung from his school, he had been often heard to say, that he could not believe Jefferies wholly without some good inclinations. Now it was strongly suspected that this distinguished culprit was endeavouring to make his escape from the Welch coast, and lurking about in disguise till he could find an opportunity. Lisle had shrewdness enough to see the possibility that he might have visited his old friend and tutor, and perhaps received aid from him. He yielded to temptation, and, rising at midnight, took the pot from its place of interment, and speeded his way to the inn where he knew one of the crown lawyers had stopped to spend the night. Serjeant Bellasue was a politician too wary to miss any occasion of manifesting zeal to the new government. He heard the informer's story, and was shewn the hoarding-pot, from which Lisle had taken all except the coins, medals, and a seal-ring, of which he did not know the value. "Fellow!" said the Serjeant, "this is not all. Bring the rest, or I shall know what to think of your information." Lisle was taken by surprise, but he had to deal with a craftier and cooler politician than himself. Seeing that he hesitated, the crown lawyer added, "You are yourself an accomplice in secreting a traitor. Show me the rest of the bribe, or my servants shall take you into custody." The informer was taken in a trap he had

not foreseen; and after a long demur, found himself forced to resign the pot, and all its contents to Serjeant Bellasue, who promised, upon this condition, to preserve him from all hazard, and ensure a due reward for his loyalty.

Not many hours after, Padrig was taken from his quiet abode, and lodged in the town gaol on a charge of high-treason. If any thing could have comforted him for the treachery of his adopted guest, it would have been the affectionate lamentation of his little flock of pupils, who followed him from the school he had ruled thirty years to his place of confinement, as if it had been a triumphal procession. Padrig's story had become a subject of very general question, and those who knew the bent of public affairs had but little hope of his acquittal. Besides, the spirit of the new government was yet untried; and though Chief Justice Herbert and his colleagues were dispossessed of power, their successors might be equally blind and riotous in their new authority. The day of Padrig's trial assembled a crowd as anxious as any that ever filled a court, even in these times of sacrifice and peril. Had he been one of the five hermits once sanctified in Wales, he could not have been more respectfully greeted by the spectators, nor could his appearance have been more venerably simple. His long surcoat of brown camblet, belted round his waist, his leathern sandals, and the thick grey hair which fell on each side of his face down to his shoulders, shewing his broad forehead and large wild eye, gave him the aspect of a St. Kentigern, or of his favorite Hermit Mark, the chronicler of Wales. But the Judges were strangers, and the leading counsel of the crown a man new to his office, and to this remote district. His countenance promised little, for the abundant flow of his hair was even beyond the ordinary fashion of the times, and radiated more coxcombry than wisdom. The accused and accuser were both in court, and the murmur which would have attended the latter was hushed by fear. Few, very few, of Padrig's friends ventured to think of testifying in his favor, lest the friend of a fallen man should involve them in his danger. Padrig stood alone, left to Providence and innocence which he trusted, and his eye did not lose its

firm suture when the crown-lawyer rose. There was a pause of deep fear and expectation till he addressed the court.

"My lord, you have heard the indictment of this man—I have permitted it to be read, though the instructions in my hand are to withdraw the prosecution. I permitted it, I say, because it is fitting that they who dragged him to this bar, and the people who have held him in reverence till now, should be shewn to justice, and witness its dispensation. You have heard this grey-headed old man accused of sheltering a refugee's escape, because a few pieces of old gold have been found in his possession, and because he was once a teacher of grammar to Jeffries. You are surprised at the name. Who ever thought of befriending Jeffries? He has had his flatterers and his advocates when he sat on the bench as a chief-justice and a chancellor, and held his sovereign's commission with such men as Kirke, who instigated and besotted him. But he had no friends, and those who had not courage to remonstrate against his violence, will have enough now to shew him the bitterness of his disgrace, when he is weak and desolate. No, my lord, in this land and in this year we need not be afraid to find places of refuge open to Jeffries; he has neither brother nor father, wife nor children—he has nothing here but enemies and hunters. If he was here, who is in this court that would not be ready to mock him now as much as they feared him once? They would bid him go and ask mercy from the woman whose brother perished before her eyes after she had sold herself to save him; or from the mother of that unhappy soldier whose speed was matched with a war horse's. These things were done, not by Jeffries, but by men more wicked than he; yet which of these things is greater in cruelty than the accusation lodged to-day against a helpless old man by his guest and his pensioner? He is accused of sheltering a disgraced and proscribed judge because he loved him when a child. Would this be a fault, even if it was true? Perhaps he did not know the unfortunate man he befriended; and it is certain, by the public frankness of his communications, that he did not know the gold was attained. These medals and this ring are known to have belonged once

to Jeffries—but his motive for leaving them in Padrig's house might have been a pure one. There must have been some good in his heart when he dared return to his first friend. It must have been punishment enough to return to that friend and that house poorer, more despised and wretched than he left it. Let us remember how high he stood, and from whence he fell. Those who sit in his place to-day will remember, that he fell because he judged too rashly, and did not think his King strong enough to afford mercy to his enemies. Let our first act be wiser than his. I might tear my brief, and close the prosecution, but I appeal to this court, and expect to hear the prisoner's acquittal. And that you may be assured how little his accuser deserves belief, I am empowered to tell you, that Jeffries, that criminal whom he pretends was conveyed away by Padrig's means, is at this very moment before his judges; and this paltry jar of coins, which tempted the accusation, was brought to me as a bribe to forward it. And if it had been so offered even to Jeffries, he would have thrown it back as I do."

The pleader was answered by a half-stifled shout of applause. When he began to speak, his voice was low and hoarse, but as he advanced it became vigorous, and his eyes started from their dark hollows with the earnestness of eloquence. The new judges were touched by his appeal, and by the opportunity to gain favor by a popular verdict. Padrig was unanimously acquitted, and the jar of gold, which his unexpected advocate had thrown on the table of the court, was restored to him undiminished. His miserable accuser stole out of the people's reach; but when he went to thank the public prosecutor for his lenity, he was no where to be found. The pleader had never been seen after he left the court; and a few hours having been spent in wonder, the real Serjeant Bellasis arrived, post-haste and in great trepidation, declaring that he had been detained by indisposition on the road. None of the judges knew him personally on this circuit, and they all agreed that none but Jeffries himself could have had audacity enough to personate him. Enquiries were made at the village inn, and they were informed that the person who called himself Bellasis had

arrived there on horseback alone only a few minutes before the treacherous informer came to seek him. How he went from the town, or which way he travelled, was not very diligently traced by those who had heard his daring defence of an innocent man. Ever bold and eccentric, mingling great courage with enormous obstinacy, Jefferies had returned to London, expecting and truly judging that he would be least sought in the midst of his enemies. But by lingering too long in the street to hear music, of which he was passionately fond, he was discovered, and conveyed to the Tower. There he expiated some of his errors by a long imprisonment, and died with no consolation but the blessing of the poor schoolmaster of St. David's. He chose the bottle for his executioner; and never had recourse to it without drinking health to the Judges of the Western Assizes in 1689. V.

AN EXTRACT FROM SCHLEGEL'S LECTURES ON DRAMA.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent, Criticus Juvenis, has advanced some ingenious strictures on the plot, the characters, and even the title, of Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale*. Hermione, whose character he censures, is supposed to have been a portrait of Ann Balleyn; and the churlish revenge of her husband, excited by fantastic jealousy and atoned by long repentance, sufficiently reminds us of Henry's. At least the fiction was well and artfully addressed to their daughter's feelings. Such titles as "*The Winter's Tale*"—"Twelfth Night"—"*The Midsummer Night's Dream*," &c. were not unwisely given by Shakspeare to plays in which probability, anachronism, and geographical errors, were overleaped by his genius. For his excellence consisted not in the unities of time and place, but that grasp of feeling and richness of imagination which made us forget them. Perhaps one of the best sketches of Shakspeare is given by Schlegel, though it is mortifying to need a foreign critic's aid in his behalf.

"Never, perhaps, was there so comprehensive a talent for the delineation of character as Shakspeare's. It not only grasps the diversities of rank, sex, and age, down to the dawning of in-

fancy; not only do the king and the beggar, the hero and the pickpocket, the sage and the idiot, speak and act with equal truth; not only does he transport himself to distant ages and foreign nations, and portray in the most accurate manner, with only a few apparent violations of costume, the spirit of the ancient Romans, of the French in their wars with the English, of the English themselves during a great part of their history, of the Southern Europeans (in the serious part of many comedies), the cultivated society of that time, and the former rude and barbarous state of the North: his human characters have not only such depth and precision, that they cannot be arranged under classes, and are inexhaustible even in conception. No:—this Prometheus not merely forms men, he opens the gates of the magical world of spirits, calls up the midnight ghost, exhibits before us his witches amid their unhallowed mysteries, peoples the air with nymphs and sportive fairies and sylphs; and these beings, existing only in imagination, possess such truth and consistency, that even when deformed monsters, like Caliban, he convinces us, that if there should be such beings, they would so conduct themselves. In a word, as he carries with him the most daring and fruitful fancy into the kingdom of nature, on the other hand he carries nature into the regions of fancy beyond the confines of reality. We are lost in astonishment at seeing the extraordinary and the unheard-of in such intimate nearness.

"Of all poets, he alone has portrayed the mental diseases, melancholy, delirium, lunacy, with such inexpressible, and in every respect definite, truth, that the physician may enrich his observations from them in the same manner as from real cases.—And yet Johnson has excepted to Shakspeare, that his pathos is not always natural and free from affectation. There are, it is true, passages (though, comparatively speaking, very few) where his poetry exceeds the bounds of true dialogue, where a too soaring imagination, a too luxuriant wit, rendered a complete forgetfulness of himself impossible. With this exception, the censure originates only in a fanciless way of thinking, to which every thing appears unnatural that does not suit its

own stupidity. Hence an idea has been formed of simple and natural pathos, which consists of expressions destitute of imagery, and no ways elevated above common life. But strong passions electrify the whole mental powers, and will consequently express themselves figuratively. Indignation gives wit, and despair breaks out into laughter.

Besides, Shakspeare, always sure of his object, purposely moderated the impressions, when too painful, by a musical alleviation of our sympathy. He had not those rude ideas of his art which many moderns seem to have, as if the poet, like the clown in the proverb, must strike twice in the same place. An ancient rhetorician delivered a caution against dwelling too long on the excitation of pity, for nothing, he said, dries so soon as tears: and Shakspeare conformed to this ingenious maxim without knowing it.

"The objection that Shakspeare wounds our feelings by displaying the most odious characters and insupportable spectacles, is one of much greater importance. In fact, he has never varnished over wild and blood-thirsty passions with a pleasing exterior, never clothed crime and want of principle with a false show of greatness, and in that respect he deserves praise. Twice he has portrayed downright villains, and the masterly way in which he has contrived to elude too painful impressions, may be seen in Iago and Richard the Third. The constant reference to a puny race cripples a poet. Fortunately for his art, Shakspeare lived in an age extremely susceptible of noble and tender impressions, but which had still enough of the firmness inherited from a rigorous elden time to shrink back from strong pictures. We have lived to see tragedies of which the catastrophe consists in the swoon of an enomoured princess. If Shakspeare falls occasionally into an opposite extreme, it is the noble error of a gigantic genius. Yet this tragical Titan, who storms the heavens and uphinges the world; who, more terrible than Sisyphus, makes our hair stand on end and our blood congeal, possesses at the same time the most insinuating loveliness of the sweetest poetry. He plays with love like a child, and his songs are breathed out like melting sighs. The world of spirits and nature have laid their treasures at his

feet. In strength a demigod, in profundity of view a prophet, in wisdom an all-seeing spirit of a higher order, he lowers himself to mortals as if unconscious of his superiority.

"Shakspeare's comic talent is equally wonderful with that he shews in the pathetic and tragic: it stands on an equal elevation, and possesses equal extent and profundity. All that I wish is not to admit that the former preponderated. He is highly inventive in comic situations and motives. It will be hardly possible to shew whence he has taken any of them, whereas in the serious part of his drama he has generally laid hold of something actually known. His comic characters are equally true, various, and profound, with his serious. So little is he disposed to caricature, that we may rather say many of his traits are too nice and delicate for the stage; that they can only be seized by a great actor, and fully understood by an acute audience. Not only has he delineated many kinds of folly, but has contrived to make the merest stupidity most diverting."—Vol. ii. p. 143.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, the following question is stated to have been proposed by the Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, at Dijon, for the prize to be awarded in 1820—"What may be the most effectual means of extirpating from the hearts of Frenchmen that moral disease, a remnant of the barbarism of the middle ages, that false point of honour which leads them to shed blood in duels, in defiance of the precepts of religion and the laws of the state?"

The question appears to me to be a very simple one, and one that every real Christian can answer. Allow me, through the medium of your Magazine, to make a few observations in reply thereto.

In the first place, "*The false notion of honour* which leads them to shed blood in duels," is an emanation of "*the moral disease*, it is an effect, of which depravity of heart is the cause; and in answering the question, this distinction must be allowed: Irradicate the cause, and the effect necessarily ceases.

2d. The effect, "*the shedding of*

blood in duels," may be correctly dated from the middle ages; but the cause, which I presume is equally deplored, and which *LEADS* to the shedding of blood, should have been dated from the fall of man from his first estate.

3d. The question which is proposed, "What may be the most effectual means of extirpating moral disease from the heart?" is a question which would not have been put, had the Members of the Academy been conversant with the Bible; because, had they turned over a few leaves, they would not only have found the question couched in more correct terms, but satisfactorily answered without the bribe of a prize: they would have found it stated, that the heart of man (not the hearts of Frenchmen only) is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness:" they would have found, that all are under the influence of sin; that "there is none (in a natural state) that seeketh after God;" none "that doeth good, no, not one." That "the mouths of men are full of cursing, and bitterness; their feet are swift to shed blood: destruction and misery are in their ways: there is no fear of God before their eyes." And they would have found that no human means could cleanse this sink of depravity: that nothing but the grace of God could effectually operate upon this world of iniquity, this little hell; a human heart. They would have found a correct statement of the effects of the Spirit of God operating upon the heart, and its result as seen in the future life and conduct of the man. St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Galatians, after stating the works of the flesh, which are these, adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like; goes on and tells us what are the fruits of the Spirit; viz. love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, &c.

4th. The evil is represented as existing in France, "in defiance of the precepts of religion." What religion? What can be the nature of that religion which is sanctioned and supported by

the government of the land, and which is professed by its inhabitants, and yet appears to have no vital or moral effect upon the heart? Does not Antichrist reign in every department throughout France? "with whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication?" That which is offered in sacrifice, is it not offered to idols?—This is the religion of the land: it is calculated to burden and cauterize the heart; and to bring down "the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation."

In investigating and replying to this enquiry, it appears, that the hearts of men uninfluenced by religion, or influenced by the religion of the Church of Rome, "bring forth only evil, and that continually." I do not mean to assert that there are no amiable characters in the world among those who are uninfluenced by religious principle, or within the pale of the Romish Church; but I do mean to assert, that amiable qualities without real Christian principle are not sufficient to check the evil tendencies of the heart; that no real good can emanate from a heart unrenewed by divine grace, and unenlightened by the light of truth.—It appears, therefore, necessary to recommend the circulation and perusal of the Scriptures wherever moral evil reigns, (and where does it not?) and to pray that the blessing of God may accompany his word, that the power of his Spirit may enlighten the mind, and that his grace may influence the heart.

The religion of Jesus, which is wisdom from above, is pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, without hypocrisy: it teacheth to follow after love, patience, meekness: to render to no man evil for evil, but over to follow that which is good, and to abstain from even the appearance of evil. This religion, which is not a mere outward profession, is the only effectual remedy for and means of "extirpating from the hearts of Frenchmen that moral disease, a remnant of the barbarism of the middle ages, that false point of honour which leads them to shed blood in duels, in defiance of the precepts of *the religion* and laws of the state." J. G.

SILVA.

No. VIII.

MAUSOLEUM.

THIS name is given to a monumental pile from the circumstance of Artemisia having erected one of extraordinary splendour to her husband *Mausolus*, King of Caria. This monument was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. The remains of Mausolus, indeed, were not inclosed in it, for Artemisia, having gathered together his ashes, and beaten his bones to powder, took a portion of them every day in her drink, till she had in this manner drunk them all down, aiming hereby to make her body the sepulchre of her dead husband; and in two years time she pined herself to death in sorrowing for him. See Priccaux's Connct. Part i. Book vii.

IDOT.

ἰδωτός, *Idiota*, *illiteratus*, *indoctus*, an illiterate, unlearned person. How *idiota* became used for a *natural fool*, it is difficult to discover. It is said that this sense of the expression is peculiar to our English law.

THE NAMES *MAN* AND *WOMAN*.

"She shall be called *woman*, because she was taken out of *man*." Gen. ii. 23. The original word in the Hebrew for *woman* is the same, with a feminine termination, as that which is used for *man*. This allusion is not easily preserved in a translation. In the Septuagint the affinity disappears entirely: the words are *γυνή* and *άνδρς*. *Mulier* and *vir* have as little resemblance in Castahio's version. The Vulgate endeavours to retain the analogy: *Hæc vocatur Virago*, quia sumpta de viro est. Our translators are as successful as any. According to Verstegan, *woman* is *womb man*, or female man. If this be the case, we are very near the original, in sound and sense.

FENCHURCH-STREET.

This street took its name (as we read in the old Histories of London) from the *fenny* ground near the church, so made by a stream called *Long-bourn* (or Long-stream), which here broke out of the ground and ran westward, across *Grass-*

Church-street, and down *Lombard-street* to the west end of St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, and then turning south down *Share-born-lane* (so called from *sharing*, or dividing) ran in several rills to the Thames.

EWERY.

In the Northumberland Household Book mention is made of the *ewery*. This (Bishop Percy says) was the office where the *ewers* were kept. Our ancestors always washed before and after dinner, as they did not use forks. This custom of washing in form out of a silver ewer is still kept up on solemn days in some of the colleges in our universities.

The use of *Forks* at table did not prevail in England till the reign of James the First, as we learn from a passage in *Corpus's Crudities*. Even when Heylin published his *Cosmography* (1652), *Forks* were still a novelty. See his third Book, where having spoken of the ivory sticks used by the Chinese, he adds: "The use of silver forks with us, viz. by some of our spruce gallants taken up of late, came from hence into Italy, and from thence into England."

THE CHAIRMAN AT A CONVIVIAL MEETING

It was a very ancient practice to have a President, or King, as he was called, at an entertainment. In former times he was chosen by lot. Horace says,

Quem Venus arbitrum
Dicit bibendi? Lib. ii. Od. vii.

And Cicero reproaches a person, who always conformed to the laws of drinking, for not yielding obedience to those of the Roman people: *Qui nunquam Populi Romani legibus, porciisset, iis legibus, quæ in porcibus ponebantur, obtemperabat. In Verr.*

WHEN THE EAR TINGLES, WE IMAGINE
THAT WE ARE THE SUBJECT OF DIS-
COURSE.

This is a conceit (how to be accounted for, it is difficult to say) which is mentioned, with many others equally ridiculous, by Pliny, who by recording superstitions of this sort has principally assisted to keep them alive to the present day. He says, *Absentes timore aurium præsentire sermones de se, receptum est.*

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
IN a preceding Number of your Magazine are contained some cursory observations on the sixth book of the *Aeneid*. I now send for your inspection a few similar remarks on the fourth Book: which, on a close examination, I have no doubt we shall find distinguished by that elegance of style—that harmony of versification—that propriety of diction—and all those qualities of poetical excellence, for which the former obtained our approval. In pursuing this investigation, it will be proper to follow the same plan as was adopted on the former occasion:—namely, to give an outline of the principal events contained in the book, with quotations of those parts which particularly merit our attention.

In the first book of this elegant poem, we are informed of the shipwreck of *Aeneas*, during his passage from Sicily, on the shores of Africa; and of the kind reception which he met with from Dido, the queen of Carthage. In the second and third, *Aeneas*, at her express desire, relates the particulars of the siege and destruction of Troy, and of his various adventures, since that period, both by sea and land. The present one commences with relating the favorable impression made by the appearance and behaviour of the illustrious stranger on the mind of the Queen: who, touched with pity for his misfortunes, and admiration at his fortitude and perseverance, had already conceived that strong partiality and ardent attachment that afterwards led to such fatal consequences. The secret machinations of the goddesses, Juno and Venus, for the honour and happiness of Dido, and the hunting scene (which they contrived as the means of carrying their cruel scheme into execution), are next detailed: as likewise that unfortunate event, which was a prelude to her sufferings, despair, and suicide. The commotion excited by the news of this painful circumstance in the minds of her subjects, and in foreign courts, is then described, especially in the court of Jarbas, King of Gætulia; whose pride, having been offended by the rejection of his addresses as a suitor, is still more deeply wounded at the preference shewn to a stranger. Upon the intelligence reaching the celestial deities, Mercury is sent by Jupiter to warn *Aeneas* from prolonging his stay to Car-

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. April 1820.

thage, and to direct him to proceed immediately to Italy, the place of his final destination. *Aeneas* therefore, on receiving this command, makes secret preparations for his departure: but these are not so effectually concealed as to escape the eye of the Queen, who, now become fearful of her situation, had possibly anticipated such an event. Alarmed and indignant at the discovery of these proceedings, she finds out her perfidious lover, upbraids him for his cruelty, and addresses him in language which nothing but the severest anger and most bitter despair could have suggested. He, however, disregards equally her menaces and intreaties, and refuses to listen to her pressing request that he would remain for a short period longer in her capital. Dido then determines on suicide to relieve her misery and anxiety of mind—gives orders for the erection of a funeral pile, and prepares for her approaching destruction. In the mean time, *Aeneas* (again warned by Mercury to depart) hastens his companions, and at break of day sets sail from the harbour. As soon as Dido from her watch-tower beholds the flying ships, frantic with rage and disappointment, she issues hasty orders for her fleet to pursue and take them, that she may wreak her vengeance on *Aeneas* for his perfidy and ingratitude. But finding her efforts useless, she gives way to despair: and after invoking the most signal wrath of the gods on her seducer, she ascends the funeral pile, and inflicts the fatal wound, which occasions her death.

Having thus taken a slight survey of the principal events detailed in the book, I proceed to point out the numerous and striking beauties which adorn it; and to transcribe such particular passages as are distinguished by accuracy and elegance of description, and purity and perspicuity of style. In the very commencement we perceive the poet's profound knowledge of the female heart, and of the various passions and feelings which influence it. The character of the Carthaginian queen, her intercourse with *Aeneas*, her passions and sufferings, are portrayed with a skilful hand, and manifest the glowing pencil of a master. The sympathy she expressed, and the tenderness and sensibility of mind displayed by her, on hearing the Trojan hero's recital of his perilous adventures, and of the numerous calamities that had befallen him

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since he left his native country—her acknowledgment to her sister of the favorable sentiments with which she was impressed—and, above all, her determination to check the growth of this dangerous attachment—are also related with truth, delicacy, and feeling. But in making Dido endeavour to withstand the treacherous designs of her celestial enemies, and the violence of her own passions, the poet appears to have been ignorant of the truth so strenuously insisted on by our great dramatist, and unfortunately but too well known in modern ages;—namely, the weakness and frailty of the female sex.* The stratagem prepared by Juno and Venus was too well concerted to fail in its completion: and the unfortunate victim is accordingly left exposed to their united power, and to the influence of her own excited imagination. The result, therefore, is no other than could be expected. The impetuosity of her temper manifests itself in the anger and indignation she was unable to suppress, on discovering the mean and contemptible conduct of her betrayer. Instead of attempting to soothe her wounded pride and acute sorrow, he deliberately makes preparations for his departure before her very sight; and turns a deaf ear to all the intreaties which injured honour and slighted love could suggest. After such treatment, she looked on as a last resource, and the only termination of her sufferings, to suicide—a practice which, however culpable and cowardly it may appear at the present period, was, in ancient times, esteemed an honourable, and even justifiable, mode of escaping the “iron scourge and torturing hour of adversity,” and throwing off the yoke and burthen of misfortune. Besides, every thing conspired to augment the distress of mind she endured, and induce her to hasten her destruction. In addition to the grief which the cruel conduct of Æneas and the inefficacy of her intreaties had occasioned, she perceives portentous and unfavorable omens on offering the propitiatory sacrifices on the altar; (1) she hears

* “Frailty, thy name is woman!”

HAMLET.

(2) “Vidit thuriferæ cum dona impositæ aris,
(Horrendum dictu) latices nigrescere,
Fœdæque in obscenum se vertere viæ
Et flammæ ardere.” IV. 453—55.

strange sounds proceeding from the tomb of her murdered husband, Sicheæus (2) (sounds such as those which the unfortunate Eloisa heard in her dismal retreat;) she listens to the boding notes of the solitary screech-owl (3); and in sleep her fearful fancy presents dreadful visions to her view. It is not then surprising that she should have taken so desperate a step, when

Thus Dryden:—

“Lo! the burning fire that shone so bright,
Flew off, all sudden, with extinguish’d light;
The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th’extinguish’d wood:
For ever lost, th’irrevocable light
Forsook the black’ning coals and sunk to night:
And as the brands were green, so dropp’d the dew,
Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue.”
..... There follow’d in the close
A hollow groan! a murmur’ing wind arose;
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung;
The bolted gates flew open at the blast,
The storm rush’d in.”

DRYDEN’S *Palamon and Arcite*.

(2) “Præterea fuit in tertis de marmore templum
Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis, et festâ fronde revinctum.
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox cum lætas obscura teneret.” IV. 457—61.

“See in her cell sad Eloisa spend,
Propt on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead.
In each low wind methinks a spirit calls,
And more than echoes talk along the walls.
Here as I watch’d the dying lamps around,
From yonder shrine I heard a hollow sound:
“Come, sister, come!” (it said or seem’d to say)
“Thy place is here, sad sister, come away.” POPE’S *Eloisa*, 303—10.

(3) “Solæque vulminibus ferali carmine bubo
Sæpe queri, et lacrimis in fletum ducere voces.” IV. 462—63.

actuated by anger, by revenge, by fear and distraction of mind, by shame, and by so deep a sense of her dishonour. The character of Dido is therefore preserved throughout with great truth and fidelity, and she appears to us in the light of a queen, intoxicated with love and power—of violent passions and great sensibility of mind—possessed by nature of virtuous feelings and good principles, but exposed to the snares and artifices of superior beings. The conduct of Æneas is not represented in so favourable a point of view, nor is it distinguished by that candour, manliness, and generosity, which he elsewhere displays; and it seems improbable that his obedience to a celestial mandate could have produced such ingratitude; such total forgetfulness of feeling, and such cruel treatment towards a person whom he had so deeply injured.

We now come to the descriptive parts of the book, and here we shall find ample cause for admiring the poet's wonderful fertility of genius, and the surprising effects of his masterly pen. What an animated picture is drawn of the hunting party, and of the various personages who compose it! (4)

So Gray:—

"Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower
The moping owl does to the moon complain,
Of such as wand'ring near her secret bow'r,
Molest her ancient solitary reign."

GRAY'S *Elegy*.

(4) "Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.

It portu labore exorto delecta juven-
tus.

Retinere plagæ, lato venabula ferro,
Masylisq; rursus equites, et odora-
canum vim.

Reginum thalamo cunctantem ad li-
mina primi

Pœnorum expectant: ostroque in-ig-
nis et auro

Stat sonipes, ac fræna serox spumantia
mandit.

Tandem progreditur, magnâ stipante
catervâ,

Sidoniam picto chlamydem circum-
data limbo:

Cui phœbeira ex auro, crines nodantur
in aërum,

Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula ves-
tem.".....

"Postquam altis ventum in montes
atque furva læva

Ece feræ, cæci dejectis vertice capro

With what grace, elegance, and dig-
nity does the Queen appear! How well
described the storm—the sudden dis-
persion of the hunters—and that cri-
tical juncture at which Dido and Æneas
are left together, when the fatal scheme
concerted by Juno and Venus is car-
ried into execution! Here it is ob-
servable, that the portentous omens
which attend this event are similar
to those described by Milton as taking
place at the fall of Adam and Eve. (5)

Decurrere iugis, alia de parte patentes
Transmittunt cursu campus, atque ag-
minum cervi

Pulverulenta fugâ glomerant, mon-
tesque reliquunt.

At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus æri
Gaudet equo; jamque hos cursu, jura
præterit illos.

Spumantemque dard pecora inter inertia
votis

Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere
monte leonem." IV. 129—150

"Ere yet the morn dispels the fleeting
mists,

The signal given by the loud trumpet's
voice,

Imperial Delhi op'ning wide her gates,
Pour out her thronging legions bright
in arms

And all the pomp of war. Before them
sound

Clarious and trumpets, brenting mar-
tial airs:

And high in air th'imperial standard
waves,

Emblazon'd rich with gold, and
glitt'ring gems."

..... "In parties here and there,
Detach'd o'er hill and dale, the hunters
range

Inquisitive; strong dogs that match in
fight

The boldest brute, around their masters
wait

A faithful guard. No haunt unsearch'd,
they drive

From every covert and from every den
The lurking savages. Like sheep they fly

Before the flaming brand: fierce lions,
pards,

Boars, tygers, bears, and wolves."

.... "Unharbour'd now, the royal stag
forsakes"

His wanted lair: he shakes his dappled
sides,

And tosses high his beamy head, the
copse

Beneath his antlers bends."

SOMERVILLE'S *Chace*.

(5) "Prima et tellus et pronuba Juno
Dant signum; fulsere ignes, et con-
scius æther

Counobii, summoque ulularunt ver-
tice Nymphæ." IV. 166—68.

How forcible and accurate is the personification of Fame, the "busy monster that dath make the meat it feeds on!" We find a similar description of the goddess in Pope's Temple of Fame. (6) Mercury is also most happily characterized with all his various insignia. This passage Virgil has taken from Homer, and Milton no doubt had it in view when he designed his elegant

picture of Raphael. (7) And here we may remark, that the descent of this angel to Adam resembles the mission of Mercury to Æneas in the book before us, and to Ulysses in the fifth book of the *Odyssey*.* Each is the bearer of a

* *Parad. Lost*, v. 224.—*Æneid*, iv. 222.—*Odyssey*, v. 229.

"Earth felt the wound, and Nature
from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave
signs of woe
That all was lost."

Parad. Lost, ix. 782—84.

"Earth trembled from her entrails, as
again
In jumps, and nature gave a second
groan:
Sky low'r'd, and muttering thunder,
Some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin."
ix. 1000—1004.

(6) "Fama, malum quo non aliud velocius ullum:
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit cundo;
Parvum metu primò; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila cœlit."
"Monstrum horrendum, ingens: cui quot sunt corpore plumæ,
Tot vigiles oculi subter (audibile dictum)
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
Nocte volat cœli medio terraque, per umbram
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somni
Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et ingnas territat umbræ."

IV. 174—87.

Pope has imitated this description;—

"When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Source seem'd her stature of a cubit's height:
But swell'd to larger size the more I gaz'd,
Till to the roof her tow'ring front she rais'd.
Such was her form, as ancient bards have told,
Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet unfold:

A thousand busy tongues the goddess hears,
A thousand open eyes, a thousand listening ears."

Temple of Fame, 558—67.

(7) "..... Primum pedibus talaria necit
Auræ; quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora
supra
Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine
portant:
Tum virgam capit: hæc animas ille
evocat Orci
Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara
mittit"

"Illi fretus agit ventos et turbida tran-
nat
Nubila."

"Ille primum paribus nitens Cyllenius
alis
Constitit; hinc toto præcepit se corpore
ad undas
Misit: avi similis, quæ circum littora,
circum
Piscosos arripulos, humilis volat æquora
juxta.
Haud aliter terras inter cælumque vo-
lubat;
Littus arenosum Libyæ ventosque secor-
bat."

IV. 239—57.

"Ω; ὦρατ' οὐδ' ἀπίθησι διάκτορος
Ἀργεΐφοντης·
Αὐτίκ' ἐπειδ' ὑπὸ πεισσὶν ἰδῆσατο
καλὰ πίδαλα,
Ἀμφερσία χρύσεια· τὰ μιν φέρον ἡμὶν
ἐφ' ἰγέρῃ,
Ἡδ' ἐπ' ἀπείρου γαῖαν ἅμα πτωχῆς
ἀνέμοιο.
Εἴλιτο δὲ ῥαχδοὶ τῇ τ' ἀνδρῶν ὄμματα
εἰλγει,
Ω; εἰδίλει, τοὺς δ' αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ ὑπνώοντας
ἰγίρει.
Τὴν μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων πίπτετο κρατὺς
Ἀργεΐφοντης·
Πιερίην δ' ἐπιβὰς ἐξ αἰθίρος ἱμῖσι
πύκνῃ·
Σιύατ' ἵππυτ' ἐπὶ κύμα, Λάρῳ ὄρνυθι
ἰοικρόν,
Ὅστι κ' αἰετὸν δεινὸν κόλπους ἀλὸς ἀτρύ-
γυτοιο
Ἰχθυὺς ἀγρώσσων πυκνὰ πτερὰ δύνειται
ἄλμῃ."

Odyssey, v. 43—53.

"..... Six wings he wore to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that
clad
Each shoulder broad, came mantling
Over his breast

supreme mandate, and each descends upon the earth to deliver it to the person to whom it was addressed.

We next proceed to review a few more of the powerfully-wrought and truly poetical descriptions so abundantly dispersed throughout the book, and which do not suffer by a comparison with any of the preceding. The fine personification of the stu-

With regal ornament: the middle pair
Girt like a starry zone his waist, and
round
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy
gold,
And colours dipp'd in Heav'n; the
third his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with fea-
ther'd mail,
Sky tinctur'd grain'd Like Maia's son
he stood
And shook his plumes that heav'nly
fragrance fill'd
The circuit wide."

Paradise Lost, v. 277—87.

....." Down thither prone in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethe-
real sky
Sails between worlds and worlds, with
steady wing.
Now on the polar winds, then with
quick fan
Winnows the buxom air; till within
scur
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he
seems
A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole
bird,
When to inshrine his reliques in the
Sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he
flies.
At once on th' eastern cliff of Paradise
He lights." v. 286—76.

" Meantime the adversary of God and
man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest
design,
Puts on swift wings, and tow'ards the
gates of Hell
Explores his solitary flight, sometimes
He scours the right-hand coast, some-
times the left;
Now skims with level wing the deep,
then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high."

Ji. 629—35.

" Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of Hell, and look'd
awhile
Pond'ring his voyage. At last his sail
broad vaps
He spread for flight."

ii. 917—19.

pendous Atlas (8) — the description of the firmly-rooted oak, not only defying the rude and tremendous blasts of the tempest, but even acquiring strength from its violence (9) — of the calm and

....." He without longer pause
Downright into the world's first regions
throws
His flight precipitant, and winds with
ease
Through the pure marble air his ob-
lique way." iii. 561—64.

....." Satan with hap'd success
Throws his steep flight in many an
airy wheel,
Nor stay'd till on Niphates' top he
lights." iii. 740—42.

(8) " Jamque volans apicem et latera
ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice ful-
cit;
A Quotis, cinctum assidue cul nubibus
ntris
Pmiferum caput, et vento pulsatur et
imbri;
Nix humeros infusa tegit: tum flu-
mina mento
Præcipitant senis, et glacies riget hor-
rida barba." IV. 246—51.

In the Temple of Fame we find a similar description of this beautiful winter-piece: and another also in Lord Byron's elegant drama of *Manfred*; —

" St Zermbla's rocks, the beauteous
work of frost,
Rise high in air, and glitter o'er the
crust:
Pale suns unfelt at distance roll away,
And on th' impassive ice the lightnings
play;
Eternal snows the growing mass sup-
ply.
Till the bright mountains prop th'in-
cumbent sky:
As Atlas fix'd, the heavy pile appenrs,
The gather'd winter of a thousand
years."

Temple of Fame, 53—60.

" Mont Blanc is the monarch of moun-
tains,
They crown'd him long ago:
On a throng of rocks, in a robe of
clouds,
With a dindem of snow.
Around his waist are forests brac'd,
The avalanche in his hand."

Manfred, Act I.

(9) " Ac veluti annoso validam cum ro-
bore quercum
Alpini Boreæ nunc hinc, nunc flatibus
illinc
Eruere inter se certant: it stridor, et
alte.

tranquil night-scene—nature sunk in repose, and the whole animal creation buried in profound sleep (10)—all bear

Consternant terram concusso stipite
frondes :

Ipsæ hæret ætopulis : et quantum ver-
tice ad auras

Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara
tendit. IV. 441—46.

"But from their nature will the tannen
grow

Loftiest on loftiest and least shelter'd
rocks,

Rooted in barrenness, where nought
below

Of soil supports them 'gainst the Alpine
shocks

Of eddying 'storms ; yet springs the
trunk, and mocks

The howling tempest, till its height and
frame

Are worthy of the mountains : from
whose blocks

Of bleak gray granite, into life it
came,

And grew a giant tree."

Childe Harold, Cant. iv. St. xx.

(10) "Nox erat, et placidum carpebant
fessa soporem

Corpora per terras, silvæque et sævæ
quièrebant

Æquora : cùm medio volvuntur si-
dera lapsu,

Cùm tuet omnis niger : pecudes, ple-
tæque volucres,

Quæque lacus hinc liquidos, quæque
aspera flumina

Rata tenent, somno posuere sub nocte
silenti

Levitant curas, et corda oblita labo-
rum. IV. 522—28.

"Now came still ev'ning on, and twi-
light grey

Had in her sober tivity all things elud :
Silence accompanied ; for beast and

bird,

They to their grassy couch, these to
their nests,

Were sunk ; all but the wakeful
nightingale :

She all night long her am'rous descant
sang ;

Silence was pleas'd : now glow'd the
firmament

With living sapphires ; Hesperus, that
led

The starry host, rode brightest ; till
the moon

Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerless

light,

And o'er the dark her silver mantle
threw."

Parad. Lost, iv. 598—609.

evident marks of the poet's hand, and
evince his skill and genius.

Nothing can be more pathetically
painted than the closing scene of the
unfortunate Dido's life. Reduced to
the extremity of wretchedness, despair,
rage, shame, and disappointment, she
ascends the funeral pile in the full
determination to put an end to her
miserable existence. After pronouncing
the farewell words, and invoking the
wrath of the gods on him who had so
basely deserted her, she inflicts the fatal
blow, and falls mortally wounded. And
here we may remark what an eminent
critic (Mr. Warton) has observed res-
pecting her last moments. "Without
specifying the various strokes of nature
which Virgil has displayed in other parts
of his poem, let us only consider with
what energy he has enumerated and par-
ticularized the gestures and attitudes of
his dying Dido." (11) No five verses ever
contain'd more images, or images more
distinctly expressed.*

This event concludes the book ; and
now, in conclusion, we have only to
observe, that Virgil has adapted a poeti-
cal fiction, in order to introduce the
elegant episode of which this part of the
Æneid forms the subject : and he has
committed an anachronism of almost
400 years, since that space of time
nearly intervened between the periods
in which Dido and Æneas lived. Æneas
came into Italy about 330 years before
the building of Rome, whereas Dido
did not lay the foundation of Carthage
until 70 years after that era. The poet
has, however, taken advantage of his
privilege to present us with a history
fraught with interest and feeling ; and
to enrich his work with many striking
and original descriptions, and he has
amply compensated for the introduc-
tion of a fictitious story by the full
display of all his characteristic excel-
lences, and by giving so wide a scope to
the exercise of his splendid talents and
extraordinary genius.

March 23, 1820.

F.

(11) "Ille hæves oculos conata attollere,
rursus

Defecit, infixum stridet sub pectore
vulnus :

Ter sese attollens cubitoque innixa
levavit :

Ter revoluta toro est, oculis erranti-
bus, alba

Quæ-ivit cælo lucem, ingemuitque re-
perta." IV. 688—92.

* Essay on Pope, ii. 168.

CORNISH TOPOGRAPHY.

(Concluded from page 229.)

As the tourist proceeds to the west, he passes St. Bennett's, which retains some remains of its former monastery, and soon approaches Roche Rock, the cell of a hermit. This rock consists of three large masses; the cell still remains without its roof on the middle, which is the largest of the three; the two smaller ones are considerably detached, and form supporters to it as it were; the parish church with its tower stands in its front; and passing it, it presents a fine optical illusion to the traveller, advancing and retreating in front and rear of the church, as to leave you in doubt as to its real position. Who the pious saint was, who established his cell here, is useless now to inquire. The situation is wild and dreary, and nothing can be more so than the mind of him who could occupy this desolate spot. There are many instances, where hermits did essential service to mankind, by retiring into desert places, to assist benighted wanderers and those who lost their road traversing unfrequented ways and trackless mountains; sometimes they took up their abodes near the sea shore, to give relief to the wrecked mariner, and afford the help his hapless case required. In other cases, renouncing the false refinements of the world, they preached the Gospel in places, where the generality of mankind shrunk from a duty, which required such self-denial, and exposed them to so many dangers, as would necessarily spring from the opposition of the ferocious people, whom they wished to convert and civilize. Yet others who followed the ascetic life were directed by a wild and ridiculous enthusiasm, which exhibited itself by carrying self-denial and abstinence to an unwarrantable extreme. What connexion can there be between true religion, and torturing the body by extreme abstinence, or by inflicting the self-devoted lash on the back, climbing a pillar in the midst of a desert, in a position that tortured the body, and in many cases brought on premature death. The result savoured more of suicide than devotion, and proved that they were better fitted for a mad house than to become a gazing-stock to the ignorant rabble, who in all ages are better pleased with the appearance than the reality of religion. The Christian

religion, whilst it leads the mind to the performance of the social duties, purifies it by devotional exercises, and draws it up by contemplation to the throne of an omnipotent and pure Deity, who designed man for activity and benevolence; and if he commanded the obedience of man as the first duty to himself, made the love of our fellow-creatures the proof of our attachment to him. This cell has its indispensable accompaniment, a well, standing at the foot of the Rock, possessing the power of ebbing and flowing with the tide, according to Carew.

"You neighbour scornors, holy prond,

Goe people Roche's Cell,

Farre from the world, neere to the
heavens,

There, hermits, may you dwell.

Is't true that spring in rock hereby

Dogh tide wise ebbe and flow?

Or have wea'fools with lyers met?

Fame says it, be it so."

Carew, p. 138.

Haynborough casts his protective brow over Roche, which shelters it from the rains of the south-west, which teem with perpetual vapour, which softens the easterly wind, and renders the air mild in the depths of winter, so that in Cornwall you have in March and April summer and winter in the same day. On its top it has a beacon, which commands the view of the whole county. This fact is thus signalized by Carew:—

"Haynborough's wide prospect, at once,

Both feeds, and gluts your eye,

With Cornwall's whole extent, as it

In length and breadth doth lie."

The benevolence that Christianity teaches, which is the distinguishing badge of our profession, not only directs the human heart to appoint means for inculcating its principles to further man's everlasting interests, but it as studiously inculcates the duty of relieving him in distress, and to provide hospitals for those who are not able to procure medical assistance in any other way for themselves. In the fourth century, we find the wealthy providing hospitals for the needy sick; and leprosies soon after becoming very extensive, it soon became a practice in Europe to build lazaret-houses. Of these, there were three in the county of Cornwall; viz. one at Menhemot, another at Leskeard, and one at St. Lurance, near Bodmin. The last is the only one which

preserved its property to within a few years. In 1602, Carew informs us, this house was well endowed and governed, but he records their complaint of being *defrauded of their right*; and if they had reason to complain then, they have much greater reason to complain now. The communication which navigation has opened between distant countries in many instances, has not only civilized mankind, but improved the arts; particularly the art of healing; for in searching after other things, they have discovered invaluable drugs; so that many of the dreadful disorders, that came to us from the old world, have found their remedy in the new. The lust of dominion and wealth was the first motive that excited nations to explore the ocean. Gold and silver attracted the cruel Spaniard to effect the conquest of Mexico and Peru, where they found a treasure more valuable, to mankind than even the precious metals, the Jesuit's Bark; the spirit of colonization that arose in this nation in Queen Elizabeth's time down to the Commonwealth, enabled the settlers in Virginia and Maryland to cultivate tobacco, and brought the use of it into vogue, which is a powerful antiscorbutic. The same spirit carried our adventurous navigators into the Chinese seas, and introduced tea into use amongst us; which has effected a greater revolution in our habits, than any other discovery what ever: prior to this, our ancestors gormandized animal food at all their meals to that degree, that it introduced the most dreadful cutaneous disorders into the constitution, and often was the cause of an incurable leprosy: this, from its infectious nature, rendered a state of seclusion necessary for lepers, and buildings fit for their reception was prepared for them, inasmuch that there were built no less than 9000 lazare-houses in Europe. But the introduction of tea into use, which now composes daily two of our meals, has lessened this disorder so much, that it is not now often heard of. Tea possesses the qualities of promoting digestion and perspiration, and carries off those gross humours, that formerly exhibited themselves in eruptions on the skin, which often ended in this fatal distemper. As, however, leprosy diminished, so did the necessity of keeping open lazare houses likewise diminish; and it is likely, when they became untenanted, their endowments were absorbed into the rich do-

mains of the landholders in their neighbourhood. This is as probable a solution of the disposal of their endowments as can be offered. To whose charity St. Laurance was indebted for its establishment and endowment, it cannot be now ascertained, probably an inhabitant of Bodmin: tradition assigns it to a lady, though the name of the benefactress is not recorded. Trustees were appointed to see her intentions carried into effect; who were some of the most respectable families in the county; viz. the Vyvians, the Edgeworths, the Molesworths, the Carews, the Bullars of Morva, the Trevances, and several others, whose names, as well as their armorial bearings, were painted on the wall in the chapel annexed to the house. But they had ceased from time immemorial to act on the trust, and in the conclusion the institution was abused. "It was founded," says Brown Willis, "to find 19 lazare men and 2 whole men and 2 whole women, and a priest to minister to them in a chapel adjoining to the said hospital." St. Laurance maintained its ground after the other lazare-houses had been dissolved in Cornwall, and was in existence till very lately, when it became sadly perverted. For many years the chapel belonging to the institution had ceased to have the ministerial duties performed by a clergyman, the governor of the house reading the service in his stead, with the exception of three times a year, when a clergyman was hired, and paid 10s. 6d. for each service: but for the last century the charity was utterly perverted, and it became a retreat for beggars and vagabonds of every description. In this state many attempts were made to convert the charity to some better use; and many of the sages of the law were consulted; who declined meddling with this institution, on the ground that such interference would affect the charters of many other charitable institutions in the kingdom. At last an eminent attorney is found to bring the matter into Chancery, and the mountains of difficulty are removed there, with this reserve, that the decision was not to bar the claim of any relative of the founder who might afterwards arise. But the decision was not satisfactory, either to the party that was to be benefitted by it, or the party from whom it was taken, which was the borough of Bodmin; they

deeming themselves better entitled than that of Truro, which was to receive it for their infirmary; especially as they conceived, as was most probable, that the founder was a native of Bodmin; and that they had lately erected an asylum for lunatics, which would gladly have taken the endowment. They felt it the more extraordinary, as the matter was managed by their patron, whose friends they had returned to five successive Parliaments: whereas at Truro he had met with nothing but the most mortifying opposition in his electioneering career; who are far from feeling complacent, the benefit being as yet remote: or the endowment thus transferred must expiate the cupidity of the lawyers, by the performance of a purgatory of four Lustrums in their books, before the infirmary can reap any emolument from it; for really it is not to be presumed that an act so gratuitous in itself should be an incumbrance to the chief manager in the plot, nor is it unreasonable that the endowment should redeem itself from the lawyer's gripe, before the party benefitted should enjoy the full advantage of their *unmerited* present. —St. Lurance, I am apt to believe, was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, as in the adjoining grounds they are perpetually digging up stone mouldings and other wrought stones, evidently used in buildings of a better character than are seen now in the place: a pinnacle of a tower is preserved: and the burying-ground belonging to its church, it is likely, has been discovered a considerable time since. Large quantities of pins and instruments for making lace have been discovered by tinners streaming for tin, as it is called, which leads people to suppose that the present village is but a small part of what formed once the Lazaretto of St. Lurance. Part of the chapel in which the lepers assembled for divine worship is still standing, which consisted of two aisles; the columns and arches that separated them, and bore the roof, are still in existence, though the heritage of God is now trodden down by swine, being converted into a sty to hold the animal which was supposed to convey the malady the Lazar-house was intended to alleviate. The house which received the lepers stood near the chapel, and the place which received their mortal remains presented a final cure of their

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distemper when the art of healing failed. It had several privileges: a market-day every Wednesday; two fairs every year, one the largest in the county, these continue to the present day; and a right of impounding cattle. The house where the corn-market was formerly held is still in existence, as likewise the slaughter-house. The chapel was furnished with a bell and clock; at the ringing of the former, all who enjoyed the privilege of the house assembled to divide the milk, the produce of ten cows. This was under the direction of the matron, Mary Deacon; the same person dressed the meat for the lepers, and helped to put on their garments. This Mary Deacon, I apprehend, was the last matron of the place. The inhabitants recollect four governors of the Lazar-house; namely, William Robinson, a person called Burton, William Chipman, and William Francis—who succeeded each other in this office. The mode of admission for lepers, as recollected by the inhabitants, was by the gratuity of ten pounds paid to the house, and a guinea for an entertainment to the inmates. Elizabeth Howel, of the parish of St. Allen, in this county, was recollected to have been admitted on these conditions: this woman, with two other lepers, Ann and Temperance Webb, were the last that resided here. That other lepers, who may claim the privilege of the house, may not be totally deprived of their rights, a conditional reserve is made, that a ward shall be appropriated for their use in the infirmary at Truro; which completely alters the rules of that hospital, which provided that no infectious disorder should be admitted in any of the wards. So greatly can the zeal of the patron, through blind favoritism, operate to cancel the modest claims of his own borough, in favour of one which at all times acted in open hostility to all his politics. A large slate stone, in one of the buildings, records the benefaction of ten pounds in the following words:—

“ Richard Carter, of St. Columb, by his last will and testament, anno Domini 1582, did give ten pound for the assurance of 10s. yearly to be paid unto us the poor Lepers of the Huspytal, and to our successors for ever, which ten pounds by the consent of his exec^{rs} we have employed towards the making of this house, in anno 1586, whose cha-

ritable and rare example in our time God grant may be followed hereafter." An inhospitable country surrounds this place.

Towards the north, from this place, lies Bucarne, the ancient seat of the Flamanks; one of this family, as already noticed, bled in the cause of Perkyn Warbeck. The mansion, which is in a state of decay with its chapel, is pleasantly seated on the Camel, facing the river on the north, on a gentle ascent; it is well wooded, and forms a fine situation for a new mansion. Whatever fate has compelled other families to sell their woods, in order to recruit their exhausted finances, this place has preserved its woody honours. On the opposite side of the river is a beautiful meadow surrounded by oak trees, whose shade protects the salmon, and others of the finny tribe, from the rays of the summer's sun. A line of these trees grace the margin of the river to a considerable distance: this proves, that had we the interest of posterity at heart, we might grow oaks to an incalculable number, would we but make use of sheltered spots in hedge-rows, or in vales whose swampy soils were unfit for pasture, with the same ease as we do firs: but man likes to see his own works come to maturity, and too often merges public good in private interest. An abominable practice prevails here of spearing salmon, which seek the fresh water to drop their spawn: it is an unthrifty and injurious occupation, as it is the destruction of myriads of salmon in the ovaria, which, if permitted to come to maturity, would enable the poor to regale themselves on this delicious fish at the low price of a penny or three halfpence per pound. But these nocturnal depredators, in quest of their unlawful occupation, when unsuccessful, turn their thoughts to other plunder, and the property of the farmers who live near the river too often suffer. Many efforts have been made to protect the rights of piscary in the Camel, but always without success; as these marauders tenaciously adhere to their old system. The proprietor of Bucarne has in his possession a Bull granted by some Pope, to one of the Priors of Bodmin, to put these poachers under the thunders of the Vatican; but it only proved to be a *fulmen brutum*; as it had no better effect than recent measures put in force to restrain them: they have

defied the civil power, and with arms in their hands maintained their unlawful practice: and they are sure to revenge themselves, by destroying the property of their opposers. The Camel, Allan, or Hayle, as it may with propriety retain the name of either, takes its rise on the Moor near Rowtore, at a very little distance from the spot where the river Fowey takes its rise, pursuing its course towards the South Ocean, whilst this runs towards Camelford; and after having made many bendings and windings, through an inhospitable country, it enters the fine cultivated and wooded vale of Blisland, descending through the same kind of scenery in Bodmin, Egglashayle,* Padstow, &c. It precipitates itself over a fine fall, at a place called Handigantie, and, opposed by several large rocks of granite, makes the surrounding hills resound with its incessant roar. After it has entered Blisland, its course is through a woody vale for several miles: here and there it presents its silver surface, and then retreating into the bosom of some thick wood, winds its course again into view, till passing behind the angle of some projecting hill, disappears from the anxious eye. This is the only river of Cornwall that preserves its current transparent; others being polluted by mineral streams, that poison and discolour them; which rather disfigures than ornaments the scenery. To the angler, this river affords admirable sport. The source of the Camel has been signalized by several battles: the first recorded in history, is the one in which King Arthur is supposed to have received his mortal wound, asserting the independence of the Britons (Camden, p. 23); another was fought between the Cornish and the West Saxons of Devon, in 824; and the last in the Great Rebellion, between the Earl of Stamford, at the head of the Parliament army, and Sir Bevil Grenville, Sir Ralph Hopton, and others, who commanded the King's troops, from whom the former received a most signal defeat. The Camel preserves a course from east to west till it arrives below Bucarne, when it takes a turn towards the north. Within the elbow of this turn lies Pencarrow (in Cornish—the head place of the deer), a neat modern mansion, the property of Sir Ascot Molesworth, but

* Egglashayle, Cornish for Hayle Church, to wit, Egglas a church, Hayle a river.

no longer able to brook its name, it being disparted, like many other seats in this county during the last war, which was not only destructive of human life to an immeasurable extent, but of deer, an elegant animal, that gives life to the scenery of our modern mansions. Further down, a bridge is thrown over this river, of seventeen arches, as here its surface is considerably extended, and is navigable for barges, which bring up sea-sand for the purposes of agriculture beyond the village of Egglushayle, whose church inclines with so much grace over the river. Both above and below the bridge, at high water, the river forms a fine sheet. The bridge itself is 300 feet long, an herculean work for an age when a stone bridge was a wonder; at the time this bridge was built, most of the rivers in Cornwall were forded, it being built in 1460. This enterprize was undertaken, and finally accomplished, by one Lovelock, vicar of Egglushayle; who, besides encountering the great difficulty of raising money for the purpose, found no secure foundation for his piers, which, it is said, were laid on packs of wool. It still stands in excellent repair, as a monument of the public spirit of an individual belonging to an order of men, of whom it is no misapplied eulogy to say, that they are ever ready to advocate the cause of charity, and to stand forward to further every design that tends to the public good, both by their personal exertions and pecuniary assistance. They preside over the education of the country, and form the public mind to principle and virtue. Their learning is excelled by the clergy of no church. The doctrine they preach humanizes the feelings of the people, and render an Englishman different from any other European in character and conduct; his actions are seldom stained with cruelty. In battle he is magnanimous, despising danger; and when the conflict is over, and his enemy is subdued, he becomes his friend. To what can this be ascribed, but to the right impression of the Christian religion, with which the public mind is early imbued, through the preaching and example of the clergy? In whatever situation they are placed, they are doing good;—in some cases they are able magistrates, in others they prevent litigation; in their parishes, they see the poor taken care of, provide

for their necessities, direct the business of their parishes, and at all times are the advisers and friends of their parishioners. Enthusiasts, who discard morality as a Christian virtue, render all actions indifferent, and supply its place with an unmeaning faith, which has no criterion but blind caprice for its direction: this debases the conduct of mankind; for being regulated by no casuistry but what arises from interest and passion, all nice discrimination with regard to honour and honesty is destroyed. Right faith, meaning the Christian religion, productive of morality, as the test of its existence in the heart, seasoned with a principle of high honour and honesty, is the religion of the English Protestant Church, and gives birth to all the virtue that adorns the character of an Englishman. The high rank this nation holds in the eye of Europe, is principally owing to the learning and preaching of the clergy of the Church of England.—Wade Bridge, which designates the bridge we have been speaking of, is only wide enough for one pair of wheels, with a recess between every two arches for foot passengers to retire into, to avoid the passing carriages. The Camel below Wade Bridge assumes a broader stream, and from this part to its mouth, on both sides, is enriched by extensive tracts of corn land. The parishes surrounding may be deemed the Granary of Cornwall: the mining districts in times of dearth resort to these parts for a supply of the staff of life, and generally find it here. Trees do not much adorn the surrounding scenery, which may be one reason that the lands about Padstow and Wade Bridge are so fertile in corn, an open country being the most favorable to the growing of wheat and all other grain. During the harvest, the mows of corn stand as thick as the trees in the closest woodlands; with this pleasing association, that provision is made for the succeeding year. The manner of saving the corn which prevails in Cornwall is excellent; when cut, it is put in small conical mows on the stubble, called in the country *Arish Mows*, and left there, till it has discharged its sap, when it is carried into the Mowhay, where all the corn of the same kind is placed into one large stack. Housing of corn does not prevail in the west of Cornwall. The wheat is reaped by females, and bound in

sheaves by men, and placed immediately in small conical mows. Bailey and oats are cut with the scythe, and after lying on the stubble a proper time, to divest the straw of its sap, are then bound up, and put together in larger mows, as wheat is. This effectually prevents the corn heating, till it is securely stacked in the Mow-hoy. The Camel as it nears Padstow grows considerably extended: the tide, which enters over a bar of sand, brings in ships of two or three hundred tons burthen: it is a place of some trade, and supplies the adjoining country with coal and timber. The coast here is very bold, and faces the north. The mouth of this river makes a fearful picture, when encountering the swell from the north west: on the western side on high promontory considerably inclining forward with destruction over the slender bark seeking refuge here from the pitiless storm, and if the helm is managed by an unskilful pilot, finds a watery grave within the month of the harbour. Padstow forms a considerable village; and if it received distinction formerly from the religious house established here by St. Petroe, it still enjoys distinction from the fine Gothic castellated mansion of Place (or *Pla*, in Cornish, a palace), belonging to the Prideauxes; two half circular towers round the gable ends of the house towards the south; door-ways and windows with Gothic wheel and leaf ornaments and tracery light and give admission into the house in this part; the grounds surrounding, as well as the ornamental wall-work, is conceived with taste, and executed with judgment. On the whole, it is an handsome mansion; and the grounds, kept in the trimmest order, denote the eye of a master much resident in the country; which, much to their honour, has been the invariable practice with this family. In a country like this, where commercial wealth trends fast in the heels of the ancient lords of the soil, Fortune's favorites frequently rival them in splendor and equipage, and sometimes gain precedence by newly-acquired titles and honours; and happy is the country, where the path of honour is open to every rank of life, and where distinction is the reward of virtue, learning, and industry. An elegant modern house has lately been erected on Saunderson's Hill, vying with the splendid and stately mansion of Place. The town

of Padstow is situated in an hollow, that falls with considerable and abrupt descent towards the river. The tower belonging to the church in this place is very ancient; it resembles St. Peter's, at Oxford: on its north side are the remains of an arch, which probably was once the entrance to a bone-house. Great has been the dispute among our Cornish antiquaries, whether St. Petroe was a Cornish, Welsh, or Irish man: the question, which has been much agitated, has shed a profusion of ink, without producing any satisfactory result; and we are just as happy in our ignorance, as we should be in any certainty in this particular. St. Petroe was doubtless one of those religious men, who in the early ages of Christianity travelled about to convert the heathen; in this work he was accompanied by others of the same character; and that he came to Padstow and settled, and finding his preaching was attended with success, proceeded to Little Petheric, as already hinted, and then to Bodmin, where he ended his mortal career.

I remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

VIATOR.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET.

IF to hold the mirror as 'twere up to Nature, be allowed to be the department of the drama, to shew Virtue her own feature, Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and pressure, then it must be allowed, that Nature must be the grand storehouse from whence its scenes are obtained. The rules of criticism, as portrayed by the ancients, have long been regarded with respect. This springs not so much from a sense of their equity, as from the conviction that what comes from the earliest masters must be right. Dramatic literature ranks with poetry: if the semblance be correct, and the diction vigorous and polished, we should forgive the author a few infringements on his encroachment on time, and will not quarrel with him for a variety of scene.

Many scenes of Shakspeare's wildest dramas are delineated with such skill, as to overpower the feelings. His language must triumph over the wind,

though the incidents of the drama may be in a measure improbable.

These few remarks have been elicited by the careful consideration of one of the plays of the above author, which has been regarded by some as totally improbable in its incidents. The play alluded to is Hamlet; and in the following observations, it will be my aim to evince the hero's character drawn immediately from Nature, and acting with strict accuracy; therefore shall at once enter into the leading features of the plot, scrutinize its depth of character, and try to elucidate the wonderful touches of nature which embellish the mind of Hamlet.

Hamlet, to be properly understood, must be perused with attention; every speech must be heedfully deliberated on, for there is an intensity of thought and feeling in each separate line.

Of the fictitious lunacy of Hamlet there seems to be no adequate cause; for he acts nothing which might not be done without imputing to him the loss of sanity—he plays the lunatic most when he behaves with so much rudeness to Ophelia, which may be considered as useless and wanton cruelty.

The catastrophe is not very appositely produced, the reciprocal transfer of weapons being rather guided by necessity, than a stroke of art. A scheme might easily be formed to kill Hamlet with the dagger, and Laertes with the bow.

When the play opens, Hamlet is resident at the Court, "two months, nay not so much," after the death of his father; the untimely death of a father beloved and respected. The apparition left the dreary mansions of the dead to little purpose; the revenge he demands is not obtained but by the death of him that was required to take it; and the pleasure that would arise from the overthrowing a murderer and usurper is abated by the death of Ophelia, the young, the beautiful, the harmless, and the pious. The poet is accused of having shewn little regard to poetical justice, and may be challenged with the like neglect of poetical truth. Even in the short time of two months, his mother, casting aside her weeds, and forgetting her affection for the deceased King, marries her husband's brother, who usurps the Danish throne. Hamlet is the only person inwardly affected at the recent calamity, and outwardly shows all the trappings of

woe. This is the situation of affairs at the opening of the tragedy: we cannot then be surprised at Hamlet's melancholy, his exemption from feeling common things from a rooted remembrance of more material objects. If it be generally admitted, that to portray from Nature is best, to copy her virtues and her vices is to take the direct road to excellence, then Shakspeare in this one play has the most just claim on our acknowledgments; the scenes in Hamlet emanate from each other in the most natural manner; the characters are such as deeds and situations so truly alarming must supply. There is no need to speak of the poetry; no one has dared to object to that, consequently praise would be superfluous.

I shall now enter into the business of the drama, and, of course, to those scenes which have been the occasion of partial objections. The suspicions entertained by Hamlet of the mode of his father's death are suddenly strengthened almost to conviction by Horatio's description of having seen the restless spirit of the murdered Dane: Hamlet consents to watch, at the usual hour; the "perturbed spirit" glides on his amazed sight, and courteously beckons him to follow; when he from the spirit obtains a full account of the most unnatural murder, of his uncle's cruelty, and his mother's infidelity. The thoughts of Hamlet are now reduced to a certainty from anxious doubt to terrible truth. The mode in which his parent was sent to his account, the author, the time, the place, are all signified to him; and these truths are made known to him, not by a person of this world, but by an awful visitant from the other—the spirit of his own father. He is at once awakened to the business of revenge; he is forced to put on an aspect of forgetfulness, to be meek and gracious with an unnatural mother, and courteous to a wily murderer.

From the time the Ghost "has harp'd his fears anight," Hamlet surveys the whole Court with a cautious eye: he looks into the soul of every one, considers every question, lest the observer should dive into the secret recesses of his heart. Horatio and the companions of his watch are bound over to keep their "fingers on their lips," and he evades all questions with Polonius, under the semblance of madness. The arrival of two early friends at

Elaineur, Rosencrantz and Guilden-stein, now claim the observation of Hamlet; he suspects they are deputed by the King to probe him to the core, by the speech he makes them,

"Were you sent for? Is it your own inclining? Is it a free visitation?"

which betrays the working of a soul intent on some great purpose. Hamlet plainly perceives his ideas are justly founded; and on his parting with them, on the arrival of the Players, he exclaims,

"*Ham.* Gentlemen, you are welcom'd to Elsinour. Your hands. Come then: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony; let me comply with you in this garb; lest my extent to the players, which, I tell you, must shew fairly outward, should more appear like entertainment than yours. You are welcome: but my uncle father, and aunt mother, are deceived.

Guel. In what, my dear lord?

Ham. I am but mad, North North West: When the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a handsaw."

He endeavours to divert the common occurrences of life into channels the most secret and serious. Shakspeare alone, if we may judge, was the only poet who could catch the whole characters of the most crafty, as well as the most superior beings in the world, whose quick genius could delineate the most sublime ideas, and fashion them at his will. Inferior writers would have merely sketched the plain outlines of the plot, and would have made Hamlet deliver such speeches as virtuous and astonished princes should make, and the drama would have been terminated in the most orderly and orthodox manner: But Hamlet would have been lost.

To proceed to a farther development of our hero's plans.

The Players' arrival is no sooner signified to Hamlet, than it instantly strikes him they would be excellent instruments to probe the conscience of the King. He therefore resolves to have exhibited at Court, a drama portraying the suspected murder of his father:

"The play's, the play's the thing.

In which to catch the conscience of the King."

To this the King and Queen readily consent, thinking it will tend, in some measure, to remove the sadness with which Hamlet seems overcast. The plan succeeds, and the King's conscience being smitten suddenly stops the entertainment, and convinces Hamlet of his

guilt; and the horrible tale unfolded to him by supernatural means, is now confirmed by human evidence.

The King perceiving his danger, now resolves upon sending him to England. A vessel is instantly prepared; the Prince embarks; but it is barely "ten days at sea" when a pirate attacks it; in the grapple Hamlet boards, and is taken prisoner; the Danish vessel gets clear, and the Prince is relanded in his own country.

At an interview with his old friend Horatio, the dismal effects of intense thought are apparent, by the increased melancholy of Hamlet. The King, to divert this, proposes a fencing-match with Laertes, in which it was arranged that Hamlet is to be destroyed by a poisoned foil. When the messenger has left him, his suspicions are awakened, as is evident from the following conversation with Horatio:—

"*Ham.* But thou would not think, how all here about my heart: but it is no matter.

Hor. Nay, good my Lord.

Ham. It is but foolery; but it is such kind of gaingiving as would perhaps trouble a woman.

Hor. If your mind dislike any thing, obey it; I will forestal their repair hither, and say you are not fit.

Ham. Not a whit; we defy augury: there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come: the readiness is all; since no man, of aught he leaves, knows what is't to leave betimes."

Hamlet, however, plays the match with Laertes, in which he is wounded; but in the rencontre the antagonists exchange foils, and Hamlet, in turn, wounds Laertes: the poison in which the point of the foil was immersed is of so potent a nature, as to leave but "half an hour's life." Laertes, before he dies, develops the whole plans of the King, and informs the Prince the mode in which his death was accomplished; who immediately, on finding his end near, is not forgetful of his revenge, and stabs the incestuous King to the heart, before the face of the whole Court. The Queen dies from drinking of a poisoned beverage, prepared by order of the King for Hamlet; and thus her punishment is accomplished by means in which Hamlet has no concern, consequently cannot be said to have violated the Spirit's injunctions;

———"However thou pursuest this act,
Taint not thy mind, nor let thy soul con-
trive
Against thy mother aught."

She is eventually destroyed by the very man for whom she "had 'filed her mind."

Having now gone through the plot, I shall proceed to make some observations on a few scenes in which the character of Hamlet is portrayed with the most beautiful propriety, though at the same time they are remarked as being generally defective.

In the scene with Ophelia, Hamlet's conduct has been considered as horribly outrageous and cruel; which arises from a misapprehension of the "cunning of the scene." Indeed we are told by our great lexicographer, there is no reason for such treatment. Reflect well on the scene, and the strength of his assertion will easily be perceived. He addresses her kindly, converses with her kindly, immediately after a solemn soliloquy upon the fickleness of all sublunary enjoyments, and when her's on more than a usually dejected state; but when she seeks to return him his remembrances, it occurs to him that she is sent to discover the state of his mind; then it is he assumed a feigned madness, which may be seen to be a cloak under which the secrets of his heart may be couched. There is a cause of essential importance hovering about the mind of Hamlet, and he would sooner yield up his own private feelings of affection, than not heed a business of such dreadful moment. This will surely place Hamlet's character in a right light, and will substantiate that his harsh treatment is the result of necessity, not neglect.

The scene in which Hamlet discovers the King at his prayers, has been thought peculiarly derogatory to the humanity so delightful in him. His actions here should be looked upon as springing from a person uncommonly situated; they arise from a mind torn with conflicting passions; and perhaps elucidate his feelings more than any other passage in the whole play. He is almost tempted at the moment to sacrifice the King to his revenge; but Pity regains its seat in his mind, and deferring his purpose till he catch him

....."about some act
That has no relish of salvation,"

he forbears taking that life which has rendered him miserable: recollecting his

engagement with the Queen in her closet, he makes it the apparent cause of his procrastination,

...."My mother stays.
This physic but prolongs thy days."

This seems the light in which this scene should be viewed: and as different positions apply different degrees of sensibility, the conflict between immediate vengeance and manly pity throws an appearance of ferocity over a character of the most gentle nature.

There are no other scenes which may not be answered in a like manner; that is, by observing the dreadful peculiarity of Hamlet's situation.

Of the general character of Hamlet it is impossible to speak but in terms of the greatest admiration. We must pay Shakspeare the highest tribute, which Nature demands in drawing him as a son, a scholar, and a lover, possessing the most respectful remembrance of his murdered father, and the greatest abhorrence of his murderer.

This review of Hamlet, though it has taken up some space, yet the subject demands a more extended examination, and the poetical beauties have elicited a more powerful notice. But the foregoing observation will, it is thought, be ample to convince some (not perhaps "the million"), that the tragedy of Hamlet possesses charms of the grandest nature, and deserves to be ranked among the most perfect of Shakspeare's dramas.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
If you should consider the following descriptive Extract from a Traveller's Journal worthy of a place in your Magazine, I will forward you, for future insertion, his visit to "the Glaciers," "Mont Blanc," and "the Passage of the Simplon."

THE lofty ridge of Jura now rose to our view, and we were told that some of the summits which we could see were a part of Switzerland. We next stopped at Dole, a respectable town, with environs singularly beautiful. Through a fine and interesting country, in a high state of cultivation, as usual, we passed to Poligny: we saw many fields of a large sort of millet, which is cultivated for food. A little before arriving at Poligny, we met some poor women bringing four young wolves. Their dam had

been killed, and these whelps were preserved to gain something by showing them. They were two months old, of the size of a terrier dog, with mouths prodigiously large, and furnished with teeth which seemed to be equally above proportion to the size of the animal. Their owners held each in a small chain by the neck; and when two of them could get sufficiently near to each other, they snarled and scratched, and bit with all due animosity. The women told us that they had been caught in the forests of Jura, where they said there are plenty (*il y'a beaucoup*), and that they should be able to keep them only three months longer, after which time they should be obliged to kill them.

Poligny is a small town, chiefly remarkable for its situation at the very foot of the first steep ascent of Jura. Mount Jura is a mountainous ridge, running for about sixty miles from north to south, and nearly coinciding with the boundary of France and Switzerland. It had been before our eyes almost always since our quitting Dijon. In the last street of Poligny we began to ascend; but it took about five hours of this day, and the whole of the next, from a very early hour, to cross and descend on the eastern side.

The ascent of the mountain, or rather collection of coalesced mountains, is very steep, and, of course, the road is winding: but it amply compensates for the toil of the traveller, by the endless variety of scenery which it presents: almost every conception of the beautiful, or of the sublime, in the prospects of nature, the soft and lovely, the deep and melancholy, the grand, the awful, and the majestic, are, in different aspects and successions, presented to our sight. After mounting the steep for half an hour, we began to take a last view of the plains below, whose richly cultivated and well peopled surface extends to the west and north till it seems lost in distance. We look downwards, and at a terrific depth we see a narrow valley, whose bottom and the sides of the mountains, to a height almost incredible, are marked by the hand of industrious cultivation. In the lowest parts a rapid rivulet runs over obstructing stones and projecting pieces of rock. Where the mountains are too steep or too high for cultivation, we see the precipitous faces of naked rock intermingled with mountain verdure, and of

trees of different kinds, among which the spruce fir, in forms of uncommon beauty and of noble size, predominates in proportion to the height of the situation. On our own side rocks overhang the road, and seem as if they threatened to bury us under their fall; and above these impending precipices we can discern the picturesque mixture of shrubs and trees, of native herbage and craggy rocks. Such scenery as this multiplies at almost every step, and each view has some new feature of beauty. After about two hours employed in ascending, we arrive at a continuity of more gentle risings and fallings, passing for many miles through forests extending as far as the eye can reach, and often through cultivated land. Yet frequently the deep ravines and the vast diversified valleys appear on either hand. The road is as good as over such a country could be made; immense portions of rock have been cut away, steep ascents have been moderated, and deep hollows filled up. This road completely across the Jura was made by the late ruler of France. The rocks appear to be a schistose basalt, overlaid by gneiss of the same character as that of the Montagne du Saxon. On our right, after travelling eight or ten miles, we saw the ruins of a Gothic tower, on a lofty and craggy eminence almost covered with trees. In this bosom of Jura we travelled till, in darkness and under pouring rain, we arrived at Champagnole. This is a small town, and irregular as the ground on which it stands, surrounded by roaring streams and high precipices, deep valleys and awful forests. In these forests, as we were told, the wolves have much increased. The inhabitants have a general hunt of them in the month of January, every year. But the forests are so vast, and the difficult or inaccessible retreats so numerous, that it is no wonder that these ferocious animals multiply. The next morning (July 26), under heavy rain, we pursued our journey. We continued all this day to traverse the bosom of Jura, ascending and descending amidst a succession of prodigious valleys and their enveloping rocks and mountains, the beauty of which in some parts, and the sublimity in others, delighted and astonished, but they exceed my power of description. We have often seen pictures of Shepherds and Shepherdesses of the Alps exhibiting very engaging scenes: but

here we saw the reality in a style not calculated to excite the associations of comfort and pleasure! Though the Jura is not literally a part of the Alps, the scenery and the manners are the same; and we afterwards saw very similar objects many times in the vallies and sides of the Alps. Every groupe of domestic animals, whether few or numerous, was invariably attended by a man or woman, or more commonly only a boy or girl: frequently we passed these pastoral scenes: two or three cows, a few sheep, an ass, and a goat or two, formed the most common assemblage, attended by a poor girl, unable to sit because of the wetness of the ground, but standing under a dripping tree, busily knitting woollen stockings, and removing to another station as the roving of the animals compelled her. About the middle of the day we first saw the snow on the summit of the Dole, the highest peak in the Jura; and afterwards we went along the side of the mountains at no great distance below the snow. It lies in patches and lines upon the rock, and the verdure as is the case with the Alpine mountains is of the second order. Only the most lofty mountains have the whole of their summits, excepting perpendicular faces and projecting crags of rocks, covered with perpetual snow.

The village of les Rousses looked poor and miserable; it was the place of a battle between the Austrians and the French, and a number of the houses still remain in a state of affecting desolation. After leaving the small village of Valay, on the side of the Dole, our road began to descend. In one of its windings a high piece of rocky ground lay in our front. Several of us were walking, and M—— who was foremost, ran up the ascent; we saw him lift up his arms, and had we been near enough, should have heard his exclamation; we followed and beheld—it was the *Descent of the Jura*; and after so rainy and cloudy a day, the weather had brightened, and the evening sun shone. The ground seemed to run from our feet, down to the vast champaign below. The plains of south Switzerland, the valley of the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, spread before us; and the Savoy Alps bounded our horizon, with the majestic *Mont Blanc* towering above the rest, and presenting his snowy bosom to the setting sun. The sight was such as I cannot express. To
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descend along the side of Mount Jura occupied more than two hours. The road is of course serpentine, and so much so as to weary the too impatient expectation of the traveller. We pass “the fountain of Napoleon,” a most copious spring, issuing from the rock, which has been cut into a pointed arch and a very capacious reservoir, by the orders of the person whose name it bears, cut in large letters on its front. A weak and paltry policy has feebly effaced some of the letters, but the name of the fountain is established, and it will not be easy to force the circulation of any other.

We slept at Gex, the last town in France. At six on the following morning we had a most gratifying view of the Alps, though at the distance of from twenty five to forty miles, their apparent magnitude was considerably greater than my previous conception had imagined. The Country here, both French and Swiss, is enclosed with hedges; so that abstracting the vineyards, which make little appearance of difference at a distance, and keeping down the eye from the magnificent horizon, the face of the Country is completely like the well cultivated parts of England.

The boundary of France and Switzerland is not here distinguished by any rivulet or other mark. Two willow trees in a hedge by the road side, are about twenty feet from each other; and of these one is in France, the other in the canton of the Republic of Geneva. At about a mile to the right of this place is Freney, the famed residence of Voltaire. His study and its furniture are still preserved in the state in which he used it. Had it occurred to our minds, which it did not, I believe that a visit even from us was too great an honour to the abode of that unhappy and impious man. With far different feelings we looked at Geneva, as its plain towers and lofty houses rose to our view; often the asylum of liberty and religion, and in days, alas! long past, entitled to be called the “Metropolis of Protestantism.”

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

A VERY curious and apparently excellent Memoir on the subject of Coloured Artificial Stones, and the best manner of manufacturing them,

T t

has lately appeared in Paris, in the Report of the "Society for the Encouragement of National Industry." It is written by M. Douault-Wieland, a jeweller in Paris. The Memoir gives an account of numerous experiments made by him, particularly as to the composition of what is technically called "Strass," and which forms the basis and body of all artificial stones*.

Strass is composed of silex, potass, borax, oxid of lead, and arsenic. The silex may be in the form of rock crystal, sand, or flint. Rock crystal affords a glass, or strass, of the whitest colour, flint always contains a very small portion of iron, which tinges the glass yellow, and the sand, the purest sort of which must be selected, must then be washed in muriatic acid and afterwards in water, before it is fit for use. In order to pulverize and sift the rock crystal and flint, they must first be heated to redness, and then plunged into cold water. The potass must be free from every other salt; it should be the caustic potass, purified by alcohol. The crystallized boracic acid, extracted from the borax of Tuscany, is the most preferable. If the oxid of lead contains a particle of tin, the strass or glass becomes cloudy and milky. Minium is preferable to the purest litharge. Cerussa may also be used. Arsenic must be pure. Some persons do not use it at all, and M. Lançon says, it is very injurious to the workmen.

The choice of crucibles is very important. Those of Hesse are better even than porcelain ones. The first sometimes color the matter, from containing a small portion of iron; but the hard porcelain ones, although pure, are very apt to crack, and are also a little porous. An earthen furnace is the best to use, and the crucibles remain about 24 hours in the fire. The more gently the fusion takes place, and the longer time employed, the purer and harder will be the strass. The best fuel is dry wood.

Excellent strass can be made by either of the four following compounds:—

No. I.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Rock crystal.....	7	0	24
Minium	10	7½	0
Potass	3	5½	30
Borax	0	3½	24
Arsenic	0	0	12

This Memoir gained the premium offered by the Society.

No. II.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Sand	6	2	0
Ceruss	11	5½	18
Potass	2	1½	0
Borax	0	5	0
Arsenic	0	0	12

No. III.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Rock crystal	6	0	18
Minium	9	2	0
Potass	3	3	0
Borax	0	3	0
Arsenic	0	0	12

No. IV.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Rock crystal	6	2	0
Ceruss	11	5½	18
Potass	2	1½	0
Borax	0	5	0

The strass which is obtained from rock crystal is in general harder than that from sand or flint; but it is sometimes too white, which for some stones is a disadvantage.

The following are the component parts of most of the artificial stones:—

TOPAZ.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Strass, very white	1	6	0
Glass of Antimony	0	½	7
Purple of Cassius	0	0	1

The glass of antimony must be very transparent, and of a clear orange yellow. The colour of the Topaz is the most difficult of any to fix, it varies continually, according to the degree of heat and length of time in the fire. Good topazes may be made only by colouring six ounces of "strass" with half a gros of oxid of iron, called Saffron of Mars.

RUBIES.

These are the rarest and dearest of all artificial stones. M. Douault-Wieland makes them with the greatest ease. Good rubies are made by fusing five ounces of strass and one gros of oxid of manganese.

EMERALDS

are very easy. The best are formed of

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Strass	8	0	0
Pure Green Oxid of Copper	0	½	6
Oxid of Chromium	0	0	1½

The shade can be varied by a greater or less degree of the oxids; and by adding a little oxid of iron, you get a very deep green.

SAPPHIRE.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Strass, very white	8	0	0
Oxid of Cobalt	0	½	32

AMETHYST.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Strass	8	0	0
Oxid of Manganese	0	½	0
Oxid of Cobalt	0	0	24
Purple of Cassius	0	0	1

SYRIAN GARNET.

	Oz.	Gros.	Grains.
Strass	0	7	8
Glass of Antimony.....	0	3½	4
Purple of Cassius	0	0	2
Oxid of Manganese	0	0	2

In the manufacturing of artificial stones, the greatest care and precaution must be taken, as well as skill in the workmen. In general, all the substances should be well pulverised, and as finely as possible and repeatedly sifted. Each substance should have its own sieve, and in order to obtain a mass well fused, perfectly alike in every part, without streaks or bubbles. All the materials should be perfectly pure, and well mixed in a state of the finest powder. The best crucibles should be chosen. The fire should be gradually increased, and when at its maximum an equal heat kept up. The crucible should be in the furnace from twenty to thirty hours, and afterwards suffered to cool very gradually.

WELSH EXCURSIONS

THROUGH THE GREATER PART OF SOUTH
AND NORTH WALES.

*On the Plan of Irish Extracts and
Scottish Descriptions.*

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 244.)

PASSING through the villages of Pediston and Castle-town, about two miles to the westward of Tredegar, we shortly after ascended towards St. Melons. Here the road creeps over a bold but gradual swell of land, from whence a prospect of prodigious extent broke unexpectedly upon our sight. The tract of country which this hill commands laid widely stretched below, in the loveliest attire of pasturage and culture, umbrageous woods, the sea, and distant hills.

Beyond St. Melon's, the curvature of the road discloses a variety of views upon the right, which are not altogether uninteresting. A ride of three miles conducted us into Rumney, consisting only of a few houses; here we crossed a bridge of two arches over the Rumney river, whose sinuous course defines the limits of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire on the eastward, and soon approached the small capital of the county,

CAERDIF,

situated on a low flat near the mouth of the Tause, over which is a handsome bridge of five arches. This town de-

rives considerable beauty in point of situation from the grandeur of the Bristol channel, into which the Tause enters at two miles distance, with the islands emerging from it, and the Somersetshire coast rising behind in perspective. This is a tolerably neat town, particularly in Welsh estimation, their requisitions are so moderate that they consider it so, though it has little to boast in the arrangement of its streets, little accommodation or symmetry in the construction of its buildings. If, indeed, all other features of the principality corresponded with the inartificial model of its towns, there would be very slight attractions to induce the visit of a stranger. Yet is Cardiff much improved. Its church is a fine Gothic building, with a handsome tower, forming a conspicuous figure in the distant view. It is an edifice of great simplicity: the body of the church is usually referred to the thirteenth century, but the tower is an addition of much later date, and is deservedly admired for the peculiar style, and excellent open work of the battlements.

The bridge is a handsome structure, adding much to the beauty as well as convenience of the place.

The influx of strangers to Cardiff during the summer months is great, there being great many lodging houses in the town, two large inns upon an extensive scale, besides several smaller houses of public accommodation. Nor is this town deficient in objects of interest to the antiquary, or of more active speculation to the enterprising and commercial mind.

Its castle is among the most distinguished by military and political events; though what are called the modern improvements derogate considerably from its venerable aspect, and scarcely allow us to suppose, from its present appearance, trim and shorn in the interior on the principles of modern gardening, that it was once the fearful seat of Fitzhamon's usurped superiority. It was built by that Norman Baron in 1110. Now much divested of its former grandeur to make it habitable for the Marquis of Bute. A high walk is carried on the walls which surround the whole enclosure, and the view from the ancient tower which formed the keep is very extensive. The keep is still perfect, of an octagon shape, standing on an eminence in the centre of a large square. There is nothing to

detain the traveller within the castle, except a few pictures, portraits of distinguished persons who have been lords of the castle, or their immediate relations, some few of which do no discredit to the pencils of the masters whose names appear to them.

The black tower on the west side of the ancient gateway, has a claim to remote antiquity, from the melancholy history of the unjust and cruel confinement of Robert Duke of Normandy, by his younger brother Henry. Historians differ in their accounts of this event; but a dark vaulted room^{is} is shewn, beneath the level of the ground, measuring nearly a square of fifteen feet and a half, as the place of his confinement, nearly excluded from air and light, except by a small crevice at the top.

At the eastern extremity of the town there was a priory of Franciscan Friars, the shell of which still remains, also the ruins of another at the west end inhabited by fishermen.

Proceeding on the bank of the Taafe towards the north, and crossing the plain of Caerdiff, the mountains soon closed in on each side of the river, forming a majestic portal of rock and wood. Beyond this point the valley appeared in all its romantic variety, and the road winding on the cliff as the river seemed to direct it, disclosed new beauties at every turn. We now crossed the rapid Taafe by a venerable bridge overhung with ivy, and soon approached the ancient city of

LLANDAFF.

Nothing could surprise us more than the appearance of Llandaff, which, although it retains the dazzling appellation of a city, proves to be literally only a village, one of no great extent, and still smaller consequence. To those who look for the population and magnificence generally attending the episcopal stations in England, the appearance of a Welsh episcopal city is attended with considerable surprise and disappointment; and though the situation of Llandaff is beautiful, and has several handsome residencies belonging to the dignitaries of the church and other gentlemen, the houses of the poor people, lying away from the traffic of the main road, and yet collected into a town, have usually little of that neatness and accommodation which either cleanly retirement, or the more frequent intercourses of society afford.

The ruins of its ancient cathedral with its lofty towers, amidst those of other religious buildings, finely interspersed and overhung with wood, give that air of solemnity to Llandaff, which frequently attends those spots occupied by decayed ecclesiastical institutions: there is much contemplative grandeur in such situations. There is something very majestic, solemn, and impressive, in the aspect of these ruins: they bear an incontestible evidence of the stateliness of this dilapidated pile, when flourishing in its pristine glory, and even in decay the venerable relics seem to look down with conscious dignity upon the stranger to awaken interest.

The ancient part of the cathedral at present standing is in the western extremity, of which the remains are not very inconsiderable. The west end had two towers, one of which only remains. The north tower was elegantly rebuilt in the reign of Henry the Seventh, two sides of which rest upon the main building; but on the east and south side it is supported only by two light arches, both upon the pillar and in the wall, represent each a whimsically distorted figure kneeling or rather bending beneath the enormous weight imposed on them. A considerable portion of the west front, with some part of the side walls to the spring of the arches, affords an elegant and beautiful specimen of what is commonly called Gothic architecture. The door cases of the old cathedral, two of which remain, one on the south side of the ruin, and the other in the west front, are of Norman architecture, while the Gothic prevails more generally in the rest of the building. The west front seems the most entire. The semicircular arch of the door-way is curiously embellished; upon a tablet suspended in the centre is the figure of a bishop, attired in his proper robes and the insignias of his dignity, supposed to be designed for St. Dubricius, or bishop of Urban, who rebuilt this cathedral in 1120.

The modern church is peculiarly situated, being formed, for the most part, within the walls of the ancient cathedral. Passing down the nave of the ruined cathedral, we arrived at the west door of the modern church. Nothing either in the exterior or within this building corresponds with the classic elegance of the ancient structure, which is united with an outrageously incongruous appendage of modern

finery; a medley of absurdities, where the pure Gothic of the venerable building is ridiculously contrasted, with Venetian windows, Ionic pillars, and every impropriety of the Grecian style. Around this ill-arranged farrago of the ancient and modern, the yet uninjured towers and arches of the ancient cathedral elevate themselves with gigantic grandeur, and overlook that petty system of innovation with that silent air of deserted dignity, which seems to convey a just reproach on the degeneracy of the present age in its religious buildings.

There are some ancient and some elegant monuments of bishops and considerable families. The chapter room exhibits, upon a diminutive scale, that fine style of architecture which prevails in several of those buildings. This apartment is square, instead of circular, and of small dimensions, but in the centre rises a single pillar, which diverging above into the form of Gothic arches, supports the vaulted roof of the building. The castellated palace of the bishop was once a residence suited to the dignity of the see, but nothing now remains, except part of the outer walls, and a very stately gateway. We returned from the view of these venerable ruins again to Cardiff: and the first six miles of our road to

CAERPHILLY

were not very interesting, till ascending Thorn Hill, the beauties of the vale below, with the islands of flat and steep Holmes rising in the distant prospect, the ruins of Cardiff castle, and the ivy-mantled walls of Llandaff cathedral, amply compensated for the trouble of ascending this eminence. At a little distance, the ruins of the castle of Caerphilly opened upon us in august grandeur. This castle was once the largest in Great Britain, and it is a most extensive ruin, situated in a plain surrounded by a chain of high rocky hills. Its magnitude and strength have caused the probability of its origin to be much controverted; and it is perhaps too much the custom to question the authenticity of those documents or traditions, which happen not exactly to tally with our own conjectures or preconceived hypotheses.

The magnificent remains of this castle, though much contracted within their original compass, convey a good idea of its ancient grandeur. Crossing two moats over the ruins of their draw

bridges, the area is entered between two dilapidated towers; and the interior view of this great gateway, between its mighty bastions, is as striking and perfect as any part of the venerable structure. The circuit of the outer works encloses a very large tract of ground. The inner court is surrounded by a range of noble apartments, many of which are still sufficiently entire to convey a full idea of their original perfection. The hall in particular, except the roof, is perfect, and is a grand room, exhibiting a fine specimen of Gothic grandeur, and the ornamental outline of its Gothic windows, and of the clustered pillars, flying between them, from which sprang the vaulted arch of its roof, have a noble appearance and a grand effect. On the north side is a chimney, ten feet wide, with two windows on each side, extending down to the floor, and carried above the supposed height of this room. On the west side of the hall stairs, is a low round tower of one story, called the mint house, arched all round in a curious manner, with the remains of a furnace for melting metal in one corner; a gallery also, ninety feet long, is still entire, except where the stair cases leading to it have been destroyed. The wall of the celebrated leaning tower, though but a fragment, is still between seventy and eighty feet high, and of a prodigious thickness. It hangs eleven feet and a half out of the perpendicular, and seems only to rest on one part of its south side. It appears as if held together principally by the strength of its cement, which is of a tenacity unknown to the experience of modern masons. Its singularity is best observed by an interior examination, or from the moat underneath, whence the effect of its apparently falling mass is indeed stupendous. The descent of its sally port is tremendously steep, admitting of no retreat for the foremost, while the ranks behind were rushing to the conflict. The north window of the chapel is not only perfect, but uncommonly light and elegant. Close by one of the draw bridges is the western entrance of the ruin, with a high Gothic arch in the centre, supported by two ponderous towers in a circular form. This great gateway is grand and perfect, and leads to the stupendous structure of the inner court from the west, as the gate with the hexagonal towers from the east. The outer walls, particularly the west, are

venerably clothed with ivy. Spencer held this castle for King Edward the Second, and was besieged in it by the Queen and the Barons' forces, in 1327. According to Camden, Spencer defended it so manfully, that his enemies were soon compelled to retreat. The present existing ruins of this castle are a monument of magnificence, and an intimation of almost irrefragable power in the ancient possessors of this once important lordship. In various changes and successions, it has descended to the families of Pembroke, Windsor, and Bute, the present Lord of Caerdiff. ••

The town of Caerphilly is inconsiderable, yet the trade of it is becoming of some importance. It was only known as an object of antiquarian curiosity till of late years, when a woollen manufacture was established. There are now three, and the effect is observable in the traffic on the roads, and population in the town.

The singular position of Llantrissant, whose whitened buildings appear clustered in the sides and on the summit of a cleft in one of the high hills which bound the vale of Glamorgan, excited our attention. The streets of course are narrow and steep, but the prospects which this obscure place commands are singularly striking, and more than repay the traveller for surmounting its inconveniences.

From Llantrissant descending into the rich vale of Glamorgan, where the rapid Tawe forms an almost continued uproar for many miles, and the mountains rising perpendicularly in a massy wall, and sometimes to the water's edge, finely clothed with wood, produce a delightful landscape.

Perhaps in no part of Europe can the antiquarian or picturesque traveller find more to enjoy than in Wales. You can scarcely travel ten miles, without coming upon some vestige of antiquity, which in another country you would go fifty to trace out. And where is the mountain, valley, and river scenery to be equalled, except perhaps in Italy. Their towns, the accommodations of their inns, and many other circumstances that must occur to the traveller, will frequently be not very gratifying. The common people look with an evil eye on the intrusion of strangers. This may seem ill to accord with their proverbial attribute of hospitality, which, as in other countries, you may find upon a proper introduction or recommenda-

tion: the fact is, their pride is gratified by the interest a stranger takes in their scenery and antiquities, and agreeable as they may render a temporary residence among them, they have no desire to see an Englishman become a resident.

(To be continued.)

ON THE NIGER AND THE NILE.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the 25th number of the Quarterly Review, (article Park's Travels) the hypothesis there laid down as almost indisputable, is the noncontiguity of the two Niles of Africa, or (according to the European phraseology of the day) of the Niger and the Nile.

This hypothesis founded on the theory of Major Rennel, carries with it no evidence whatever, but the speculative geography of that learned geologist. The identity or connection of the two Niles, and the consequent water communication between* Cairo and Timbuctoo receives (supposing the Quarterly Review to be correct) as our intelligence respecting Africa increases additional confirmation; and even the Quarterly Reviewer, who denominated the opinion recorded by me, the gossiping stories of Negroes (*vide* Quarterly Review, No. 25, p. 140) now favors this opinion!

The Quarterly Reviewer appreciates Buckhardt's information on this subject, and depreciates mine, although both are derived from the same sources of intelligence, and confirm one another; the reviewer says, Mr. Buckhardt has revived a question of old date; viz. that the Niger of Sudan and the Nile of Egypt are one and the same river: this general testimony to a physical fact can be shaken only by direct proof to the contrary.

This is all very well; I do not object to the Quarterly Reviewer giving up an opinion which he finds no longer tenable, but when I see in the same Review (No. 44, p. 481) the following words, "we give no credit whatever to the report received by Mr. Jackson, of a person (several Negroes it should be) having performed a voyage by water from Timbuctoo to Cairo," I cannot but observe with astonishment, that the Reviewer believes Buckhardt's

* *See* Jackson's account of Morocco, &c, chapter 13.

report that they are the same river, when at the same time he does not believe mine.

Is there not an inconsistency here, somewhat incomparable with the impartiality which *ought* to regulate the works of criticism? I will not for a moment suppose it to have proceeded from a spirit of animosity, which I feel myself unconscious of deserving. But the Reviewer further says, the objection to the identity of the Niger and the Nile, is grounded on the incongruity of their periodical inundations, or on the rise and fall of the former river not corresponding with that of the latter. I do not comprehend whence the Quarterly Reviewer has derived this information; I have always understood the direct contrary, which I have declared in the last editions of my account of Morocco, page 304, which has been confirmed by a most intelligent African traveller, Aly Bey. (For which see his travels, page 220.)

I may be allowed to observe, that although the Quarterly Reviewer has changed his opinion on this matter, I have invariably maintained mine, founded as it is on the concurrent testimony of the best informed and most intelligent native African travellers, and I still assert, on the same foundation, *the identity of the two Niles and their contiguity of waters.*

I have further to remark what will most probably ere long prove correct; viz. that the *Bahar Abiad*,* that is to say, the river that passes through the Country of Negroes, between Senaar and Douga, is an erroneous appellation, originating in the general ignorance among European travellers of the African Arabic, and that the proper name of this river is Bahar Abeed, which is another term for the river called the Nile-el-Abeed, which passes south of Timbuctoo towards the east (called by Europeans the Niger).

It therefore appears to me, and I really think it must appear to every unbiassed investigator of African geography, that every iota of African discovery, made successively, by Hornemann,† Buckhardt, and others, tends to confirm *my water communication between Timbuctoo and Cuira*, and the

theorists and speculators in African geography, who have heaped hypothesis upon hypothesis, error upon error, who have raised splendid fabrics upon pillars of ice, will ere long close their book, and be compelled, by the force of truth and experience, to admit the fact stated about twelve years ago by me in my account of Morocco, &c. viz. *that the Nile of Sudan and the Nile of Egypt are identified by a continuity of waters, and that a water communication is provided by these two great rivers from Timbuctoo to Cuira; and moreover, that the general African opinion, that the Nile-el-Abeed (Niger) discharges itself in the Salt Sea (El Bahar Mâleh) signifies neither more nor less than that it discharges itself at the Delta in Egypt, into the Mediterranean Sea!*

JAMES GREY JACKSON.

London, 7th April, 1820.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I HEREBY send you a Memoir of the late Mr. Harlow, an ingenious young painter; having obtained most of my information from the *Annals of the Fine Arts.*

“GEORGE HENRY HARLOW, an English historical and portrait painter, was born in St. James's street, London, on the 10th of June, 1787, five months after the death of his father, who was a merchant, and had resided many years in China. His mother, a young widow, was left with the arduous charge of six infants, five of whom were girls. George, as might be expected from this circumstance, became doubly interesting to his mother, who sacrificed all consideration to the future wellare of her only son. He was sent while very young to the classical school of Dr. Barrow, in Solio square, and was afterwards removed to that of Mr. Roy, in Burlington-street, where he completed his scholastic education.

While at this school he gave proofs of that ardent love for art, which led his mother, after consulting with able friends, who advised a fair trial of his abilities, and the strength of his resolutions, to allow him to follow the bent of his inclinations. In pursuance with these resolutions, he was put with an indifferent artist of the name of De Cort, at the expense of the friend whom his mother consulted, a gentleman of the name of Rush.

* Bahar Abiad signifies White River; Bahar Abeed signifies River of Negroes.

† Vide my letter in Monthly Magazine on this subject for March, 1817, p. 124

After studying with De Cort, and making greater progress than could have been expected, he was placed for about a year with Mr. Drummond, an associate of the Royal Academy, and pursued his art with an ardour, from which even amusements could not seduce him. While he was with this artist, he became struck with the style of Sir Thomas Lawrence; and after a tour of examination of the principal artists of London with his affectionate mother, he fixed upon this gentleman for his master, to whom his mother, according to the authority of the editor of the *Literary Gazette*, paid the sum of one hundred guineas annually as a pupil, that is, for permission to have free access to his house at 9 o'clock in the morning, and to copy his pictures till four o'clock in the afternoon, but to give no instruction of any kind. Harlow improved by this mode of study, and his style was most evidently formed on that of his master, with whom he continued for about eighteen months: at this period he was but fifteen years of age.

Before he commenced this latter course of studies, it is said, he refused a valuable appointment of a writership to India; and when pressed to relinquish the arts as unprofitable, replied, that he did not want riches, and that he intended to paint for fame and glory: he never was a student of the Royal Academy.

The first work Harlow exhibited at Somerset House was a drawing of his mother, made in 1800, just before her death, which gave a promising idea of his talents in portraiture. After this he painted portraits regularly and professionally, although he was always ambitious of wielding the historic pencil. His first historical picture was *Bolingbroke's entry into London*, which perhaps did not equal his expectations, as it was never exhibited.

Portrait painting, amusements, or studies, occupied his time from this period for nearly seven years, when he was scarcely before the public, except by an occasional portrait or group, principally of public performers, or men of eminent literary acquirements. He painted a picture of *Hubert and Prince Arthur*, for Mr. Leader, at the price of one hundred guineas, which was exhibited at the British Institution.

Harlow's next public work was the representation of *The Court for the*

Trial of Queen Catherine, from Shakespeare's Play of King Henry VIII. which picture is in the possession of Mr. T. Welsh, the celebrated singer and teacher of music; the portraits introduced in this picture are, Mrs. Siddons, as Queen Katharine; also her three brothers; John Kemble, as Cardinal Wolsey; Charles Kemble, as Cromwell; Stephen Kemble, as King Henry; likewise portraits of the late Mr. G. H. Harlow, the artist, Mr. Wm. Knivett, Mr. J. B. Cramer, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. John Parke, John Andrews, Esq. — Shuter, Esq. T. Reynolds, Esq. Henry Harris, Esq. Mr. Charles Knivett, senior, Miss Torr, Miss Stephens, George Young, Esq. and Mr. Conway. It is considered to be the best likeness ever painted of Mrs. Siddons; and will carry her very air, and look, and action, down to posterity.

The whole possesses much merit; the composition and colouring are very good: in short, it raised Harlow high in public estimation of his abilities, and was much admired by all who had the pleasure of seeing it when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the year 1817.

About 12 months ago, there was published a very fine mezzotinto print from this picture, engraved by Mr. George Clint.

Mr. Harlow took his subject from the 4th scene in the second act of the before-mentioned play; the particular time represented is, at the moment when the Queen says, *Lord Cardinal,—to you I speak*—from which act the following are extracts:

Wolsey. Whilst our commission from Rome is read,
Let silence be commanded.

King. What's the need?
It hath already publicly been read,
And on all sides the authority allow'd;
You may then spare that time.

Wolsey. Be so;—Proceed.

Cromwell. Say, Henry King of England, come into the court.

Clerk. Henry, King of England, &c.

King. Here.

Cromwell. Say, Katharine, Queen of England, come into the court.

Clerk. Katharine, Queen of England, &c.

Enter the QUEEN, preceded by GUILDFORD, with a Cushion, which he places; then the QUEEN kneels.

Queen. Sir, I desire you do me right and justice,
And to bestow your pity on me: for

I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferant, nor no more assu-
rance
Of equal friendship and proceeding.

[*She rises.*]

Alas, sir,
In what have I offended you? what cause
Hath my behaviour given to your dis-
pleasure,
That thus you should proceed to put me off,
And take your good grace from me? Hea-
ven witness,

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will conformable.
Sir, call to mind,

That I have been your wife, in this obe-
dience,

Upward of twenty years, and have been
bless'd

With many children by you: If, in the
course

And process of this time, you can report,
And prove it too, against mine honour
ought,

My bond to wedlock, or my love and duty
Against your sacred person, in God's name,
Turn me away; and let the foul'st con-
tempt

Shut door upon me, and so give me up
To the sharpest kind of justice. Please
you, sir,

The king, your father, was reputed for
A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatched wit and judgment: Ferdi-
nand,

My father, King of Spain, was reckon'd
one

The wisest prince, that there had reign'd
by many

A year before: It is not to be question'd
That they had gather'd a wise council to
them

Of every realm, that did debate this busi-
ness,

Who deem'd our marriage lawful: Where-
fore I humbly

Beseech you, sir, to spare me, till I may
Be by my friends in Spain advis'd; whose
counsel

I will implore: If not, i'the name of Hea-
ven,

Your pleasure be fulfill'd!

Wolsey. You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers;
men

Of singular integrity and learning;
Yea, the elect of the land, who are as-
sembled

To plead your cause: It shall be therefore
bootless,

That longer you defer the court! as well
For your own quiet, as to rectify

What is unsettled in the King.

Campeius. His grace
Hath spoken well, and justly: therefore,
madam,

It's fit this royal session do proceed;

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And that without delay, their arguments
Be now produc'd, and heard.

Queen. Lord Cardinal,—

[*CAMPEIUS rises.*]

To you I speak.

Wolsey. Your pleasure, madam?

[*WOLSEY advances.*]

Queen. Sir,

I am about to weep; but, thinking that
We are a queen, (or long have dream'd so,)
certain,

The daughter of a king, my drops of tears
I'll turn to sparks of fire,—

Wolsey. Be patient yet,

Queen. I will, when you are humble;
nay, before,

Of Heaven will punish me. I do believe,
Induc'd by potent circumstances, that

You are mine enemy; and make my chal-
lenge,

You shall not be my judge; for it is you
Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and
me,—

Whirh Heaven's dew quench!—Therefore,
I say again,

I utterly abhor, yea, from my soul
Refuse you for my judge; whom, yet once
more,

I hold my most malicious foe, and think not
At all a friend to truth.

Wolsey. Madam, you do me wrong:
I have no spleen against you; nor injus-
tice

For you, or any: how far I have pro-
ceeded,

Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the consistory,

Yea, the whole consistory of Rome. You
charge me,

That I have blown this coal: I do deny it:
The King is present: If it be known to
him,

That I gainsay my deed, how may he
wound,

And worthily, my falsehood! yea, as much
As you have done my truth.

In him
It lies to cure me: and the cure is, to

Remove these thoughts from you: The
which before

His highness shall speak in, I do beseech
You, gracious madam, to unthink your

speaking,
And to say so no more.

Queen. My lord, my lord,

I am a simple woman, much too weak
To oppose your cunning. You're meek,

and humble mouth'd;
You sign your place and calling, in full

seeming,
With meekness and humility: but your

heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and

pride;
That again

I do refuse you for my judge;—and here,
Before you all, appeal unto the pope,

To bring my whole cause 'fore his holiness

And to be judged by him.

[*She courtesies to the King, and offers to depart.*

Campeius. The queen is obstinate, Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and Disdainful to be try'd by it; 'tis not well. She's going away.

King. Call her again.

Clerk. Katharine, Queen of England, come into the court.

Guildford. Madam, you are call'd back.

Queen. What need you note it? Pray you, keep your way:

When you are call'd, return:—Now the Lord help,

They vex me past my patience!—Pray you, pass on.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more, Upon this business, my appearance make, In any of their courts.

[*Exeunt GUILDFORD, and the QUEEN.*

Harlow possessed a flexibility of character, and a capacity for receiving external impressions, that rendered him extremely liable to excellencies or defects, as he was surrounded by good or bad examples. Hence his portraits were always striking resemblances, and his historical pictures, imitations of the master at the time highest in his esteem: his chief excellencies were industry in his profession, and an enthusiastic love for his art; but he had been wrongly educated: he had begun at the wrong end. The foundations of painting are, anatomy, drawing, perspective. The superstructure, colouring, expression, arrangement. Harlow began with colour, and had nearly mastered its chief difficulties, and at one time thought he had accomplished all its excellencies. He however saw his error, and found his deficiencies, as he became acquainted with the best works of the ancient masters, and with a praise-worthy intention, visited the chief schools of art, and recommenced his studies in a manner, and with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed.

In June, 1818, Harlow left England for a tour of improvement in Italy, and its effects upon him were most palpable; in Italy he met with a very flattering reception. At Naples, Venice, Florence, and Rome, he was received with marked distinction. Canova expressed the greatest regard for his talents, and he surprised every body with the rapidity of his pencil. At Rome he was introduced to the Pope, and the Academies of Rome and Florence elected him an Academician of merit. His own portrait, painted by

himself, was deposited among illustrious artists in the Academy of Florence; and a picture of the presentation of the Cardinal's hat to Wolsey, at Westminster Abbey, was left at the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, in consequence of the honour they had conferred on him, by electing him a Member of that Academy.

Lord Burghersh, our ambassador to the Court of Florence, paid him great attention, and forwarded his pursuits in the handsomest manner.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. Harlow to a friend, a few days before he took his departure from Rome to England.

"Piazza Rossa, Rome, 23d Nov. 1818.

"They have unanimously elected me an Academician of St. Luke, Rome, and I have received the diploma. You must understand that there are two degrees in our academy, one of merit, the other of honour:—mine is of merit, being one of the body of the academy. The same night of my election, the King of Naples received his honorary degree, in common with all the other Sovereigns of Europe: and I am happy to say, the Duke of Wellington is one also. West, Fuseli, Lawrence, Flaxman, and myself, are the only British artists belonging to St. Luke's as Academicians. This institution is upwards of 300 years standing. Raphael, the Caraccis, Guido, Poussin, and every great master that we esteem were members. I had the high gratification to see my name enrolled in the list of those illustrious characters. I am much pleased with Naples, staid ten days, went to Portici, Herculaneum, and Pompeii, and ascended Mount Vesuvius. This was a spectacle the most grand and awful that I ever witnessed. The fire bursting out every ten minutes, and the noise with it like thunder; red hot ashes came tumbling down continually where I stood sketching, many of which sketches I brought away, and pieces of the old lava, which I hope to shew you. I am to be presented to the Pope. Cardinal Consalvi will fix the day—it is supposed the 2d or 3d of next month, and I shall leave Rome the day after: a day that I most sincerely dread, for I am become so attached to the place and the people, that I shall have a great struggle with myself."

Harlow had many peculiarities which, of course, were censured as vices by those who feared his talents. He was an amiable and kind-hearted young man; and from the rapid improvement he had made in his journey to Italy, and the radical purification that had taken place in his taste, it is impossible to estimate the loss English art has sustained by his death.

Harlow returned to England in January, 1819, and was seized with a violent attack of the *Cynanche parotidea*, or what is vulgarly called the mumps. He lay in a state of dreadful suffering for some days, and expired on the 4th February, 1819, in the thirty-second year of his age; the remains of this lamented artist were deposited under the altar of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, the 16th February, 1819, attended to the grave by Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A. Mr. Bone, R.A. Mr. Haydon, Mr. Cheere, Major Peters, and other personal friends of the deceased. The carriages of Sir John Leicester, and Mr. Cheere, attended the procession.

Thus prematurely, and at an important moment, was one of our most promising artists cut off: all must lament him. The last six months was the most important period of his life, and he has raised his country's name in art, where it was most wanted.

After his death, some of his paintings and drawings were exhibited; and, I believe, still are to be seen in Pall Mall, containing 134 different productions; the exhibition consists of some portraits in oil, some sketches in pencil and chalk of dramatic characters, two or three historical pictures, and his studies while in Italy. Among the best of his portraits, are those of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Hon. Miss Rodneys, West, Stothard, Haydon, Northcote, Fuseli, Sir Wm. Beechey, Sir Wm. Garrow, Young, Bannister, Mathews, Geo. Dance, the architect, and the late Mrs. Harlow, the artist's mother.

Queen Elizabeth striking the Earl of Essex. The first historical painting which Mr. Harlow exhibited. It was in the Royal Academy in 1807, at which time he was not twenty years of age.

A Copy of the Transfiguration. Mr. Harlow painted this copy from the original picture by Raphael, now in the Vatican at Rome, which he finished in eighteen days.

The following are translations from the Foreign Journals published at the time.

“ Rome, 8th October, 1818.

“ A copy of the celebrated painting of the *Transfiguration*, executed by Mr. George Harlow, an English gentleman, has excited universal admiration. This copy, which is of the same dimensions as the original, has been completed with astonishing perfection in the space of eighteen days.”

“ Paris, 26th October, 1818.

We learn from Rome, that a copy of the famous *Transfiguration* of Raphael, has been executed in the incredibly short space of eighteen days. It is the same size of the original, and is the admiration of the whole city. The artist is an Englishman, named George Harlow.”

The Literary Gazette, 27th March, 1819.

The exhibition of the copy of the *Transfiguration* by Mr. Harlow, will be the last relic of an extraordinary young man, whose talents reflected a lustre on the land of his birth, and whose premature death must be deeply lamented, as having deprived the arts of a bright genius, and his country of a splendid name.

On the arrival of this Painting in England, the Lords of the Treasury, with a liberality highly gratifying to Mr. Harlow's friends, issued an order for the delivery of it, as well as his sketches; and the costs which accompanied them, *duty free*.

With respect to the original picture of the *Transfiguration*, which was painted by Raphael from the 9th chapter of St. Mark, the following are the desultory thoughts of Sir Joshua Reynolds on this subject, as related by Mr. Northcote in his life of Sir Joshua.

“ Every figure in this picture is animated, ardent, and intent on what he is engaged in, but still with dignity; then there is also a certain solemnity pervading the whole picture which must strike every one with awe and reverence, that is capable of being touched by any excellence in works of art.

“ When I have stood looking at that picture from figure to figure, the eagerness, the spirit, the close unaffected attention of each figure to the principal action, my thoughts have carried me away that I have forgot myself; and for that time might be looked upon as an enthusiastic madman: for I could really fancy the whole action was passing before my eyes. How superior is this power of leading captive the imagination, to that of producing natural drapery, although so natural, that, as the phrase is, it looks as if you could take it up! A picture having this effect on the spectator, he need not ask his Cicerone whether it is a good picture or not, nor endeavour to criticise it by the help of any rules he may have learned from books.

“ But whilst others only admire the work, it is the artist's business to enquire from whence this effect proceeds;

I will take the liberty of giving a hint; others may carry it further. The solemnity that the picture first strikes you with, proceeds from its not having too much light, for the same reason that the light of the evening is more solemn than the gay sun at noon-day; consequently, he who would attempt the heroic style in painting, should never set his figures in bright sunshine; and it is for this reason I have often said, that Rubens's colouring, although a much more esteemed colourist than Raphael, would degrade and ruin Raphael's pictures.

"Another excellence in this picture of the Transfiguration is the noble kind of harmony of the colouring; a quality, perhaps, this picture has never been remarked for before. It is one of the vulgar errors to imagine, that a picture can never have too much harmony; hence painters, by breaking their colours too much, reduce their picture to be an imitation of a painting on a lady's fan, and entirely destroy its effect when seen at any distance, those broken colours being too weak to preserve their proper degree of force.

"It is not always necessary that the principal light should fall on the principal figure; for it may not always be convenient in regard to the propriety of the composition. The principal light should always be near the middle of the picture; but the principal figure cannot always be placed there. It may be sufficient that the figure which receives the principal light, directs you to the principal figure by its action; as may be seen instanced in Raphael's Transfiguration.

"There is also a principal colour as well as a principal light; the reds, blues, yellows, &c. which may be scattered up and down in the picture—of these, one should be principal, to govern all the rest; and this even to the flesh colours. The greatest masters, in order to make a principal colour that shall absorb, if I may so say, even the faces, have, wherever the subject will admit of it, introduced a naked figure which most effectually does it: but when the subject is such as will not admit of a naked figure, the artist must do as Raphael has done in the Transfiguration, who has clothed the female figure, which receives the principal light, with a bright carnation colour, and made her point to the principal object of the transaction, so that this red drapery, which

receives a large and broad light, is the principal of all the reds in the picture.

"The Transfiguration is the most complete picture in respect to harmony, in the grand style, as Guido's Aurora is in the gay style; but all the colours of the latter are so broken, and of such changeable stuffs, that you can scarce call them by a name.

"It is a picture, gay, soft, and pleasing. Raphael's, with equal harmony, has colours bold, masculine, and dense. The eye does not run so softly from one colour to another, as in Guido's; but here, if I may use the expression, the eye feels the colours; they are strong, sensible, and embodied. Guido's in comparison appears flimsy. There is as much difference between them, as between masculine and feminine."

Just as Raphael had finished his celebrated picture of the Transfiguration, he died in the year 1520, when it was carried before his body to the grave, and therefore has been painted about 300 years ago.

A Sketch of the Painting of the Presentation of the Cardinal's Hat to Wolsey, in Westminster Abbey. Which Mr. Harlow presented to the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, on the 21st November, 1818, when he was elected an Academician of merit, of that illustrious Academy of design. Canova requested to have this painting at his house for a few days prior to its being sent to the Academy, which was complied with, when upwards of 500 persons viewed it.

In a letter from Canova to Mr. Hamilton, under secretary of state, dated Rome, 30th November, 1818, he writes:—

"This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Harlow, who has painted a picture, with wonderful ability, entirely in the style, and with the effect of Rubens: and he has been elected an honorary member of the Academy of St. Luke. I assure you I have been prodigiously surprised by the performance, and by his rare talents, as well as strongly attached to him by his amiable manners, and his kind heart. It is with great pleasure that I say this of him, wishing to let you know what esteem and affection I have felt for him."

"CANOVA."

The Virtue of Faith, or Christ healing the woman who had an issue of blood. Vide the 8th Chapter of St. Luke, 47th Verse—"And when the woman saw that she was not hid, she came trembling, and falling down before him, she declared unto him before all the

people, for what cause she had touched him, and how she was healed immediately."

48th Verse. "And he said unto her, daughter, be of good comfort: thy faith hath made thee whole: go in peace."

In short, Harlow's works prove his ability, and rapidity of execution, and shew an improvement in his taste, that would have led to the happiest results, had his life been spared to the arts of his Country, to which he gave the fairest promises of being a most able supporter.

Although I was not personally acquainted with poor Harlow, yet when I was reviewing his meritorious works, I could not help being most seriously concerned, that so young, so good, and such an ingenious man, in the prime of life, and at the moment of his arriving to great fame in his profession, should have been so soon taken from us, and for ever.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,

London, 10th April, 1820 W. F.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS information derived from every source respecting South America must be interesting at the present period, from notes taken, and from recollection during a short residence at Maldanudo, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres, in the year of 1819, I have been enabled to transcribe the following cursory observations. Maldanudo is a wretched and miserable dirty town at present; most of the houses are in ruins; and the fortifications dismantled and demolished by the cannonading it sustained by Sir Home Popham, previous to its surrender in the year of 1806. The town is situated on a rising ground, about a mile from the bay, on the north shore of the Rio de la Plata, in 34.50 south latitude, and 55.36 west longitude, and is about 100 miles west of Buenos Ayres; and the distance from Cape St. Mary, at the entrance of the river, is about 26 miles. Three leagues from the town, at the entrance of the bay, there is a small island called Goretti, which forms one side of the harbour; it is fortified with a square tower and outworks, and at present in possession of the Portuguese. The only object worthy of attention here is the church, a neat brick build-

ing in the Doric order, and the tower detached from it, of considerable height, which serves as a land mark to the shipping entering the bay. From the local situation of this town, it is much better adapted for commercial intercourse with Europe than Buenos Ayres, and the Spaniards express their regret, that it was not made the capital in the infancy of the settlement. The surrounding country is a fine level plain, abounding with corn, cattle, and abundance of game: the town, with a considerable extent of the neighbouring country, was in possession of General Artigas when I visited it in last August, and it being the anniversary of his independence, the patriotic flag was displayed on the tower, amidst the thunder of cannon, and the exhibition of bonfires and fire-works. There is no accommodation for a traveller here, except at a private house, kept by an Englishman of the name of Golund: this gentleman is in possession of the first-rate information touching the state of the country, and his hospitality is unbounded. Monte Video is situated on the same shore of the La Plata as Maldanudo, on the margin of a small circular bay, 60 miles west of Cape St. Mary; latitude 34.55 south, longitude 56.14 west; it takes its name from a conical hill at one side of the bay opposite the town, which commands a fine view of the place: on this mount there is a battery and light-house. The harbour is one of the best in this immense river. The town is built on a fine elevation, gently sloping towards the water, at the extremity of a peninsula, and is completely enclosed by a fortified wall, and defended both on the land and water side by a strong citadel, called Fort St. Phillip, surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, with outworks; there are two outlets from the town into the country: and by cutting a canal or ditch across the peninsula, from one side of the harbour to the other, which is scarcely one mile in length, the town could be isolated; and this work, from the nature of the soil, which is sandy clay, might be easily accomplished, at a comparative small expense. This town may be considered as well built, when contrasted with the other places on the banks of the La Plata. Most of the houses are of one and two stories, with balconies, and flat roofs, on which the ladies are seen in the fine evenings dressed in

their best apparel, and enjoying the salubrious breeze wafted from the river, thrumming the guitar, or engaged in conversation with their lovers. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Philip and Jacob; stands in the great square, and is a stately brick edifice, covered with a dome, and two steeples of considerable height; the cupola of one of the steeples opposite the water was battered down by the cannon of the English during the siege, and the body of the structure exhibits several marks of the impression made by the bullets; from the paucity of wood, the floor of this church (as well as most of the houses in the town) is paved with brick; the interior is ornamented with several woulen altars, decorated with tawdry pictures, looking glasses of British manufacture, wooden images clothed in silk, satin, gold-leaf, fowl, and tinzel, enlightened with wax candles, and garnished with artificial flowers; the whole in such a taste as marks the absence of the fine arts from this region. The town-house, and public prison, stand opposite the cathedral; those two structures are built with granite, of a fine polish and texture, in the Doric order; they are handsome buildings, but have remained unfinished for several years, in consequence of the different revolutions in the government; in another quarter of the town, there are two churches and a monastery. The Commercial Coffee House, in the great square, is frequented by the best company in the place, both natives and foreigners, having the attraction of a billiard table, of which game the Spaniards and Portuguese are excessively fond; abstracted almost from other pursuits, the young men are seen engaged in this favorite play from morning till night. With respect to books or literature, they never read any production except the Missal; and there is no such establishment as a library in this place. This house is regulated on the English plan, and kept by an Italian, who is very civil and attentive to his guests. The streets of the town are regular, intersecting each other at right angles. The Portuguese government is at present in possession of the place, having taken it from Artiges; they are paving the streets, repairing the fortifications, and making many useful, necessary, and laudable improvements in the town. The population of the place is supposed to consist of about twenty thou-

sand souls, including Spaniards, Portuguese, Creoles, and slaves. The promenade on the ramparts in fine weather is extremely pleasant; and the town to the seaward bears a very strong resemblance to the fortifications of Portsmouth. General Artiges is a native of this town, and his lady resides there at present; this patriot received a military education. Like Washington, he has had the experience of seeing a great deal of local service, and by progressive steps arrived to the rank of Major-General in the Spanish service; and notwithstanding that he has shaken off his allegiance, and is one of the most determined enemies to that government, they have not proscribed him, and he still holds his commission; it is supposed to be the wily policy of the Spaniards to wait for an opportunity to entrap him, or to come to some terms with him by concession; how far the present posture of affairs in the mother country may lead to either of those objects, time must determine; his nephew, an excommunicated priest, formerly a canon of the cathedral of this town, acts as his secretary; his name is Don Antonio Rosa; he is considered by his countrymen to be a person of superior talents, and the proclamations and official papers are penned by him. With respect to the country in the immediate vicinity of this town, it presents to view a verdant plain, with gentle undulations, watered by small brooks, and towards the Portuguese frontier it is extremely fertile, but wants cultivation; and the paucity of trees is remarkable; grazing is the principal avocation of the peasantry, and their riches consists in numerous herds of cattle. The principal articles for exportation consist of hides and tallow, which they send to Europe; and jerked beef and mutte (the herb of Paraguay), which they transport to the Havannah, and the other Spanish islands.

Buenos Ayres is situated on an elevated shore, on the south side of the Rio de la Plata, in latitude 34 35 south, longitude 57 24 west; the city extends for nearly three miles along the banks of the river, the margin of which, from one extremity to the other, is studded with rocks, which appear above the water, from whence to the inner road, where small vessels are moored, a distance of nearly two miles, a shallow bank of sand extends, which

makes it impossible to land from a boat, therefore recourse is had to the aid of waggons, which are driven out into the water, to convey passengers from the boats to the mole or pier, which is an oblong square pile of masonry, of little utility, it not being of sufficient length, and affording no convenience but a flight of steps, by which you ascend from the waggon. Ships of burthen are obliged to cast anchor in the outer road, which is 9 miles distant from the town; this renders the landing and shipping of goods very inconvenient and expensive. The city is supplied with water from the river by carts laden with casks, which ply continually during the day through the streets. The inhabitants make use of this water for every domestic purpose where that element is wanted, it being like the Thames, of an excellent quality. Almost the whole surface of the rocks along the shore is daily occupied by a large portion of the Creoles and Negro population pursuing the operation of washing. After landing, the first object that attracts your attention is, the promenade, which ranges along the river; it is a sandy walk, adorned with a few stunted and half-grown trees, and at short distances there are stone benches for resting places: this is the only place of public resort to take an airing. After submitting your baggage to the inspection of the officers appointed by the constituted authorities, who are known by the badges of blue and white cockades, the emblems of the new order of things, you are conducted through a striking outlet up a narrow dirty lane, into the town; and as you proceed through the streets, which are mean and narrow, you perceive almost at every step you advance, the putrid bodies of a dead horse, mule, cat, or dog. The line of most of the streets is regular, and the original plan of the founder, Mendoza, was judicious, but they are all unpaved, and exhibit masses of dirt, filth, and other offensive appearances, which are abhorrent and disgusting to strangers; the natives being accustomed to all this are much surprised and offended at any remarks, and consider them as illiberal. The houses in general are wretched fabrics of one story, constructed of half-burnt bricks and dirt, with doors of coarse carpentry, unpainted, with narrow gloomy windows, unglazed canvas being substituted for

glass; they are all grated outside with strong iron bars, which tend to convey to the mind of an Englishman strange ideas; and the Inquisition, with all its terrors, frequently occurs to his imagination in the course of a perambulation through the town. In the two principal streets of the town, the Calle de la Santa Trinitada, and the Calle de San Benito, the houses are built in a better taste, consisting of two and three stories, with balconies, pinnacles, and battlements, in the Moorish stile; but on the whole, the exterior, as well as the interior of the best dwellings in this city, as far as I could observe, are destitute of comfort, convenience, and cleanliness. The cathedral, which stands in the great square, is an immense pile of brick, with a dome, covered with copper; it is a miniature representation of our St. Paul's. The interior of this temple is adorned with some costly materials, which are sacrificed to gratify a barbarous taste; the capitals of the pilasters that support the walls are profusely gilt, and the pedestals wretchedly painted with oil colors, in imitation of lapis lazuli, and verole antique: they are out of the pale of the five orders of architecture; grotesque and fantastical. The floor is composed of black and white marble, in compartments. The organ is lofty and ponderous. There are several wooden altars in the body of the church: the high altar is a huge and elaborate specimen of modern carpentry; it stands completely isolated; it is covered with gold leaf, tawdry pictures, wax candles, and artificial flowers. There are three or four of the other churches in this place covered with domes similar to the cathedral, but of less dimensions; in one of them are two pairs of British colors; i. e., an English ensign, and a regimental standard, suspended from the roof as trophies of victory; they were, as I am informed, taken in battle from the detachment under the command of General Crawford, after a severe conflict in the body and on the roof of this church; the British being overwhelmed and oppressed by numbers were obliged to yield in this very unequal contest. Nearly three sides of the great square is enclosed with a piazza, which is something like that at Covent Garden: under the arcades are a range of shops and pulcherar (public houses), containing goods of a similar descrip-

tion and quality to those articles which are exhibited for sale in Rag Fair and Monmouth-street. The square likewise contains the town-house, a convenient pile, which merits no particular description. In the centre of the square, which, like the streets, is unpaved, there is an obelisk constructed of bricks, plaistered and whitewashed, of rude workmanship: it is enclosed with iron rails. The citadel is situated at the water-side, and presents the appearance of an incongruous pile, like the Tower of London, but on a smaller scale; it is considered to be the most impregnable defence to the place: towards the land side it is enclosed with a dry ditch, over which there are two draw-bridges; at the opposite side of the ditch, between the castle and great square, the fish market is held. I have observed a good graphic view of this place, lately published by Mr. Akerinup, from a drawing made on the spot, by a Mr. Viell, being a specimen of a series of views of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; it is (with a little embellishment) a faithful picture. The patriotic flag, consisting of three horizontal stripes, blue, white, and blue, with a representation of the sun in the centre of the white, is hoisted on the ramparts of the castle every morning. The monasteries are numerous in this place, and the streets swarm with priests and beggars; the former class of society have lost a great part of their influence, but they still retain the good opinion of the female part of the community. The distance from Cape St. Mary to Buenos Ayres is about 200 miles. This navigation is the most intricate and dangerous in the world; and from the numerous rocks, shoals, and quicksands, with which it is infested, the mariners, on board of ships entering and sailing up the river, are obliged to heave the lead at least every quarter of an hour, and to come to an anchor every night. The pamperoes (hurricanes) which come sweeping over the immense plains, increases the peril, so that it makes it necessary to be continually vigilant and on the alert, to avoid so many impending dangers. Provisions are abundant and cheap in this place: the beef and bread are of a good quality; fish is tolerable, although in no great variety; game is in profusion, and a couple of partridges can be purchased in the dearest time for a rial.

Before the late change in the government, this port was a great outlet for the exportation of the produce of the interior; since that event, its commerce is much circumscribed, and the circulating medium has become very scarce, the old proscribed Spaniards having withdrawn or hidden vast quantities of specie, consisting of doubloons and dollars. The exports at present are principally hides, tallow, and mules; the hides and tallow they send to Europe; and the mules to the Cape of Good Hope. Goods are conveyed from this place to Mendoza in covered waggons, from which town they are transported over the Andes, on mules, to Santiago, and from thence to Valparaiso, in Chili, on the opposite side of the continent, in carts; this journey is generally performed in two months. The population of Buenos Ayres was estimated by a census in 1818, on a rough average, at 70,000 souls, including Spaniards, Creoles, and Negros. The expenses of the government since the late struggle have been so great, in supporting a large military establishment and the purchase of vessels of war, that their means at present appear to be entirely exhausted, and after all, their troops have more the appearance of handitti than soldiers; their state of discipline is bad, and their clothing wretched. I had frequent opportunities of observing them, and at the time of my short stay they were daily called out to exercise, the government being in momentary expectation of the appearance of the Spanish expedition from Cadiz; and had the Spaniards appeared, and made an attempt to effect a landing, this government had not 6000 regular troops to oppose them; their principal resource and reliance was on the levy *en masse*, had such an event taken place; as this measure they knew by experience was successfully opposed to the English under General Beresford, in 1806, and Whitelocke, in 1807.

The accommodations to be obtained at the lodging-houses here are most miserable in the extreme, and the cookery abominable, every dish being mixed with a profusion of garlic and oil, and a stranger, without his pockets are well filled with cash, must put up with it; he has no alternative but to remove to an English house, where he is sure to be fleeced without mercy.

To read the numerous descriptions

of this place that have been lately published, one would imagine it to be an earthly paradise, flowing with milk and honey; those productions are calculated to mislead; they are catch-penny compilations, entirely remote from the truth. Such are Wilcock's History of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which appeared in 1806; and Bonnycastle's Spanish America, 1818. The paramount persons in the government, 1819, were Puerieton and Rondeaux, both of them were considered by their countrymen to be men of tried abilities and integrity. General St. Martin, although officially attached to the government of Chili, has great influence here, and the proclamations and state papers issued from time to time, are supposed to emanate from his dictation. The rage for gambling here is equal to the same mania at Monte Video; it is excessive, and pervades and predominates through every class of society, from the highest to the lowest ranks, and considerable sums are risked at cards, billiards, and loretta,* every night. At Mendoza they have endeavoured to make some wine; the probability of success is doubtful, and what has been transported to this place is wretched sophisticated stuff, although the grapes are equal in point of goodness to the produce of the Cape of Good Hope. They are excellent raisins. The Spaniards prevented them from trying the experiment of wine-making before the revolution, as they considered, with an avaricious view, that it would militate against the exportation of that article from the

* This game is of a novel description, and, I believe, peculiar to this country. The machinery and apparatus for playing at it, consists of a long table covered with green cloth, in the centre of which is a horizontal hollow wheel, with a ball inside; the wheel moves on a pivot, and is divided into numbered compartments, black and white: the table is divided into similar squares, on which the gambler deposits his money: a boy presides at the wheel, and with a twist of his hand turns it round, and if the ball stops at the same number on the wheel that the deposit touches on the table, it wins: there are other rules attending the chance of winning at this game, which are very mysterious. Heaps of doubloons and dollars are seen on the table to allure the infatuated youth, and every night some family is reduced to a state of mendicancy by the revolutions and mutability of this game.

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mother country. The Creole ladies, in point of education, are nearly on a level with the male part of the community, allowing for the different pursuits of the two sexes; they attend church twice a day, dressed in a splendid costume, an expensive shawl forming part of their attire in the warmest weather; they are generally attended by two female slaves, one carrying the mass-book, and the other a piece of brocaded silk, or a fine Turkey carpet, which is spread on the floor of the church, before the genuflections. When domesticated, they pass most part of their time in conversation, playing on the guitar, and drinking *matte*;* they have the reputation of being addicted to gallantry and intrigue.

On the whole, the description of Carthage when visited by Eneas, and under the government of Queen Dido, may be justly applied to the natives of this country; they are

"A people rude in peace, and rough in war."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A SINNOT.

*Chapter Coffee House,
10th April, 1820.*

THE DANGERS OF SENSIBILITY,
AN INSTANCED IN THE LIFE OF EMILIUS.
(Continued from Vol. LXXVI. page 296.)

Latus sorte tibi vives sapienter.

Wisely thy present state apply,
And hope shall all its wants supply.

HOR.

THE human mind in its earliest feelings of pleasure and pain, is more strongly impressed with a sense of privation than of acquirement—the satisfactions of present possession fill up the measure of its desires, and its affections are more outraged by the loss of what delights it, than interested in the promise of future gratification. Such was the case with poor Emilius. The instant which parted him from his father and sister seemed to cut him off from every source of joy and hope, and he felt that every turn of the wheel hurried him into a void which he was

* *Matte*, or the herb of Paraguay, is a fragrant shrub, something similar in appearance to green tea, for which it is generally used as a substitute by all classes; it is infused with hot water in a silver bowl, and sucked through a tube of the same metal.

totally at a loss to fill with a single idea of what he had to expect; all he felt, and all he could at that moment comprehend, was the loss of that endeared association in which a parent's and a sister's affectionate attentions had fixed his enjoyment. None, he thought, could teach him as his father taught—none could love him as his sister loved—none could feel that tender interest for his happiness which they were every day and every hour evincing towards him. Deprived of this union of anxious regard and kindred sentiment, he seemed as if he were robbed of every satisfaction that could nourish his heart and give confidence to his thoughts. He had nothing now remaining to him but the recollection of the treasure which he so lately possessed, and in the musings of his mind, to call up those images of past delight which shadowed to his fancy the happy realities he had left behind.

Young as Emilius was, his impressions of attachment were far from being selfish or wavering; happily for him they had been formed in the ingenuous convictions of grateful feeling, and he was conscious of an earnest desire to render those happy who had made him so. Strung, therefore, as were his regrets, yet when he ran over in his reflections the reasons which his father had urged in proof of the necessity for his going to a public school, he admitted at once the propriety of his seconding, by every conformable exertion in his power, a father's wishes and expectations; and a rising hope that he might be enabled to accomplish them, blended an anxiety to begin the new career that awaited him, with the melancholy sensations that oppressed his bosom; and if it did not succeed in entirely removing them, it diminished their poignancy in a great degree, so as to leave him the power of contemplating his present condition with a calmness of resolve and deliberation that gradually strengthened the firmness he had assumed, into a decisive character of purpose to submit himself to the dictates of duty, and to meet whatever might be the calls upon his future assiduity with alacrity and emulation.

Full of these just resolves, Emilius, with a sense of self-reproach, wiped from his eyes the starting tear that followed the first emotions; excited by the idea of separation from those who

had governed his heart and directed his will by the tenderest influence of affectionate union. "No," thought he, "to give way to this weakness were to deceive the best of fathers, and to disappoint the kind concern of an attached sister. He has a claim upon the intellect which he has so anxiously cultivated, that demands an effort of better promise; and she has a right to expect, that the brother to whom she may hereafter have to refer herself for advice and protection, should constrain those impulses of unmanly grief, which partake more of selfish concern for his own indulgence, than of virtuous ambition to render himself worthy of her generous regard; for awhile we part, but it must be my object to prove to them, that their wishes have predominated over my own, and to justify the interest which they take in my welfare. Why should I weep, when I ought to rejoice that the opportunity is now opened to me of effecting this; let me then avail myself of it, and by attention to those new obligations which are about to devolve upon me, convince them that my mind is above the degradation of yielding my reason to impressions, which my consciousness of what I owe to them and to myself condemns."

So thought Emilius; but in the estimate which he had made of the philosophic measure of his mind, he had unwittingly overrated its strength; for the present, however, he reckoned upon the self-possession which he flattered himself he had attained: and satisfied with this, he ventured to indulge his imagination with a momentary recurrence to the scenes on which his heart loved to dwell. An impulse which he could not resist induced him to look out of the window. By this time the coach had reached the summit of a hill, which commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, and his eye caught the very spot towards which his fondest wishes yearned. "There it is," he involuntarily exclaimed; "there's my father's house—there's our old porter's lodge, and there's the rookery; and I do believe I see my dear father and sister at the end of it—yes, 'tis they! O that I were with them—Good bye dearest Emma—Ah! now they are going up the shrubbery—they stand still—she shakes her handkerchief—yes, my sister, I see you." Instantly Emilius took

out his, and waved it in answer to the farewell, but the vehicle had at the same moment begun its descent on the other side of the hill, and soon all he held dear was shut out from his gaze; he sat down again, and covered his face with his hands, as if he would check the tears that again burst from his eyes, notwithstanding the firmness which he had so recently persuaded himself he had acquired.

Hitherto our young traveller had been so entirely absorbed in the agitation of his feelings, that he had scarcely noticed an elderly gentleman and his daughter, who were in the coach when he entered it. He was a clergyman, who was going to be instituted to a living, to which he had succeeded by the death of his brother, who had bequeathed him the advowson. His daughter had become the companion of his journey, in consequence of her being about to be placed in Mrs. D.'s school, of Queen's square, London, to finish her education. Emilius was roused from his afflictive self-abandonment by the kind inquiry of Mr. Franklin whether he was unwell. "Perhaps, young gentleman," said he, "you had better take this side of the carriage if you are unused to travelling in the mail, you'll find the motion less uneasy."—"Do, Sir," said the daughter, "and I will exchange seats with you."—Emilius, thus courteously accosted by both, thanked them in appropriate terms of acknowledgment, but declined their offer; indeed so entirely occupied was he with the various painful reflections which crowded upon his mind, that he scarcely turned his eyes towards those who addressed him; had he done so, he would have seen in the young Amelia's countenance an expression of sympathy which would at once have conciliated his attention. Having, however, made a reply to the civilities of both, he relapsed into his former state of abstraction, covering his face with his handkerchief to conceal the weakness which his tears betrayed.

Mr. Franklin readily divined the cause of Emilius' disquietude; although from a wish to give his thoughts a different direction, he had asked him whether he was indisposed. "My good youth," said this worthy man, "let me persuade you to resist your present emotions; they are not of such a character as will increase your hap-

piness, or allow you to consult in that degree which I am sure you desire, the happiness of those whom you love. Immoderate grief on any account weakens the powers of the mind, and counteracts, by its enfeebling influence, that fortitude which we all, young and old, require to fulfil as we ought the relative obligations of our respective conditions in society; besides, young gentleman, you must call to mind, that you are about to enter upon the most important era of your life; a period at which you are to form not only your own happiest expectancies, but also to establish those of others, whose happiness is essentially blended with yours. Come, my young friend, dry up those tears, and reflect that you have something else to think of than the satisfactions which you have hitherto enjoyed. Remember, that you must no longer consider yourself as a child, acted upon by every sudden impulse of the will, and depressed by every privation that counteracts its gratification. You are now, my good youth, about to set your foot for the first time upon the busy stage of the world, and you must summon up all the powers of your mind, that you may make your path easy, and your progress sure. From what I overheard of your father's farewell, I find you are going to Winchester College, and I congratulate you upon the choice that has been made of that public school for your instruction; for it is no small matter in your favor, that the Head Master, Dr. Warton, is not only one of the most eminent classics of the age, but a man peculiarly qualified for the honourable station which he fills. I am myself going to Winchester to be instituted to a living in that diocese; and had there been time for me to have made the offer to your father, I should have told him, that I would take charge of you, and introduce you to the Doctor. But it is not too late for me to say, that if you will put yourself under my care, I shall have much pleasure in doing so."

Emilius, addressed with so much tender interest by a stranger, was cheered at the idea that he should not have to encounter the first advances to the Head Master by himself, and began to feel his self-possession return to him. His countenance brightened, and all the ingenuous character of his features displayed itself, when, with a smile of grateful confidence, he assured Mr.

Franklin, he would most gladly accept his kind offer. "Well, then," said that gentleman, "I must begin my guardianship by introducing you to my daughter; and as we are fellow-travellers, it is fit that we should be mutually disposed to make the journey as amusing as we can to each other. I will set you the example, by giving you some information respecting the College to which you are going, for I was a Wykehamist myself. I suppose, at your age, you are not unacquainted with the origin of the principal cities of your own country, and you do not require to be told, that the antiquity of Winchester reaches up to the most remote period of its history, and when the Saxon kingdoms were united under Egbert, Winchester was the metropolis of the island. It contains many very important memorials of past ages, and is a treasure of research to the antiquary, as well as of amusement to the traveller. It was in the year 1390, that Bishop Wykeham made this city the seat of learning, by founding the college upon the very spot on which stood an ancient Grammar School, the existence of which can be traced up to the beginning of the twelfth century; and hence those who have received their education at this college are called Wykehamists. The establishment consists of a warden, ten fellows, a first and second master, and seventy scholars. So high did this college stand in reputation during the reign of Henry the Sixth, that he took its statutes for the regulation of Eton and King's College at Cambridge; and such was the respect in which it was held by his successor, Henry the Eighth, that he exempted Winchester from the act for dissolving colleges, &c. You will be much delighted with the elegant and uniform style of the buildings with which this college is surrounded; and more particularly with the magnificent chapel, in which you will have to attend every morning and evening. Many bishops, and men of eminent abilities in the state, and professional life, have been brought up at this seminary. And it has to boast of having given instruction to the poets, Otway, Philips, Young, Somerville, Pitt, Collins, and the Wartons. Joseph, the present head master, and Thomas, the best writer of new-year and birth-day odes, that ever wore the laurel of the Court.

* There's a custom belonging to the

history of this school, which you will, I doubt not, most gladly participate in. The day before the summer vacation, the whole establishment assemble on the top of St. Katharine's Hill, about a mile out of the town, attended by a band of music, when the song of *Dulce Domum* is sung by the choristers of the chapel, and all the company join in chorus. This song is said to have been written by a youth, who having been confined to the college during the vacation for some fault which he had committed, pined away, and died for sorrow, at not being permitted to enjoy the holidays with his friends at his beloved home. The song was written in Latin, and is sung in that language. It is remarkable for energy and pathos of composition, and there is a translation of it which conveys the sentiment of the original in all its spirit of composition. When we get to London I will write out both for you, as I well remember them; for what delighted us in our early days is seldom forgotten by us during our whole life."

This remark of Mr. Franklin's was too much in unison with Eugenius' feelings at the instant not to make its impression, and an involuntary sigh escaped him. However, he retained sufficient possession of himself to thank him for his intention, and requested him to favor him by repeating both.

"That I would do," said Mr. Franklin, "but as I wish to gratify both my daughter and yourself, I will repeat the translation, which she will better enjoy than the Latin, and the latter you shall have as I promised."

DULCE DOMUM.

Sing a sweet melodious measure,
Waft enchanting lays around;
Home, a theme replete with pleasure,
Home, a grateful theme resound!

CHORUS.

Home, sweet home! an ample treasure!
Home! with every blessing crown'd!
Home! perpetual source of pleasure,
Home! a noble strain resound!

Lo! the joyful hour advances,
Happy season of delight!
Festal songs, and festal dances,
All our tedious toils requite.

Home, sweet home, &c.

Leave, my wearied muse, thy learning,
Leave thy task so hard to bear;
Leave thy labour, ease returning,
Leave, my bosom, O! thy care.

Home, sweet home, &c.

See the year, the meadows smiling!

Let us then a smile display;

Rural sports, our pain beguiling,

Rural pastimes call away.

Home, sweet home, &c.

Now the swallow seeks her dwelling,

And no longer loves to roam;

Her example thus impelling,

Let us seek our native home.

Home, sweet home, &c.

Let our men and steeds assemble,

Panting for the wide Champaign;

Let the ground beneath us tremble,

While we scour along the plain.

Home, sweet home, &c.

Oh! what raptures, Oh! what blisses,

When we gain the lovely gate!

Mother's arms and mother's kisses,

There our blest arrival wait.

Home, sweet home, &c.

Greet our household—Gods with singing;

Lend, O Lucifer, thy ray;

Why should light, so slowly springing,

All our promised joys delay?

Home, sweet home, &c.

"Poor boy," said Emilius, as soon as Mr. Franklin had finished, "What must have been the anguish of his mind! I don't at all wonder at his pining to death—I'm sure *that* would be my melancholy lot if I were to be placed in his situation—Pray, Sir, does this punishment continue to be inflicted at the college?" "No!" young man, replied Mr. F., smiling at the anxious sympathy with which the question was asked, "you need not dread it, as it has been ever since abolished." "Thank God," exclaimed Emilius; "surely, Sir, nothing can be more cruel; I would rather be chastised with rods every day that I am at school, than have my happiest hope of seeing my dear father and sister at the holidays so barbarously disappointed." "Well, well, do not fear," observed Mr. F., "the first infliction you need not dread; and as to the other, which by compromise you would so readily undergo, that I trust will not be your fate in any case; for if I may judge from what I now see of you, you will not willingly incur it."—"Is there, Sir, any more information you can give me concerning this school," asked Emilius, "for if it be not too much trouble, I would trespass a little farther upon your kindness."—"Why yes," said Mr. F., "there are a few observations which I can make, but I know not that they will be very interesting to you; however, they may perhaps give you some idea of the celebrity which Winchester

College has attained, for I can tell you that you are very fortunate in having succeeded so far as to gain admission into it. Considerable interest, I understand, is now requisite, even to be put upon the list of candidates for admission among the commoners, who are the peculiar pupils of the head master, and board and lodge in his house. I remember when I got upon the foundation myself, my father, who was a clergyman with only one living of three hundred a year, made his first application to his patron, who was a member of Parliament—but this gentleman frankly told him at once that he could not comply with his request to use his interest in any way, as he intended to get his own son in. The next person applied to was the Warden of the College, who promised he would do all he could; but my father had the mortification to find the son of the Master of the Ceremonies at Bath had stepped in before me. At length, however, by dint of perseverance, I was admitted, and at last went off to New College. I am indeed happy at all times to bear the fullest testimony to the excellent regulations of the school; but it is certainly to be lamented, that any foundation of charity, and more especially one of education, should be subjected to a perverted application of its purposes and means by the intervention of any influence of power or property. I believe, however, that this is less the case than it was. You will find the pupils under the more immediate superintendence of Dr. Warton to be young men of good family connexions, and many of them the sons of noblemen; but no distinction is made between the lord or the commoner—they are all treated as boys upon one level of impillage, and equally compelled to submit to the discipline of the school;—which is at it ought to be, for the Doctor is a man of independent principles, and his acknowledged talents give him a claim to that reverent regard which a cultivated genius of the first order always meets with from ingenuous and judicious minds. He has been head master of the school for many years; and when it is recollected that many of his pupils have risen to the first stations in the administration of the country, it is rather matter of surprise that he has not been preferred to some one of the dignities of the Church. His private character stands as high as his literary one; and I still hope that

the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was one of his first pupils, will consult his own honour, as well as the interests of his old master, by placing him in a deanery at least. But perhaps this is too much to expect after all; for too true it is, that many great men, when, as Shakspeare says, they "have achieved greatness," are too apt to forget the friends of their youth, who helped them to accomplish it. I have indeed understood that Mr. A—— is a man of much private worth, and I hope, therefore, will shew

himself capable of duly appreciating it in others—and I cannot help thinking, that it is an incumbent duty upon all men who rise into honour and elevated station by their talents, to remember with reverence, and reward with gratitude, those by whom those talents have been assiduously and successfully cultivated."

Here the conversation of our travellers was cut short by the coach stopping to receive a young man who was going on to Cambridge.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. LVII.

STATIONS OF THE FIRE-ENGINES OF THE INSURANCE-OFFICES OF LONDON, MARCH 1, 1820.

Stations.	Offices.
Ratcliffe-highway	Sun.
Lower East Smithfield	Imperial.
Ditto, Nightingale lane	Royal Exchange.
Wellclose-square	Phoenix.
Bishopsgate-street Without, Sweet-apple-court	Union.
Threadneedle-street, near the South Sea House	London.
Upper Thames-street, (Lambeth-hill)	Royal Exchange.
Carter lane, near St. Paul's	Phoenix.
Earl-street, Black-friars	Atlas.
Ditto	Globe.
Little Bridge-street, Black-friars	Hand in-Hand.
Fleet Market	Eagle.
West Smithfield	Hope.
Holborn Bridge	Sun.
Wells-street, Oxford-street	Westminster.
Swallow-street, Ditto	Sun.
Warwick-street, Golden-square	Royal Exchange.
Baker-street, Portman-square	Union.
Horseferry-road, Westminster	Globe.
Regent-street, Piccadilly	County.
Charing-cross	Phoenix.
Hungerford market	British.
Ditto	Imperial.
Bedford Bury, (Covent Garden)	Westminster.
Commercial Road, Lambeth	Sun.
Horslydown, (John-street)	Sun.
Weston-street, Bermondsey	Albion.
Thomas-street, in the Borough	London.
Carter-lane, Tooley-street	Phoenix.
Ditto	Royal Exchange.

An Account of the Average Amount of all Promissory Notes and Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, which have been in circulation during the quarter ending the 3th day of April, 1820; distributed

guishing the respective denominations and values of the several Notes and Bills, and the average amount of the Notes and Bills of each denomination and value respectively, pursuant to Act 59 George III. cap. 49.

as nearly as the same can be com-
plied with.

	£.	s.	d.
Bank Notes of 11. and 21.	6,748,526	19	1
51.	2,896,711	9	0
101.	3,292,733	0	10
151.	138,568	13	7
201.	1,418,710	11	2
251.	168,583	14	7
301.	370,363	3	3
401.	301,580	6	7
501.	1,229,907	13	11
1001.	1,077,785	8	3
2001.	440,576	14	3
3001.	391,981	9	4
5001.	405,787	3	7
10001.	3,635,925	0	1
Bank Post Bills	1,428,874	2	11

Average of the whole 23,913,915 4 6

WILLIAM DAWES,
Accountant General.
Bank of England, 7th April, 1820.

THE REVENUE.

*Charge of Consolidated Fund to April 5,
1820.*

	£
Exchequer Annuities	23,750
South Sea Company	153,456
Bank on their Capital	89,125
Dividends	5,966,078
National Debt	3,055,348
Civil List	63,824
Pensions	63,656
Imperial Annuities	9,173
Other Charges	55,590

Total Charge 9,480,000
Surplus 777,617

10,257,617

The abstract of the nett produce of
the Revenue for the quarter ended 5th
April, 1819, and 5th April, 1820, is as
follows:—

	1819.	£.
Customs	2,119,350	
Excise	5,377,678	
Stamps	1,570,757	
Post Office	355,000	
Assessed Taxes ..	835,246	
Land Taxes	148,440	
Miscellaneous	75,245	
Total	10,481,916	

	1820.
Customs	1,960,703
Excise	5,876,335
Stamps	1,453,824
Post Office	341,000
Assessed Taxes ..	873,710
Land Taxes	149,409
Miscellaneous	48,900
	10,703,217
The increase on divers heads in the quarter just ended, is	£.537,306
The decrease on others	316,565
•• Increase	221,331

TABLE OF THE SWIFTNESS OF THE WIND. (From Mr. Smeaton's Papers.)

	Miles	Feet.	Sec.
	per Hour.		
Hardly perceptible...	1	1	47
Just perceptible....	2	2	98
Ditto	3	4	40
Gentle pleasant....	4	5	87
Ditto	5	7	93
Pleasant brisk gale..	10	14	67
Ditto	15	22	0
Very brisk	20	29	34
Ditto	25	36	67
High winds	30	44	1
Ditto	35	51	34
Very high	40	58	63
Ditto	45	66	1
Storm, tempest	50	73	35
Great storm	60	88	2
Hurricane	80	117	36
Ditto that tears up trees, destroys build- ings, &c.	100	146	70

PLANTING.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn has plant-
ed, within the last five years, on the
mountainous lands in the vicinity of
Llangollen, situated from 1200 to 1400
feet above the level of the sea, 80,000
oaks, 63,000 Spanish chestnuts, 102,000
spruce firs, 110,000 Scotch firs, 90,000
larches, 30,000 wych elms, 35,000 moun-
tain elms, 80,000 ash, and 40,000 syc-
mores, all of which are at this time in a
healthy and thriving condition.

SEPIA-COLOUR FROM PEAT.

The stagnant water in peat-bogs
affords, on evaporation, a substance
whence a colour may be extracted equal
to that of Sepia.

Edin. Phil. Journal, No. III.

* * *

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
 AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
 FOR APRIL, 1820.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Monastery: a Romance, by the Author of Waverley. -3 vols. 12mo.

THE Monastery, in some respects, assimilates with the *Lady of the Lake*, and other metrical essays of the same author. It is a simple legendary tale, and in its elements essentially poetical; the fable is not too complicated, nor are the *dramatis personæ* too numerous to be included in a poem. The story is founded on the mutual hostilities once so frequent between the Scotch and English borderers, and refers to circumstances which occurred during the minority of Mary, and the regency of her brother Murray. The characters, though few, are well calculated to effect the author's purpose—that of portraying the manners and sentiments of a departed age. We have the turbulent baron and his ferocious henchman, an epicurean abbot and his litigious prior, contrasted with the zeal and energy of a puritanical reformer. We have a coxcomical knight of the age and court of Elizabeth, opposed to a high spirited unlettered youth; who, without pretensions to birth or education, aspires to the mead of valour, and the smile of beauty. The female characters are not invested with those fascinating attractions which they commonly receive from this great artist in human nature. There is, however, much witchery in the maid of the mill; and in the patient, mild, yet dignified resignation of the Lady of Avenel, there is something inexpressibly touching and tender. The occasional bickerings between Tib and Dame Glendinning, are exquisitely humorous; but the most extraordinary personage in the work is

the Nymph of the Fountain, otherwise distinguished as the White Lady of Avenel, a supernatural being, whose fate is mysteriously enwoven with the fortunes of this decaying family. There is in this idea, however pleasing and poetical, something better fitted to a metrical romance than a fiction in homely prose; but it is not the introduction of a supernatural agent abstractedly considered, that appears to us so exceptionable, as her too frequent and injudicious intrusion in scenes and circumstances absolutely unsuited to her ideal character. We doubt much, indeed, whether the personal and visible action of this inexplicable being assists the progress or developement of the story; as, with the exception of the bodkin (which is an unpleasant incident), and of the miraculous cure of Sir Piercie Shafton's wounds, the White Lady achieves nothing that might not have been produced by natural means, without offering violence to probability, or imposing arbitrary belief on the imagination. The language employed by this spirit is poetry; and she sometimes reminds us strongly of Marmion and the Lady of the Lake. The narrative goes with facility—the conversations are always spirited—the personages do not only speak, they evidently live—and possess for us the charm of individual existence. There is much sly humour in the secret rivalry of Tib and Dame Glendinning, and the vexatious collision of the good humoured abbot and the unfortunate Eustace. Halbert reminds us of another youthful hero, by the same author, but the copy surpasses the original. The meeting of Eustace and

Warden, the one ready to perish with his church, the other willing to die for his principles, is finely dramatic. The description of the baron's castle, and of the reception given by the baron to his intruding guests, is so exquisite a picture, as could be rivalled by no other pencil.

"By this time the party had reached the causeway, along which Christie advanced at a trot, intimating his presence to the warders within the castle by a shrill and peculiar whistle. At this signal the farther draw-bridge was lowered. The horseman passed it, and disappeared under the gloomy portal which was beyond it.

"Glendinning and his companion advancing more leisurely along the rugged causeway, stood at length under the same gateway, over which frowned, in dark red freestone, the ancient armorial bearings of the house of Avenel, which represented a female figure shrouded and muffled, which occupied the whole field. The cause of their assuming so singular a device was uncertain, but the figure was generally supposed to represent the mysterious being called the White Lady of Avenel.* The sight of this mouldering shield awakened in the mind of Hubert, the strange circumstances which had connected his fate with that of Mary Avenel, and with the doings of the spiritual being who was attached to her house, and whom he saw here represented in stone, as he had before seen her effigy upon the seal ring of Walter Avenel, which, with other trinkets formerly mentioned, had been saved from pillage, and brought to Glendearg, when Mary's mother was driven from her habitation.

" 'You sigh, my son,' said the old man, observing the impression made on his youthful companion's countenance, but mistaking the cause: 'if you fear to enter, you may yet return.'

" 'That can ye not,' said Christie of the Clinthill, who emerged at that instant from the side door under the archway. 'Look yonder, and chuse whether you will return skimming the water like a wild duck, or winging the air like a plover.'

"They looked, and saw that the draw-bridge which they had just crossed

was again raised, and now interposed its planks betwixt the settling ann and the portal of the castle, deepening the gloom of the arch under which they stood. Christie laughed and bid them follow him, saying, by way of encouragement, in Hubert's ear, 'Answer boldly and readily to whatever the baron asks you. Never stop to pick your words, and above all show no fear of him—the devil is not so black as he is painted.'

"As he spoke thus, he introduced them into the large stone hall, at the upper end of which blazed a huge fire of wood. The long oaken table, which as usual occupied the midst of the apartment, was covered with rude preparations for the evening meal of the Baron and his chief domestics, five or six of whom, strong athletic savage-looking men, paced up and down the lower end of the hall, which rang to the jarring clang of their long swords that clashed as they moved, and to the heavy tramp of their high-heeled jack-boots. Lion jacks, or coats of buff, formed the principal part of their dress, and steel hennets, or large slouched hats with Spanish plumes drooping backwards, were their head attire.

"The Baron of Avenel was one of those tall muscular martial figures which are the favourite subjects of Salvator Rosa. He wore a cloak which had been once gaily trimmed, but which, by long wear and frequent exposure to the weather, was now faded in its colours. Thrown negligently about his tall person, it partly hid and partly shewed a short doublet of buff, under which was in some places visible that light shirt of mail which was called a *secret*, because worn instead of more ostensible armour to protect against private assassination. A leathern belt sustained a large and heavy sword on one side, and on the other that gay poniard which had once called Sir Piercie Shafton master, of which the hatchments and gildings were already much defaced, either by rough usage or neglect.

"Notwithstanding the rudeness of his apparel, Julian Avenel's manner and countenance had far more elevation than those of the attendants who surrounded him. He might be fifty or upwards, for his dark hair was mingled with grey, but age had neither tamed the fire of his eye or the enterprize of his disposition. His countenance had

* There is an ancient English family which bears, or did bear, a phantom passion subtle in a field argent.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. April 1820.

been handsome, for beauty was an attribute of the family; but the lines were roughened by fatigue and exposure to the weather, and rendered coarse by the habitual indulgence of violent passions.

"He seemed in deep and moody reflection, and was pacing at a distance from his dependents along the upper end of the hall, sometimes stopping from time to time to caress and feed a goss hawk, which sate upon his wrist, with its jesses (i. e. the leathern straps fixed to its legs), wrapt around his finger. The bird, which seemed not insensible to its master's intention, answered his caresses by ruffling forward its feathers, and pecking playfully at his hand. At such intervals the baron smiled, but instantly resumed the darksome air of sullen meditation. He did not even deign to look upon an object which few could have passed and repassed so often without bestowing on it a transient glance.

"This was a woman of exceeding beauty, rather gaily than richly attired, who sate on a low seat close by the huge hall chimney. The gold chains round her neck and arms,—the gay gown of green which swept the floor,—the silver-embroidered girdle, with its bunch of keys depending in household pride by a silver chain,—the yellow silken *couvrechef* (Scottish *curch*) which was disposed around her head, and partly concealed her dark profusion of hair,—above all, the circumstance so delicately touched in the old ballad, that 'the girdle was too short,' the 'gown of green all too wide,' for the wearer's present shape, would have intimated the baron's lady. But then the lowly seat,—the expression of deep melancholy, which was changed into a timid smile whenever she saw the least chance of catching the eye of Julian Avenel,—the subdued look of grief, and the starting tear for which that constrained smile was again exchanged when she saw herself entirely disregarded,—these were not attributes of a wife, or they were those of a dejected and afflicted one."

"In spite of the novelty of his own situation, and every painful feeling connected with it, Halbert felt his curiosity interested in the female, who sate by the chimney unnoticed and unregarded. He marked with what keen and trembling solicitude she watched the broken words of Julian, and how

her glance stole towards him, ready to be averted upon the slightest chance of his perceiving himself to be watched.

"Meantime he went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite, now giving, now withholding the morsel with which he was about to feed the bird, and so exciting its appetite, and gratifying it by turns. 'What, more yet?—thou soul kite, thou wouldst never have done—give thee part thou wilt have all—A, prune thy feathers, and prink thyself gay—much thou wilt make of it now—doest think I know thee not? doest think I see not that all that ruffling and pluming of wing and feathers is not for thy master, but to try what thou canst make of him, thou greedy gled?—well—there—take it then, and rejoice thyself—little boon goes far with thee, and with all thy sex—and so it should.'

"He ceased to look on the bird, and again traversed the apartment. Then taking another small piece of meat from the trencher, on which it was placed ready cut for his use, he began once again to tempt and tease the bird, by offering and withdrawing it, until he awakened its wild and bold disposition. 'What! struggling, fluttering, aiming at me with beak and single?*' So la! So lat wouldst mount? wouldst fly? the jesses are round thy clutches, fool—thou canst neither stir nor soar, but by my will—Beware thou come to reclaim, wench, else I will wring thy head off one of these days—Well, have it then, and well fare thou with it.—So ho, Jenkin!' One of the attendants stepped forward—'Take the foul gled hence to the mew—I am weary of her—Look well to her casting and to her bathing—we will see her fly to-morrow.—How now, Christie, so soon returned?'

"Christie advanced to his master, and gave an account of himself and his journey, in the way in which a police-officer holds communication with his magistrate, that is, as much by signs as by words.

"'Noble sir,' said that worthy satellite, 'the Laird of —,' he named no place, but pointed with his finger in a south-western direction,—'may not ride with you the day he purposed, because the Lord Warden has threatened that he will —'

* In the kindly language of hawking, as Lady Juliana Berners terms it, hawks' talons are called their *singles*.

"Here another blank, intelligibly enough made up by the speaker touching his own neck with his left forefinger, and leaning a little to one side.

"'Cowardly caitiff!' said Julian; 'by Heaven! the whole world turns sheer naught—it is not worth a brave man living in—ye may ride a day and night, and never see a feather wave or hear a horse prance—the spirit of our fathers is dead amongst us—the very brutes are degenerated—the cattle we bring home at our life's risk are mere carrion—our hawks are rifiers—our hounds are turnspits and trindle-tails—our men are women—and our women are —'

"He looked at the female for the first time, and stopped short in the midst of what he was about to say, though there was something so contemptuous in the glance, that the blank might have been thus filled up—'Our women are such as she is.'

"He said it not however, and, as if desirous of attracting his attention at all risks, and in whatever manner, she rose and came forward to him, but with a timorousness ill disguised by affected gaiety.—"Our women, Julian—what would you say of the women?"

"'Nothing,' answered Julian Avenel, 'at least nothing but that they are kind-hearted wenches like thyself, Kate.' The female coloured deeply, and returned to her seat."

The History and Antiquities of the Metropolitan Church of York, illustrated by a series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Sections of the Architecture of that Edifice, with Biographical Anecdotes of the Archbishops. By J. Britton, F.S.A. Lond. 1819.

YORK CATHEDRAL, which is almost universally admitted to be the most beautiful and august specimen of our ecclesiastical architecture at its most flourishing æra, has never, until the appearance of the present work, received but partial, or inadequate representation. Some publications offering professedly but mere studies of the ornamental details; others so confined in their subjects, or so incorrect and uncharacteristic in the delineations which they contain, and so obviously devoid of

either taste or fidelity, that the one now before us cannot be regarded as superfluous or obtrusive. With a verity of physiognomy, satisfactory to the antiquary, and with graphic elegance fascinating to the eye of taste, it combines that accuracy and perspicuity, in the various elevations, sections, and details, which cannot fail to render this and the other portions of the "Cathedral Antiquities" most instructive studies to the architect, especially to him who desires to form an intimate acquaintance with those exquisite models, which, although so dissimilar in their principles, are hardly inferior in elegance, certainly superior in variety and exuberance, to the classic architecture of Greece.

The author commences by noticing the state of the city itself under the Romans, when it became conspicuous as the seat of imperial residence. Here both Severus, and Constantine Chlorus died; and here, too, Constantine, a name so prominent on the list of the later Emperors, was saluted as the master of Rome.* The conversion of Edwin to Christianity, the foundation of a church, the zeal and labours of Paulinus, and other particulars, constitute a brief outline of the establishment and progress of Christianity, as connected with the foundation of the see of York. We are next presented with an account of the contention for supremacy, which long agitated the rival metropolitan prelates of York and Canterbury. This controversy, so little in unison with those sentiments which became the pastors of a Christian church, and indicating that haughty and ambitious spirit derived from papal Rome, was at length divided, 1072, in favour of the southern see, notwithstanding the greater antiquity claimed by York, which founded its pretensions on the archiepiscopal dignity, having long held so far back as the time of Lucius, in the second century.

Among its prelates, York displays the memorable name of Wolsey—those also

* There are many strong testimonies to support the opinion that Constantine, whose mother Helena was a native of Britain, was himself born in this island. Ptolemy, Vindex, Bede, and Camden, may be mentioned as authorities in favour of a fact which procures for this country the honour of having given birth to a Roman Emperor who established the Christian faith through his extensive dominions.

+ So termed when they only caught their prey by the feathers.

of Holgate, Heath, Young, and Williams, are rendered conspicuous by the interesting events with which they are connected.

The original Saxon edifice erected by Edwin, continued by Oswald, and subsequently repaired and embellished by Wilfrid, was destroyed by fire 741. A second structure, commenced by Archbishop Eghert, and of which we gather some particulars from the versified description of Alenu, was also a prey to the flames in 1069, when the Norman garrison, besieged by the Northumbrians in York Castle, set fire to the building, and consumed the greater part of the city. A third time it was doomed to suffer from the fatal element in 1137. The earliest parts of the present building (which was not completed until the beginning of the fifteenth century), may be dated the year 1171. Of course much diversity of feature is to be found, from the narrow and sharply-pointed windows of the transepts to the luxuriance of the florid style displayed in the western window, and in the organ screen. The third chapter, descriptive of the various parts of the edifice, is introduced by some general observations on the situation of the church, that evince a tasteful and attentive examination. Although much confined by surrounding buildings, the insularity of this cathedral is complete, it being in contact with none, excepting the Record Room, and some vestries on the south side may be regarded as excrescences.

"The situation of the magnificent west front," says Mr. Britton, "is very unfavourable to the display of its beauty. It is confined in a narrow area by a wall, and by some small houses. The approach from the S.W. is by a gateway, of which only the front arch, with a postern, is left standing, and this so ruinous and dirty as scarcely to deserve preservation. The direction of the adjacent streets makes it impossible to view this august façade, except in a diagonal direction. The Dean and Chapter have, however, generously determined to remedy the worst of these inconveniences, by pulling down the houses on the S. and S.W. sides of the minister's yard, and removing rubbish that has accumulated at the W. end of the church."—"Some ancient buildings which abutted against the N.W. tower have been very lately taken down." It is indeed much to be re-

gretted that a sentiment of public veneration and taste for the beautiful monuments of past ages should not so far prevail over considerations of private interest and convenience, as to prevent the areas in which they are situated to be so encroached upon as frequently to cause the mutilation of the buildings themselves. It is honourable to the present age, that such deformities are as far as practicable removed; and we trust that ere many years elapse, the deservedly extolled façade of this minster will be fully disclosed to the admiring eye of the visitor.

An antiquary of no small repute (Rev. J. Milner) does not hesitate to prefer the front of York to the portals of Amiens and Rheims. It is certainly less crowded in its decorations, less confused in its arrangement, so that if not so gorgeous, it is not so obtrusively rich as to pall upon the eye.

The continuity of the several vertical lines are also better defined, yet it must be allowed that it is inferior in that prominence and relief which characterize the two French Cathedrals, combining so much lightness with so much ornament.

We are conducted through every part of the church by Mr. B., whose remarks prove him a tasteful and interesting Critic. It cannot be expected that we can notice every portion of the structure, yet we cannot avoid pointing out (if objects so beautiful in themselves, and so charmingly delineated, can be thought to require the index of our pen), some of the subjects which have most attracted us. These are the Chapter House from N.E. A general view from S.E. West front. Doorway to ditto, and choir. Many also of the elevations, monuments, and details, are very carefully and elaborately drawn, yet display a spirit which shews that exactitude is not, as too frequently happens, purchased by tameness and insipidity. We will not stop to extol the talents of a Blore and a Mackenzie, as our commendations would but re-echo the suffrages bestowed on their labours by every intelligent admirer of our ancient architecture. The fourth Chapter describes the monuments. Of these there are but few important, either from their antiquity or their elegance. That of Archbishop Walter de Grey, who was elected to the see 1215, and is mentioned among those who have contributed to the repairing and embellish-

ing of the church—is an elegant specimen of the monumental style of the thirteenth century. Its canopy was originally supported by ten elegantly proportioned columns, with luxuriantly curled capitals; of these nine remain, although in the letter-press it is inadvertently said eight.

A Chapter, containing some biographical notices of those among the prelates who have attained any historical reputation, terminates this elegant and attractive work. We do not regret the unavoidable brevity with which this section is executed, as we do not consider it compatible with the author's primary and ostensible object, to devote much space to a subject which, if extended considerably beyond its present limits, might still appear to many unsatisfactorily treated. Besides this deficiency, if indeed a judicious selection of matter of not immediate moment can be so termed, is easily and obviously to be supplied, since the most important characters belong to a comparatively recent period of our history: a sufficient reason for the author's merely recapitulating the more conspicuous names. We now dismiss the work, confessing our obligations to Mr. Britton, for the accuracy and attention bestowed on its execution, and for presenting to the public an interesting and highly embellished volume; which, while not too expensive to be generally unattainable, or too ponderous for facility of examination, possesses sufficient elegance, both graphic and typographical, to entitle it to admission into the most splendid libraries.

Chefs d'Œuvre of French Literature: consisting of interesting Extracts from the Classic French Writers in Prose and Verse; with Biographical and Critical Remarks on the Authors and their Works. In two Volumes. London, 1820.

THESE are a couple of very entertaining volumes, and well worthy the attention of such as cannot compass the expense of a perfect edition of the French classical writers. The design is simply to exhibit the principal features of every author of eminence from *Marot*, who flourished in the 16th century, down to *Boufflers*, who died in 1815. A selection in every department of literature is consequently presented; and it is but justice to remark, that the choicest gems have

been snatched from the cabinets of the muses to form a wreath for Gallia; and it well becomes her. Those, whose knowledge of French literature is confined to the authors most popular in this country, will experience much satisfaction in becoming acquainted with many others of considerable genius. We shall devote a page or two to an entire extract, in order to give our readers a proper idea of the selection; and as the page opens at *Rochejoucauld*, we shall transcribe his memoir, &c. without further remark.

•• FRANÇOIS, DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD et PRINCE DE MARSILLAC, born in 1603, was equally distinguished for his courage and his wit. It was partly at the instigation of the beautiful DUCHESS DE LONGUEVILLE, that the Duke engaged in the civil wars,* where he greatly signalized himself, particularly at the battle of St. Antoine, one of the suburbs of Paris. After the termination of these wars, he gave himself up to the enjoyment of friendship and literature. His house became the rendezvous of every person of genius in and about Paris. He was not, however, with all his genius, a member of the French Academy. The necessity of making a speech on the day of his inauguration was the only obstacle to his admission, for the Duke, with all his courage, could not prevail upon himself to go through this public, though necessary ordeal. He died at Paris, in 1680, aged 68. ROCHEFOUCAULD is the author of two excellent works, viz. *Mémoires de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche, à Amsterdam*, in 2 vols. 12mo. an interesting picture of the civil wars, in which he had rendered himself so conspicuous, written with all the energy of TACITUS; and *Pensées, Maximes, et Réflexions*, a work replete with acute and striking observations on the passions of the human mind. In 1797, ROCHEFOUCAULD's works were published by Didot, at Paris, in 2 vols.

* ANN OF AUSTRIA, mother of Louis XIV. from being the guardian of her son, usurped the supreme power, and created the CARDINAL MAZARIN, a foreigner, Prime Minister. This, and the disorder of the finances, occasioned by the wars of Louis XIII. gave rise to the coalition between the princes of the blood, CONDE, CONTI, the DUKE of LONGUEVILLE, and others, supported by a great part of the French nation. These civil wars lasted until the year 1654.

8vo. with the title of *Maximes, et Œuvres complètes de François Duc de la Rochefoucauld*, (vide *Histoire de l'Académie*, and *Mélanges de Littérature*, publiés par J. B. Suard, vol. 1. Paris, 1809.) LORD CHESTERFIELD remarks of him—'Would you know man, independently of modes, read DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, who, I am afraid, paints him very exactly; and again, I will recommend to your attentive perusal, now you are going into the world, two books which will let you as much into the characters of men, as books can do. I mean *Les Réflexions Morales de M. de la Rochefoucauld*, and *Les Caractères de la Bruyère*. ROCHEFOUCAULD is, I know, blamed, but I think without reason, for deriving all our actions from the source of self love; for my own part, I see a great deal of truth, and no harm at all, in that opinion,' &c. &c. See his 161st Letter to his Son.

Pensées et Maximes.

"Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons de la croyance, que c'est nous qui les quittons.

"L'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu.

"Les défauts de l'âme sont comme les blessures du corps: quelque soin qu'on prenne de les guérir, la cicatrice paroît toujours, et elles sont à tout moment en danger de se rouvrir.

"Le désir de paroître habile, empêche souvent de le devenir.

"La vertu n'iroit pas si loin, si la vanité ne lui tenoit compagnie.

"Celui, qui croit pouvoir trouver en soi-même, de quoi se passer de tout le monde, se trompe fort; mais celui, qui croit, qu'on ne peut se passer de lui, se trompe encore davantage.

"La folie nous suit dans tous les temps de la vie. Si quelqu'un paroît sage, c'est seulement parce que ses folies sont proportionnées à son âge et à sa fortune.

"On donne plus aisément des bornes à sa reconnaissance qu'à ses espérances et qu'à ses désirs.

"L'orgueil ne veut pas devenir, et l'amour propre ne veut pas payer.

"Il n'est pas si dangereux de faire du mal à la plupart des hommes, que de leur faire trop de bien.

Il y a peu de choses impossibles par elles-mêmes, et l'application pour les faire réussir nous vainque plus que les moyens.

"La gravité est un mystère du corps, inventé pour cacher les défauts de l'esprit.

La jeunesse est une ivresse continuelle; c'est la fièvre de la raison.

L'absence diminue les médiocres passions, et augmente les grandes, comme le vent éteint les bougies et allume le feu.

"Quand nous exagérons la tendresse

que nos amis ont pour nous, c'est souvent moins par reconnaissance, que par le désir de faire juger de notre mérite.

"Il n'y a pas quelquefois moins d'habileté à savoir profiter d'un bon conseil qu'à se bien conseiller soi-même.

"Nous aimons toujours ceux qui nous admirent, et nous n'aimons pas toujours ceux que nous admirons.

"La reconnaissance de la plupart des hommes n'est qu'une secrète envie de recevoir de plus grands bienfaits.

"Quelque bien qu'on nous dise de nous, on ne nous apprend rien de nouveau.

"On ne trouve guère d'ingrats tant qu'on est en état de faire du bien.

"L'extrême plaisir, que nous prenons à parler de nous mêmes, nous doit faire craindre de n'en donner guère à ceux qui nous écoutent.

"Il n'y a guère que ceux qui sont méprisables, qui craignent d'être méprisés.

"Nous n'avons de petits défauts que pour persuader que nous n'en avons pas de grands.

"On croit quelquefois haïr la flatterie, mais on ne haït que la manière de flatter.

La plupart des hommes ont, comme les plantes, des propriétés cachées que le hasard soit découvrir.

"Nous ne trouvons guère de gens de bon sens que ceux qui sont de notre avis.

"Nous ne louons d'ordinaire de bon cœur que ceux qui nous admirent.

"Nous n'avons pas le courage de dire que nous n'avons point de défaut, et quo nos ennemis n'ont point de bonnes qualités, mais nous ne sommes pas trop éloignés de le croire.

"De tous nos défauts, celui dont nous demeurons le plus aisément d'accord, c'est de la paresse. Nous nous persuadons, qu'elle tient toutes les vertus prisonnières, et que, sans détruire entièrement les autres, elle en suspend seulement les fonctions.

"Rien n'empêche tant d'être naturel que l'envie de le paroître.

"La plus véritable marque d'être né avec de grandes qualités, c'est d'être né sans envie.

"Nous ne désirerions guère de choses avec ardeur, si nous connoissions parfaitement ce que nous désirons.

"Les vieux fous sont plus fous que les jeunes.

"Nous gagnerions plus de nous laisser voir tels que nous sommes, que d'essayer de paroître ce que nous ne sommes pas.

"Nos ennemis approchent plus de la vérité dans les jugemens qu'ils font de nous, que nous n'en approchons nous-mêmes.

La vieillesse est un tyran, qui défend sous peine de la vie tous les plaisirs de la jeunesse.

"La bienséance est la moindre de toutes les loix et la plus suivie.

"Nous avons plus de paresse dans l'esprit que dans le corps.

" Quelques méchans que soient les hommes, ils n'oseroient pas être ennemis de la vertu, et lorsqu'ils la veulent persécuter, ils feignent de croire, qu'elle est fautive, ou ils lui supposent des crimes.

" Quelque soin que l'on prenne, de couvrir ses passions par des apparences de piété et d'honneur, elles paroissent toujours à travers de ces voiles.

" La philosophie triomphe aisément des maux à venir, mais les maux présens triomphent d'elle.

" Le soleil ni la mort ne peuvent se regarder fixement.

" Si nous n'avions point de défauts, nous ne prendrions pas tant de plaisir à en remarquer dans les autres.

" Si nous n'avions d'orgueil, nous ne nous plaindrions pas de celui des autres.

" Ceux qui s'appliquent trop aux petites choses, deviennent ordinairement incapables des grandes.

" Nous n'avons pas assez de force pour suivre toute notre raison.

" On n'est jamais si heureux ni si malheureux que l'on pense.

" Rien ne doit tant diminuer la satisfaction que nous avons de nous-mêmes, que de voir que nous désapprouvons dans un temps ce que nous approuvons dans un autre.

" La bonne grace est au corps ce que le bon sens est à l'esprit.

" Le silence est le parti le plus sûr de celui qui se délie de soi-même.

" Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, et personne ne se plaint de son jugement.

" On n'est jamais si ridicule par les qualités que l'on a, que par celles que l'on affecte d'avoir.

" Peu de gens sont assez sages, pour préférer le blâme qui leur est utile, à la louange qui les trahit.

" Le monde récompense plus souvent les apparences du mérite que le mérite même.

" On aime à deviner les autres, mais on n'aime pas à être deviné.

" La mérite des hommes a sa saison aussi bien que les fruits.

" Il s'en faut bien, que nous ne connoissions toutes nos volontés.

" L'accent du pays où l'on est né, demeure dans l'esprit et dans le cœur, comme dans le langage.

" La fortune ne paroît jamais si aveugle, qu'à ceux à qui elle ne fait point de bien.

" Il faut gouverner la fortune comme la santé; en jouir quand elle est bonne, prendre patience quand elle est mauvaise, et ne faire jamais de grands remèdes sans un extrême besoin.

" Quelque découverte que l'on ait faite dans le pays de l'amour propre, il y reste encore bien des terres inconnues.

" Il faut de plus grandes vertus pour soutenir la bonne fortune que la mauvaise.

" On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils.

" La nature fait le mérite et la fortune le met en œuvre.

" Les rois font des hommes; comme des pièces de monnoye. Ils les font valoir ce qu'ils veulent; et l'on est forcé, de les recevoir selon leur cours, et non pas selon leur véritable prix.

" L'espérance, toute trompeuse qu'elle est, sert au moins à nous mener à la fin de la vie par un chemin agréable.

" Ce n'est pas un grand malheur d'obliger des ingrats, mais, c'en est un insupportable d'être obligé à un malhonnête.

" Les occasions nous font connoître aux autres, et encore plus à nous-mêmes.

" Nous pouvons paroître grands dans un emploi au-dessous de notre mérite, mais nous paroissions souvent petits dans un emploi plus grand que nous.

" On ne doit pas juger du mérite d'un homme par ses grandes qualités, mais par l'usage qu'il en sait faire.

" Il semble que les hommes ne se trouvent pas assez de défauts: ils en augmentent encore le nombre par de certaines qualités singulières dont ils affectent de se parer, et ils les cultivent avec tant de soin, qu'elles deviennent à la fin des défauts naturels qu'il ne dépend pas d'eux de corriger.

" Rien n'est si contagieux que l'exemple, et nous ne faisons jamais de grands biens ou de grands maux, qui n'en produisent de semblables. Nous imitons les bonnes actions par émulation, et les mauvaises par la malignité de notre nature, que la honte retient prisonnière et que l'exemple met en liberté."

This extract will be sufficient to shew the nature of the work, which, as we have already observed, is well designed and cleverly executed. Q.

A faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, exemplified in that of their late Most Sacred Majesty, King George III. and Queen Charlotte; with all the other interesting Proceedings connected with that magnificent Festival, with elegant Engravings. Edited by Richard Thomson, 1820. 8vo. pp. 99.

It is, perhaps, one of the best praises of this interesting volume, that the promises of its title page are amply redeemed in its contents, where the laborious research, and scrupulous accuracy of its indefatigable editor, are every where apparent. The Preface, indeed, justly observes, that "*Originality cannot be pretended to in a work of this nature, but correctness is indispensable, and the Editor's researches to this end have been somewhat laborious.*" This he hopes will appear from the list of authorities, which is honestly

placed at the end, in order to display at one view the various sources from whence his materials have been drawn. At the same time, the care which has been taken to explain the technical terms, which frequently and unavoidably occur, he believes, may be claimed as a merit almost exclusively his own."

The decease and funeral of George II. and the proclamation, &c. of George III. are first minutely described, and are followed by the meeting of the Court of Claims, with an explanation of the claims preferred;—the Arrival of the Queen, the Royal Marriage,—the Orders of the Earl Marshal, and the Ceremony of assembling in Westminster Hall,—Procession to the Abbey,—Ritual of the Coronation Service, Ceremonies of the Oath, the Anointing, Crowning, Recognition, &c. &c. The Coronation Festival,—the Champion's Challenge,—the Civic Banquet given to their Majesties on the following Lord Mayor's Day, and a description of the Regalia, Royal Robes, and Ceremonial Habits worn at the different parts of the proceedings. These are all detailed with accuracy; and the whole of these magnificent ceremonies are brought to the "mind's eye" in all the vividness of the most glowing description, and faithful recital. The notes and original elucidations are, however, perhaps, the most valuable portion of the work, and possess an interest which must recommend it to every

class of readers, as though critics are generally supposed to know every thing; we candidly confess ourselves indebted to the Editor for much edification, and more amusement. The plates, also, being executed on a scale of excellence not usual to works of this limited price, are thus rendered as ornamental as they are useful; and in giving our most unqualified approval and recommendation of the entire work, we feel confidently assured, that no reader will be disappointed.

The Principles of True Christianity vindicated, in an Address to Deists. By William Grimshaw. 3d edition. 12mo. pp. 112. 1s.; a common edition, 6d.

This little tract is by one who formerly professed Deism, but who has withdrawn from its tenets to embrace those of Christianity, and is now of the Society of Friends. The reasons he gives for such conversion are plausible, and his truths well deserving of regard;—indeed they ought to be perused by a mind that does not take a superficial view of things, they ought to be read by the inward man, and there carefully digested. On the whole, we recommend the work to the serious perusal of every Christian, convinced that they will find instruction from the maxims here laid down. For more general dissemination, there is a cheaper edition printed at 6d.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

APRIL 8. The pantomime, which it is a dramatic law to produce at Easter, and which has hitherto held a divided empire with the gilt gingerbread and vigorous gambols of Greenwich fair, had been so bountifully promised by the Proprietor, and the praises of his Christmas effort had been so reiterated, that it became necessary to insist on the birth of another at Easter. The manager gave way, as became him, and the reluctant pantomime struggled into light. It was called "*Shakespeare versus Harlequin*," and acknowledged to be taken from a frolic exhibition of Garrick, called "*Harlequin's Invasion; or, A Christmas Gambol*." The action includes Harlequin's arrival in this country, his defeat, and Shake-

speare's triumph. The strength of the company was introduced, and we give the list as a sort of theatrical curiosity, from the number of able performers employed, and from its evidence of the poverty of the composition, which on the first night was all but condemned, and which since has been, with all its improvements and curtailments, only tolerated. *Harlequin*, Harley; *Bounce*, Dowton; *Gasconade*, Gattie; *Snip*, Munden; *Abraham*, Knight; *Simon*, Oxberry; *Forge*, Russell; *Taffy*, Hughes; *Mercury*, Cooke; *Mrs. Snip*, Mrs. Harlowe; *Dolly Snip*, Madam Vestris; *Suky*, Miss Povey. A portion of the first act occupied with the trial of Pantomime, which is defended by Harlequin, dressed

as a barrister, and impeached by Mercury. The verdict goes against the son of Jove, who immediately turns the brothers on the bench into old women. The act concludes with a general riot and dispersion of the characters. Harlequin leaps through the window, Mercury follows him, the exercise becomes general, and we had some fears lest the prevailing habit should reach the females; but they made their exit by the side, and on their feet. Cooke, in the second act, where he had to shew the superiority of taste over the dagger of lath, exhibited a very ingenious versatility in his command of musical instruments. He played the piano-forte, flute, flageolet, harp, clarionet, and violin, successively, and well. He then danced; while *Dolly Snip*, turned into *Colombina*, is the gazer at all this, and her tender heart becomes faithless to her *Harlequin*, and gives itself away to the accomplished fiddler. A great deal of the remainder was heavy; yet many tolerable things was said, and the natural humour of the performers threw spirit into much nonsense which they were condemned to utter. Dow-

ton's *Bounce* was amusing, and Munden and Knight enjoyed their share of applause. On the first night the yawning, coughing, and hissing, were uncontrollable, but Russell came forward with a face of humility, and begged for a reprieve. What was refused to the pantomime was granted to the player; and this piece, after having been curtailed, has been performed through the week. The production of such a work tends much to level our lofty ideas of the humour of our forefathers, and the adroitness of Roscius; and if he could find nothing better to disburthen his head, and they could suffer any thing so bad, they both come very close upon our own depreciated time.

APRIL 15. "*Artaxerxes*" was again performed to a full house this evening, and while the leading parts are sustained by such superior vocal talent as characterizes Braham, Incedon, Madame Vestris, Miss Carew, and Mrs. Bland, must continue to attract.—Braham's quartette of "*Mild as the Moon-beams*," given in the second act, is truly beautiful, and is constantly and deservedly encored.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.

- April 3. The Country Girl—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
4. Cure for the Heart Ache—Ditto.
5. Artaxerxes—Blue Devils—Innkeeper's Daughter.
6. Hamlet—Sleeping Braught.
7. Ditto—Of Age to-morrow.
8. Artaxerxes—Shakspeare versus Harlequin.
10. Wild Oats—Ditto.
11. Good Mannering—Ditto.
12. Run to Run—Ditto.
13. Artaxerxes—Blue Devils—Ditto.
14. Hypocrite—Ditto.

1820.

- April 15. Artaxerxes—Three Weeks after Marriage
• Shakspeare versus Harlequin.
17. Richard the Third—Ditto.
18. Brans—Ditto.
19. Devil's Bridge—Ditto.
20. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
21. Artaxerxes—Three Weeks after Marriage—Ditto.
22. Wild Oats—Ditto.
24. King Lear—What Next?
25. Ditto—Rosina.
26. Ditto—King and the Miller.

COVENT GARDEN.

APRIL 3. Easter Monday has brought back its old follower, Pantomime, and the honours of this evening were done by one of the prettiest Harlequinades that ever Covent-garden, with all its fame, has produced for some seasons. "*The Antiquary*" was the play of the night, to the fortunate displacing of "*George Barnwell*;" but Liston was absent, and Terry was to have been his substitute in *Oldbuck*: but Terry, too, was absent, from illness, we believe, and Farren was forced to bear the burthen of a part rather heavy at all times, and at the present made heavier by his not knowing a syllable of the dialogue: an apology was made for his reading, but he made his way by the help of a book; and even under this disadvan-

tage shewed his usual skill, and actually entered into the spirit of the character with a life and lightness that brought down frequent applause.

• The pantomime was named "*Harlequin and Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper*;" and detailed the renowned story of the nursery with capital effect. The first scene shewed the luckless daughter by the kitchen fire-side, labouring in her vocation. At breakfast she attends the *Baron* and her mother and sisters, and in her dejection commits innumerable mistakes, and some of them very inconvenient ones; for she breaks china with a lavish hand, and scolds the *Baron* in the most summary manner. The Prince's page now comes to invite the

family to the ball, and *Cinderella* is thrown into new agony by her sisters' taunts. She sees them dress, and depart; the gilt equipage takes its way from the garden gate, and the fairest of housemaids is thrown into despair: but a foot is heard, she turns, and sees her godmother, the fairy; and the author of the pantomime deserves boundless credit for having at length restored the genuine fairy to the stage. Her's is no butterfly shape, with gilded corset and wings of purple, but the personification of diminutive deformity, the original duer of all kinds of good and ill in the times of our heroic ancestors. The wonder now proceeds historically: two little imps, somewhat larger than two bluebottle flies, with wings on their heads, bring in the cage of mice, the lizards, and the pumpkin, of which the fair maid's equipage is to be formed. A stroke of the wand does all, and a glittering coach, that might raise the envy of the *Amateur of Fashion* himself, springs out of the ground, and four white horses, led by pages, are in attendance. *Cinderella* finds the kitchen costume float into thin air, is invested at once in transparent drapery, dazzling with silk and silver, and, naked as a woman of fashion should be, she mounts her chariot, and drives to the hall. She is there the universal wonder; the Prince dances with her, loves, loses, and pursues her. At the moment of his discovering her face by her foot, the fairy re-appears, and turns the whole cortege into *Harlequin Colombine*, &c. Miss F. Dennett was the heroine, and exhibited her usual dexterity. We are glad to see her sisters also once more on the list of the company; their dances are always animated, and their groupings picturesque and pretty. Grimaldi was the *Baron's* lady, of course, grotesque enough; and the *Harlequinade* was a succession of tricks without any remarkable novelty, but lively, and admirably executed. The best ideas seemed to be a visit to the Persian Ambassador, to see the Circassian, in which Grimaldi performed the veiled and reluctant beauty, and a duel at Chalk Farm, in which the principals shoot each his own second. Most of the scenery was striking, and the *Prince's* ball-room was equal to any of the shews, even of this shewy theatre. Need we say that the whole

performance was perfectly well received?

18. There has been recently a good deal of theatrical bustle, if not much effect. But a rather clever *coup de theatre* has been practised by Covent-garden against its neighbour. *Lear* has been one of Hean's boasts, and the mere exclusion of that fine tragedy from the stage, during the closing years of his late Majesty, had much increased the public appetite to see it performed. Elliston adopted the feeling with his usual knowledge of public propensities, and it was announced with even more than his usual oratory. A pleasant peroration to his bill even provided against the extravagance of public non-paying curiosity, and shut up the free list in advance. Covent-garden, however, completely took him by surprise, recruited a *Lear* from beyond the Waterloo-bridge, and beat up the enemy's quarters. On this evening, therefore, *Lear* was produced. It is not among our present purposes to panegyricize this noble tragedy, for that has been done sufficiently by each and all who hold a name in English criticism. But the tragedy now exhibited is not that of Shakspeare in many of its important features, and peculiarly in its catastrophe. Tate and Garrick interpolated, in the absurd hope to improve, and the stage play is scarcely readable. But Shakspeare, however mutilated, must exhibit power; and there is room for masterly acting in even his impaired *Lear*. Booth's appearance in the character has had the effect of a surprise to a considerable number of persons, from the singular circumstances connected with his previous career. His abandonment of a Drury-lane engagement, his apology, his reprehension by the public, and his pilgrimage through a round of the minor theatres, are all upon record. We advert to those things from no feeling towards the individual, but from a strong one towards the profession. It is of palpable importance to society, that actors should be visited with a strict examination of their conduct, and that the same principles which regulate the conduct of man should be sacred with the player. However, of this we speak no more. Booth's years of exile may have taught him the lesson which we think it fitting to inculcate; and he is doubtless now determined to

commence a career in which no man will have to object to his proceedings, private or public. He certainly played the part better than was expected; but as certainly he played those fragments of it best which were the least Shaksperian. He has personal disadvantages: his figure is diminutive, and unsustained by that energy of movement, which sometimes makes Keau "six feet high." His voice is repulsive, for it is hollow and feeble; but in this Keau has no advantage over him. His action is violent where he solicits force, and tame where he attempts gentleness: but he was often fortunate enough to deserve the applause which was loudly lavished on him from the galleries. His decrepit old King was good: his interview with *Regan*, and his final exhibition in saving *Cordelia* from death, were well, and many of the sentiments were strikingly delivered. His "*every inch a King*" had due effect; and though his discovery of *Cordelia* with his returning senses was clamorous and extravagant, it was not so far from nature as not to excite attention. The other characters were well sustained. Kemble's *Edgar* was excellent, and if his *Mad Tom* was not altogether the hairbrained and fantastic sublime of idiotism, his restored *Edgar* was admirable for grace and gallantry. Macready's *Edmund* was in the bold and picturesque style of this performer; and his haughty hearing before the court, his combat, and his death, were greatly applauded. Miss Booth's *Cordelia* was played well; but the stage still wants a heroine, even in its characters of youth and beauty. At the close, Kemble was not suffered to announce the play until he produced Booth; but whether this was merely to ascertain that this illustrious personage had preserved life and limb after his arduous efforts, or as a burlesque on the practice of the rival theatre, we leave it to more acute critics to decide.

APRIL 22. The new musical romance, called *Henri Quatre, or Paris in the Olden Time*, produced for the first time to-night, is founded on French history; and from the fertile genius of Mr. Morton, while its success was sufficient to gratify the utmost demands of literary vanity, as we have rarely witnessed a dramatic entertainment, which, on the first representation, gave such unqualified satisfaction in every particular, to an unusually large audience.

The incidents he presented are selected, without any reference to chronological order, the author's endeavour having been to sketch the character of *Henri's* mind. That illustrious Prince (Macready) a short time previous to his triumphant entry into Paris, abandons the pomp and cares of royalty, and at once to give himself a holiday, and to observe the dispositions of his people, strolls forth in the dress of a trapper, to mingle in their amusements. He is accompanied by his friend *Sully* (Egerton) in the same disguise. In their rambles, they enter a village, the inhabitants of which had made preparations to hold a *fete champetre*, in honour of their good King's birth day, but find themselves involved in the most distressing perplexity by the capture of the village innkeeper, *Gerrais* (Dumet), who from some resemblance of features, was to represent *Henri* on the rural throne. The real Monarch is chosen to supply the place of the fictitious one, and discharges the functions of his office to the admiration of all his rustic subjects, when *Gerrais* most unseasonably re appears. In the event, however, *Henri* excites suspicion, and is on the point of being forcibly apprehended, when the appearance of *Crillon* unfolds his true character. More important affairs divert his attention from the simple group till his grand entry into his capital, when he recognizes and showers on them marks of favour and advancement. These occurrences afford an opportunity for developing the generous and amiable attributes of *Henri's* character—his magnanimity, courage, good humour, and clemency. The main interest, however, does not lie in the character and adventures of the King, but in those of two French officers, *Eugene* (C. Kemble), and *Frederick* (Abbott), and containing the illustration of a most heroic friendship, which is cemented the more strongly by a duel, in which *Eugene* is wounded. Just previous to the rencontre, an order had arrived from the King, appointing *Eugene* to a most important service, which *Frederick*, knowing his wound had disabled him from acting, undertakes in his name, and achieves with honour. The affair is kept a secret from the King, who is about to confer marks of distinction upon *Eugene*; whose nature is too noble to receive them, and he confesses, not only the act of *Frederick*, but

the duel preceding it, which the French law then punished with death. He is thrown into prison, and condemned to die the following morning. Eugene there recollects that the marriage of his friend was intended to take place that evening with his sister Clotilde (Miss Brunton), and that without his signature to the contract, his friend's happiness would be delayed. The gaoler, an old soldier (Emery), confides in his honour, and suffers him to depart on his parole. He repairs to the chateau, unites his friend to his sister without revealing his situation, returns to the prison to meet his sentence, and arrives just in time to save his aged keeper from ruin. On his road, in passing through a wood, he is enabled to save the life of the King, who had been attacked by banditti; and that act, when developed, leads to his pardon and union with Florence (Miss Stephens), Frederick's sister, to whom he had been long attached.

The progress of these events, which are very clearly unfolded, keeps up a lively interest for the fate of the principal personages, and a strong curiosity for the result of the situations in which not only they, but the minor characters, are placed. The piece abounds with misapprehensions and mistakes between the parties, and the dialogue is light,

natural, and comic, seasoned by a large infusion of smart jests and pungent repartees.

It will most probably be a very popular drama, and have a long run. Macready played *Henri* admirably, and C. Kemble's *Eugene de Biron* was, perhaps, equally excellent. The honest hardy veteran gaoler, *Moustache*, was personated by Emery to the life; and J. Johnstone, who is engaged at this theatre, played *McDonnell*, an Irish officer in the French service, as truly to nature. Liston represented an important fool and a jealous husband, in his own rare and happy manner; and his pretty and coquettish wife was as prettily sustained by Miss M. Tree. A Master Longhurst, about twelve years old, sang a duet with Miss Stephens, and was encored; and it is almost superfluous to add, that the companion of his song delighted her auditors in all the part allotted to her. The music is by Mr. Bishop, and the scenery singularly beautiful—so beautiful, indeed, that several are well deserving of a minute description, did our limits permit it, as they outdid even the usual outdoings of this splendid theatre. Every scene was received with loud applause, and the piece given out for repetition amidst the most universal and rapturous approbation.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.

April

3. The Antiquary—Harlequin and Cinderella.
4. Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
5. Ivanhoe—Ditto.
6. The Antiquary—Ditto.
7. Comedy of Errors—Manager in Distress—Ditto.
8. Ivanhoe—Ditto.
10. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
11. The Antiquary—Ditto.
12. Ivanhoe—Ditto.
13. King Lear—Too late for Dinner.
14. The Antiquary—Harlequin and Cinderella.

1820.

15. Ivanhoe—Too late for Dinner.
17. King Lear—Harlequin and Cinderella.
18. The Antiquary—Love, Law, and Physic.
19. King Lear—Ditto.
20. Ivanhoe—Manager in Distress—Tom Thumb the Great.
21. The Antiquary—Harlequin and Cinderella.
22. Henri Quatre, or Paris in the Olden Time—Bon Ton.
24. Ditto—Harlequin and Cinderella.
25. Henri Quatre—Too late for Dinner.
26. Ditto—The Cruick.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

APRIL 20. Mr. Mathews having been unanimously re-elected, and a call of the house having been issued for the 3d instant, the seats of his three hours' Parliament have displayed full benches on both sides of the house. The propositions of the Speaker have been all carried *nemine dissente*, the Chair-

man's reports constantly received with unanimous approval, and leave given to sit again. In plainer terms, Mr. M.'s "Country Cousins" continue to be as welcome as formerly; and with some little variation, by transposing parts of the entertainment: the theatre, as usual, fills every evening.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

APRIL 3. The ingenious and indefatigable manager of this theatre pre-

sented to-night to the public a new piece from the French, called "The

Fate of Calas," but altered in the denouement, so as to be far better calculated for these boards. It possesses considerable interest, but that interest is of so melancholy a cast, that the efforts made to enliven it by the occasional loquacity of a half-silly domestic (Fitzwilliam) appear almost ill-timed, though coming from the lips of an actor so very deservedly a favourite. The principal character, *Calas*, is well sustained by Bengough, whose son (Watkins), a dissolute youth, to avoid the ruin impending over him in consequence of losses at play, or a marriage, which appeared the only means left him to extricate him from his difficulties, puts an end to his existence. This circumstance suggests to an inveterate enemy of the amiable and exemplary *Calas* the idea of charging the father with the murder of his own son. The testimony of the wretch *Ambroise* is unfortunately corroborated by circumstantial evidence, and the unhappy father, at the age of sixty, is condemned to die on

the rack for the offence. The grief of the mother was admirably depicted by that excellent actress, Miss Taylor; and her appeal to the justice of her native land, Britain, was forcibly felt and applauded by the audience. The character of *Ambroise* was well sustained by Smith, and Huntley also displayed his usual excellence, and the very clever burlesque of "*The Siege of Troy*," which followed, kept the crowded audience in a roar of laughter until the conclusion.

APRIL 10. A new burletta, called "*Widow and No Widow*," this evening re-introduced that deserved public favourite, Mrs. Mountain, to a Surrey audience. The piece is lively, and Mrs. M.'s performance of several diversified characters of various countries was and continues to be honoured with the loudest approval. "*Ivanhoe*" and "*The Heart of Mid-Lothian*" have since been received with all their former merited éclat.

POETRY.

APRIL-DAY.

BY AN AMERICAN.*

THIS day to common love is dear,
And many a tale will sooth thine ear,
Fond hope or frolic wit to prove;
The theme of minstrelsy I change,
I bring a tribute new and strange,
A tale of hatred, not of love.

I love thee not!—did ever zeal
A rarer miracle reveal,
Thy pity or thy mirth to move?
'Tis true;—for all thy faults I guess,
And strive to make thy beauties less—
What more is hate, if this be love?

Thy wit is false; for when my cheek
Fades with the fear that cannot speak,
My pangs thy sparkling jest improve;
And while I tremble, how much guile
Lurks in thy lip, and points thy smile—
The smile which stings, yet wakens Love!

* In some parts of North America, April-day is observed like St. Valentine's, only the boys are allowed to chastise the girls, if they think fit, either with words or blows.

Thine eye—a scorching fire is there;
For though I chide, I never dare
The keenness of its flash to prove.
Thy voice has won the Elf-Harp's sound—
I hear it, and my tongue is bound,
Or wanders into words of love.

Behold thy faults!—yet keep them all,
That I my senses may recall,
When spell-bound in thy sphere they rove:—
My malice as thy pride is great—
There is no language fits my hate,
Unless it tells thee—that I love!

LINES,

ON SEEING THE FLOWER CALLED HONESTY
• IN A LADY'S CAP.

WHEN Jove sat his cloud-cover'd portal beneath,
To laugh, and to watch what mankind did,
He saw a new flower in his cup-bearer's wreath,
And ask'd where he happen'd to find it.

The rosy boy bowing, and filling the bowl,
Thus answer'd the Thunderer's query:
"It loves a cold climate not far from the
pole,
But always, my lord, very near ye.
'Tis whiter than milk, 'tis as downy as silk,
Yet blooms on the heath and the moun-
tain;
The mother of Love thought it fit for her
glove,
And dipp'd it one day in her fountain.
They say from that hour it grew supple and
weak,
Too poor for a page's court-bonnet;
And who could the dry barren mountain-
herb seek,
When Beauty trod laughing upon it?"
They had it in France half a cent'ry ago,
In Scotland and Ireland they claim it—
It bears twenty names in all regions we
know,
But Englishmen Honesty name it."
Jove laugh'd, and replied, "How you prate,
He, my page?"
'Tis a plant of my own cultivation;
It blooms, like the aloe, scarce once in an
age,
Tho' the seeds are in every nation.
In England it grows rough and hardy at
least,
In storms that might eagles or storks tire;
'Twill bear any blast from the South, West,
or East,
If it lives in a borough in Yorkshire.
And now since my old attic fount is fondry,
The place I delight in to nourish,
Some soil we must seek, and some climate
supply
With means to make Honesty flourish.
But no—I remember;—the task I may
spare,
It needs neither help nor compassion:
Of Honesty man would be proud to take
care,
If woman would make it the fashion.

V.

DOUBT.

WHEN ev'ry bird, and ev'ry flow'r,
Confess the sun's resistless pow'r,
How sweet you leave grove to tread,
That rears above my cot its head;
Or by the margin of the stream,
That Sylvia hears my vows, to dream.

And sure, if gentle Sylvia knew
How constant is my heart, how true,
My passion would her pity move,
And she would hear my tales of love;
For never yet by youth or maid
Were vows of love so quick paid.

But Sylvia sees with cold disdain
The cottage, and the rural swain;

Farm'd as she is with ev'ry grace
That e'er adorn'd the mind, or face,
She's form'd in higher spheres to move,
And not to hear my humble love.

And yet there are who not disdain
With me to tread the grassy plain.
For whom the woodbine and the rose
Do not in vain their sweets disclose:
Who when my leafy grove they see,
And hear of Sylvia, pity me.

ΦΙΛΟΣ.

CUPID'S DECEPTION.

BESIDE the low grot where the stream-
let meanders,
Methought, as soft slumbers o'ershadow'd
mine eye,
Lightly wing'd as the zephyr from Heaven
that wanders,
Young Love, crown'd with roses, flew
playfully by.
From his infantine brow by the graces
anointed,
All dropping with odours, the chaplet he
drew:
With a soul-beaming smile to the flow'rets
he pointed,
And said, "Lovely maid, shall I leave
them with you?"
I had heard of his arts, but now thought not
of danger;
His arrows he ware not, he wielded no
how.
I smil'd in return to the air-tripping stran-
ger,
And blush'd like the roses he wanton'd to
throw.
I caught them! I press'd to my bosom
the treasure:
Alas! the sharp sting to its mission was
true;
"Oh the thorns!" I exclaim'd; whilst he
shook with pleasure,
"Adieu, pretty victim!—I leave them
with you!"

I B.

HOPELESS LOVE.

O! hopeless love, when uncontroll'd,
Is like the torrent's force,
When gushing from the mountain's side,
It steers its rapid course,
In vain would reason o'er the soul
Exert her gentle sway?—
Rush man rejects her mild control,
Nor will her laws obey.
But like the calm and silent stream,
That unobtrusive flows!—
So hopeless love in woman's breast
A purer feeling glows,
Though dim her eye, though pale her cheek,
The tale she'll ne'er reveal;
The heart may e'en in silence break,
But never cease to feel!

F. H. S.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 21.—This day the first Parliament of his Majesty King George the Fourth (being the seventh of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) was assembled at Westminster. The Members of the other House began to assemble by 12 o'clock; and at half-past two o'clock the Commissioners took their customary seats in this House, upon the bench before the Throne. Among the Peers present at this period were, the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Napier, Earl Nelson, &c.; and the Commissioners for directing the Commons to proceed to elect their Speaker were, the Lord High Chancellor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Westmorland, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Mr. Quenne (the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod) was then directed by the Lord Chancellor to require the attendance of the Lower House in this, in order to hear his Majesty's Commission and Letters Patent read; and in about five minutes the Usher of the Black Rod returned to the bar, having the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his right, and followed by more Members than we remember to have observed for a considerable length of time.

Pursuant to the order of the Lord Chancellor (who stated that his Majesty would hereafter declare the causes of assembling his Parliament, though it was inconvenient for him to attend at the present time), the junior Clerk now read aloud the Royal Letters Patent, directing the Commons to proceed forthwith to the choice of a Speaker.

The letters having been read, the Lord Chancellor, in conformity with their import, then requested the Commons to repair to their place of sitting, there to choose a proper person to represent them as Speaker, and afterwards to present him to this House, at two o'clock on to-morrow, for the Royal approbation, after which his Majesty would, as soon as convenient, in person, declare the causes why he had caused them to meet.

After the Commons had retired from the bar, the oaths were administered, in the first instance, to the Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Every one felt astonished at the new Imperial Throne, though unfinished. Its imposing grandeur has, however, an overpowering effect on the other parts of the House; but the hand of time will mellow its lustrous brightness, and thus harmonize it with the entire scene. Nothing short of an idolatry for antiquity can now reconcile the spectator to the retaining of the old tapestry.

There are also two new clocks below the bar—a time-indicating clock, and a thermometer clock, both ornamental and serviceable by turns.

Brussels carpeting has, beyond the bar,

superadded matting. The benches are fresh covered with scutlet cloth; magnificent chandeliers have, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, been suspended from the roof, in just harmony with the surrounding decorations.

Another new Throne has also been erected in the robing-room.

The passage to this House, particularly the part opposite the main entrance door, has been improved as far as it possibly could.

APRIL 27. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and delivered the following most gracious Speech:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in increasing attention to the public interests, and in perpetual solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

I have received from foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me, the relations of peace and amity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed Me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of parliament.

The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honor and dignity of the crown.

I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might diminish, on any account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation

ration of all those of my subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

Deploing, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the laboring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty, effectually to protect the

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 21. A few minutes after two o'clock, the Members assembled in the House of Commons were summoned in the usual manner to the House of Lords, and on their return—

Sir W. Scott rose, and in addressing the House, observed, it was his intention, in thus offering himself to their notice, to propose to them a gentleman, one of their own Members, to fill the dignified and honourable office of their Speaker. He felt the more unmixed satisfaction on this occasion, as he was persuaded, there was no one more qualified to discharge its duties than the Hon. Gentleman he intended to propose.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He meant then to propose that same Hon. Gentleman who, for the two last Parliaments, had discharged the duties of Speaker with as much honour to himself, as to the satisfaction of every Member of that House.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It could not be denied, that in the House of Commons, commended as it was of gentlemen collected from all the component parts of the best society of this great country, but that many might be found equal to the successful discharge of the duties of so arduous an office. But disposed as he was to say so much, he knew of no one more calculated to fulfil them with advantage to the House and to the Country than the Honourable Gentleman to whom he had alluded. His conduct was ever guided by the strictest principles of justice, and he discharged his duties in such a manner as to command the approbation of every Member who witnessed their execution. He (Sir W. Scott) would feel himself guilty of an undue assumption, if he entered more largely upon the subject. In order to see how it was that his Hon. Friend would fulfil the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, it would be only necessary to look at the conduct he had hitherto pursued. That conduct could not be looked to without the utmost satisfaction, and in the contemplation of its continuance would be found the

loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation, by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world.

effectual discharge. Upon the concurrent testimony of all the Members who composed the two last Parliaments, he (Sir William) relied for the truth of what he had just advanced. And he was equally sure they would, on every future occasion, find in his Hon. Friend the actual assemblage of all those qualities necessary for the important office to which he would nominate him. In the first place, then, as the proper basis of all, there would be found in him a warm affection for the happy Constitution of this country, including a dutiful attention to the Throne, an inflexible regard to the rights of the House, as well as to the privileges of the people. In the second place, they would find him adequate to the performance of those labours, indeed, he might add, those oppressive duties, which of late had thickened on his office, a thorough knowledge of the proceedings of the House, a familiar acquaintance not only with its forms, but the principles on which they were established, a facility of access and a frankness of communication in all that related to official business, a studied attention to every exigency arising to the discharge of his duty, and an unsuspecting integrity of judgment on every question submitted for his decision. Added to these essential qualities he wished to state another of a more amiable character, an unaffected suavity of manners, a suavity that while it did not fail to gain the most popular regard, softened the harsher exercise of duty, when it was called for. If the present were an occasion on which to indulge in private feeling, he (Sir W.) could largely enumerate those qualities which he knew to be eminently possessed by his Hon. Friend. But he best discharged his public duty by not going further in their declaration, than by proposing that the Gentleman who possessed those qualities in the most eminent degree, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, should take the Chair as Speaker of the House of Commons.—

Mr. H. Sumner said, that although for many years he had had the honor of a seat in that House, he did not the less feel, in seconding the nomination of his hon. friend, he was assuming that which his length of service alone entitled him to do. Upon their choice of a Speaker depended the regularity, dignity, order, and effect of their proceedings. If he had had on this occasion to recommend some Gentleman who was unknown, he would feel himself considerably embarrassed. But when he did so of one fully known, his situation became one of a much more agreeable nature. He had only known the Hon. Gentleman proposed to them as a public man; but having carefully marked the principles that governed his conduct in the Chair—conduct that inspired regard in every one who witnessed it, he knew of no one more calculated to dignify the House and do honor to their deliberations than that Gentleman. His qualities were many, and had been ably enumerated by his Right Hon. Friend who moved the proposition. And when he (Mr. Sumner) considered the manner in which he had governed their deliberations, he had only to regret they should have been, from many circumstances, restricted to three years. His mode of presiding to the House was dignified, and combined with such a disposition to please and to obey, as must have always been most gratefully received. The urbanity of his manner was only inferior to the integrity that dictated his conduct; and on the whole he considered him as every way qualified to fill the elevated situation of their Speaker. After what had been said by his Right Hon. Friend (Sir W. Scott) after the eloquent observations he had addressed to them, and the able delineation of the character of the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, which he had offered, he (Mr. Sumner) felt he should only weaken what was so well said by adding more. He should therefore conclude by saying, that on no one occasion did he ever agree with more perfect satisfaction to any nomination, nor did he think any one ever proposed was more certain of meeting with general approbation than the Hon. Gentleman whose nomination to fill the office of Speaker he took leave to second.

Mr. Manners Sutton said, it was impossible for him to express, to his own satisfaction, the thankfulness he felt for the high honor which was thus designed him. Whether to those Honorable Friends who proposed him, or to the House that had so favorably received the proposition for his appointment to the dignity of their Speaker, he was unable to express his gratitude. He begged of them, however, not to measure the extent of his thanks by the feebleness of his expression. He concurred in every thing that was said relative to its dignity, and its various labors, as well as to its vast importance to the House and the country at large.

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And he also agreed in the opinion, that upon a proper selection to the office of Speaker much, much indeed depended. Of all subjects the most embarrassing to speak on, is where one was personally concerned. And no man who spoke honestly was ready to undervalue so great an honor as that intended him. When the increasing business of the House was regarded, doubled as it had newly become within a few years, and he might add, when he considered the times in which they were, he felt he must be a bold man who could say, he was adequate to the discharge of the arduous duties of Speaker of the House of Commons. His Right Hon. Friend who proposed him had been pleased to refer with approbation to his conduct while in the Chair, and if he had the good fortune to give satisfaction to the House, it was the highest object of his wishes. And as to any services within his reach to perform, he could assure them they might rely upon their being always at their command. If he had enjoyed satisfaction to the House, he felt himself mainly indebted for so doing, to the constant and cordial co-operation of the House itself; to the indulgence he at all times received; to their disinclination to be displeased; almost to their pre-determination to be satisfied with his zealous and conscientious discharge of a great public duty. Upon the whole, the House, he was sure, would pardon him if he were anxious to relieve them from hearing, on that not embarrassing of all subjects—*one's self*. He had no reliance upon his pretensions, but he would not, still, decline their call. If it were the pleasure of the House to replace him in the dignified situation of their Speaker, he could assure them of his exerting every means to discharge it faithfully, and he hoped to meet and merit their approbation. (*Hear! hear! Chair, chair!*)

The Hon. Member was now introduced to the Chair by Sir Wm. Scott and Mr. Holmes Sumner, and thus resumed—

It is quite impossible for me to convey to the House the deep sense I entertain of the honor they have conferred upon me, and after what I have already said, it would ill become me if I attempted to mislead them into the belief, that I can discharge its duties with ability. I must implore the constant assistance of the House, and I may venture to assure them of my determination to discharge its duties, with honesty, zeal, and the strictest impartiality.

Lord Castlereagh hoped he might be permitted to offer his congratulations to the Right Hon. the Speaker, as well as to the House, on the event of their judicious choice. The manner in which the proposition was received, displayed a confidence on all sides, which could not fail of making its due impression, especially on an occasion, where one of their own body was elected to the situation of the first Com-

moner in this free country. Added to this, the period at which he was so chosen could not be forgotten, for it would be only taking a very superficial view of the times in which they lived, if they did not feel much depended on the choice they had just made. Few men but should be proud of conciliating the voices of both sides of the House. When they considered the growing interests of this great country, it should be no small consolation to think of having so sensible a guardian to direct them in the difficult paths they would have to tread, and that their public labors would continue to be directed by the same counsels as before.

The Speaker was proceeding to put the question that the House adjourn, when

Mr. Brougham said, in the absence of others who would be more worthy channels of the communication, he hoped he would be permitted to express the opinion of his side of the House, and in doing so he hoped he would not be held guilty of any presumption, if he added his feeble testimony on their behalf to the talents and great integrity of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had so unanimously been called to the Chair.

The individual elected, the country at large, and the House of Commons itself, were mainly interested in the free choice which had, for the third time, fallen upon that Right Hon. Gentleman. He wished him long life and health to fill the duties of his arduous, dignified, and important office—to guard over their privileges, which were equally the privileges of the people. He regretted the great demand upon his health which the duties of his station required; but still he considered it as a matter of sincere congratulation that the Chair was now again filled by one who was greatly, eminently gifted with all the requisite qualities for so high an office—who on every occasion shewed himself the proper depository of such a dignity, by wearing its honors with firmness and with meekness, and who upon every occasion evinced the courage and the capacity to protect their sacred privileges against every infringement, from whatever quarter, and under whatever pretexts it was attempted, as well as from the encroachments of the Parliament itself.—(Hear!)

[In our next we shall give a correct List of the New Parliament.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

THIS Gazette notifies the approval of the undermentioned Regiments, being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, the following words in addition to those which may have been granted them; viz, the 14th (or Duchess of York's own) Regiment of Light Dragoons, "Talavera;" "Fuentes d'Honor;" "Salamanca;" "Vitoria;" and "Orthes." The 53d Regiment of Foot, "Vittoria;" "Pyrennees;" "Nivelle;" and "Toulouse."

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

This Gazette notifies that the King has conferred the dignity of a Baronet to Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Esq. and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

This Gazette contains a Royal Proclamation, offering a reward of 500*l.* in conviction of the authors or printers of "An Address to the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland," recently posted on the walls, &c. in Glasgow, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, and Stirling. Also, his Majesty's commission to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Miles, of the 89th Foot, to accept and wear the Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

This Gazette notifies, that on the 8th inst. the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly. It also contains the appointment of Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B. to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the islands of Antigua and Montserrat.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

This Gazette notifies the following appointments: Lord Conyngham to be First Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber and Master of the Robes, vice the late Colonel Thomas; the Hon. Frederick Lamb to be British Envoy, &c. to the Germanic Confederation, and to reside with the Federal Diet assembled at Frankfurt; Brook Taylor, Esq. to be British Envoy to the King of Bavaria; Alexander Cockburn, Esq. to be British Envoy to the King of Wirtemberg; Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. to be Secretary to the British Embassy in France, and Lionel Harvey, Esq. to be Secretary to the British Embassy in Spain. Likewise the promotion of the Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D. (now Dean of Chester), to the Deanery of Carlisle; and of the Rev. Peter Vaughan to the Deanery of Chester. The honour of Knighthood has also been conferred on Garrett Neville, Esq. High

Sheriff of Dublin; and on Richard Ottley, Esq. one of the Judges at Ceylon.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

This Gazette notifies, that on Thursday the 20th, the Spanish Ambassador had an audience of his Majesty, to deliver letters from his Sovereign, announcing his having sworn to the Constitution of the Monarchy; that several other foreign Ministers had audiences to deliver letters of Condolence and Congratulation; that the Earl of Morton has been appointed Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and that the honor of Knighthood has been conferred on John Connel, Esq. Procurator of the Church of Scotland.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Thomas Crasweller, of Brighthelmstone, Sussex, Gentleman, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery. Also the appointment of Robert Upperton, of Brighthelmstone, Sussex, Gentleman, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery. It also notifies that the King has been pleased to approve of Don Juan Gonzalez de Rivas, as Consul at Gibraltar, for his Catholic Majesty. Mr. Charles Frederick Immer, as Consul at Liverpool, for the Swiss Confederation; and Mr. John Wall, as Consul at Drogheda, for his Danish Majesty.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM MARCH 26, TO APRIL 26, 1820.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under-named, or using the Firms of

— BONTAIN, near the Three Colts, Cooper's-fields, Old Ford;

THOMAS BRAWN and Co. of Cheltenham, Oxford, and of No. 5, Princess-street, Soho, the latter place being a coach and waggon-office, where the Gloucestershire bank-notes, dated Fairford (mentioned in September last), were made payable; and the back of the house being No. 12, Leicester-street, Leicester square, the late residence of

EDWARD HUGHES and Co. lately mentioned in connection with

GLOVER, HOWARD, GLOVER and Co. of the Towcester Bank, whose bills were drawn by the said THOMAS BRAWN and Co. Oxford; are reported to this Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as members thereof.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 3, according to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor, in his state coach, accompanied by several of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. in their carriages, preceded by about 700 of Christ's Hospital and Bridewell boys, went in grand procession from the Mansion House to Christ Church, Newgate-street. The two City Marshals were in splendid uniforms, on horseback, and the Lord Mayor's footmen in state liveries, with two bands of music. The congregation was numerous and respectable; the Church service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Crowther; a Psalm of Thanksgiving (composed by the Rev. Arthur William Trollope, D.D. and set to music by Mr. R. Glenn) was sung by the

children. An excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Gloucester, from the second epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, 8th chapter, and part of the 5th verse—"They gave their own selves first to the Lord, then to us by the will of God." After the sermon an account of the state of the different Hospitals was read:—

Christ's Hospital.

Children apprenticed last year	140
Under care of the Hospital ..	1078
To be admitted this time... ..	130
Buried last year	6
—	1354

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In-patients cured and discharged	2914
Out ditto cured last year	5630
In-patients under cure	362
Out-patients ditto	320
Buried, after much charge	245
—	9171

St. Thomas's Hospital.

In-patients cured and discharged	2805
Out ditto, ditto	7545
In ditto under cure	437
Out ditto, ditto	298
Buried	209
—	11354

Bethlem Hospital.

Remained 1st January, 1819, viz.	
Curables	81
Incurables	65
Criminals	46
Admitted in 1819, viz.	
Curables	143
Incurables	7
Criminals	8
—	350

Discharged in 1819, viz.	
Curables.....	152
Incurables.....	6
Criminals.....	4
Remained on 1st Jan. last, viz.	
Curables.....	72
Incurables.....	66
Criminals.....	50
— 350	

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN MOOR-FIELDS.—This beautiful chapel, which has been erected in consequence of the lease of the old chapel, in White-street, Moor-fields, having nearly expired, was opened the 20th of April for the public celebration of the solemn worship of the Roman Catholic religion. During the progress of the building, and, in particular, of the internal improvements, the attention of the public was frequently attracted to the chaste designs and tasteful decorations which were exhibited by the different artists engaged in perfecting it.

It is built in accordance with the principles which guided the erection of the ancient churches. Its length from west to east is 110 feet, with a nave 40 feet in breadth, and aisles in proportion, and is capable of affording room to 2000 persons. There are three entrances, the principal one of which opens into the nave from the eastward, and is opposite to the altar, which is situate at the other end of the building. The two other entrances are on the north and south sides, and lead by passages into the respective aisles. There is but one gallery, which is placed over the east entrance, and appropriated to the organ, and for the use of the choir. A considerable part of the nave, and of the aisles near the altar, are laid out in pews, which will afford accommodation to the respectable persons frequenting it, while a large space from the eastward entrance, and directly under the organ, is allotted for the use of the less wealthy.

On the south side of the nave, within about one-third of its length removed from the altar, stands an elegantly finished pulpit, the gift of the Rt. Hon. Lord Arundel. It is formed of mahogany and rose-wood, and is lined with crimson velvet. The canopy, which is tastefully decorated with appropriate ornaments, is surmounted by the figure of an angel with expanded wings blowing a trumpet. On the under side of it a dove, surrounded by a glory, appears over the head of the preacher.

The ceiling of the nave is elliptical, supported on each side by six semicircular arches springing from piers erected between the nave and the aisles; in several compartments it is ornamented by paintings in fresco, of which those immediately over the cornices are in *chiaro oscuro*, and represent several of the chief incidents of the life of Christ, from the adoration of the

shepherds to the hour of his going into the garden of Gethsemane. In the centre, near the altar, appear the four Evangelists with their attributes; and the part of the centre more distant from the altar represents the Virgin Mother of the Son of Man surrounded by angels ascending into heaven. The other compartments are filled with appropriate designs, representing the four Doctors of the Church, &c.

The ceiling is terminated by semidomes: that over the sanctuary is supported by six coupled Corinthian pillars, the shafts of which are 17 feet in height, each of one block of marble. The columns, which are after the choragic monument of Lysicrates, are raised upon a basement of stylobate 10 feet high.

Under the west semidome is a rich statuary marble altar, elevated upon seven spacious circular marble steps, and on it stands the tabernacle, formed also of statuary marble, which is richly decorated with ornaments emblematical of the sacrament, of which it is to constitute the receptacle.

Behind the columns of the Sanctuary appears the altar-piece, which is a panoramic painting in fresco, 55 feet in length and 33 feet in height, representing the Crucifixion; the centre figure represents the Saviour of mankind elevated on the cross, between heaven and earth, and on each side is a cross carrying the thieves. The time selected is the moment when Jesus expired, before darkness had overspread the world. The fore ground is occupied by more than 50 principal figures, whose countenances betray their feelings after all had been consummated. In the back-ground is a distant view of Jerusalem and of the adjacent country. Within the dome is an extensive sky-light, from which light is judiciously thrown upon the altar-piece.

As the service of the Roman Catholic religion is attended with the use of lights, from each of the four corners of the ceiling of the nave hangs, by a massy gilt chain, a superb chandelier, highly burnished. The episcopal throne, seats, candelabras, and the other ornaments of the chapel, are equally splendid.

On entering the chapel, the effect produced upon a reflecting mind is mingled with feelings of religious awe and veneration.

The ceremony of dedicating this place of worship to the service of the Most High, took place yesterday, when the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter, Bishop of Hereford, Vicar Apostolic of the London district, officiated, assisted by the Rev. James Yorke Bramston, Vicar-General, the four Chaplains of Moor-fields Chapel, and about 40 of the Roman Catholic Clergymen resident in or near the Metropolis, dressed in surplices. After the grand and imposing commencement of the solemn mass had taken place, and that

a portion of the Gospel had been chaunted by the Deacon, according to the established ritual, the venerable prelate ascended to the altar to address the numerous congregation around him. Alluding to the ceremony of the day, he detailed, with zealous devotion, the uses of a Christian temple for the adoration of the King of Kings, for the edification and spiritual advantage of mankind, and for the instruction of the rising generation.

This eloquent appeal was unexpectedly called for from the Bishop, in consequence of the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Archer, who was expected to have preached. A collection was then made to a large amount.

The ceremony was afterwards continued in its most impressive manner. The choir, which consisted of the principal performers from the Bavarian, Portuguese, and other chapels of the Metropolis, under the direction of Mr. Terrail, was assisted by a select instrumental band, under the direction of Signor Novello, who presided at the organ. The organ was temporary, as that intended for the chapel was not complete. The music, part of which was particularly adapted for the occasion, was solemn and effective.

The ceremony, which commenced at 11 o'clock, terminated a few minutes after two. It was witnessed by several Catholic Noblemen, the Foreign Ambassadors, and other distinguished personages.

The first stone of the chapel was laid in August, 1817; and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, it has been completed by funds raised from voluntary weekly subscriptions of the labouring Catholics, and principally of the Irish labourers in London professing that religion. The architect is Mr. Newman, who was, as it is stated, a pupil of Mr. Robert Smirke. The painter is Mr. A. Aglio, a native of Cremona, but who has resided for several years in this country. The altar and columns were executed under the superintendence of Mr. Comolli. To the talents and taste of those artists this chapel will long remain a lasting monument, while it will form a beautiful ornament to the part of the Metropolis in which it is situate.

It is stated that high mass will be performed in it on every Sunday in future, and that on other days it will be open for the inspection of the public.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.—The public attention has been much engrossed during the greater part of the present month with the trials of the *Cato-street Conspirators*. As soon as the proceedings commenced, the Court laid an injunction against publishing the trials until the whole of them were gone through. It was thought advisable to try them at the regular Old Bailey Sessions, instead of opening a Special Commission for that purpose. Accordingly the prisoners were brought up to be arraigned

on Saturday, the 15th of April, when indictments were preferred against *Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James Wilson, John Harrison, Richard Bradburn, John Shaw Strango, James Gilchrist, and Charles Cooper*, on a charge of high treason; a second indictment was read against *Arthur Thistlewood, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James Wilson, John Harrison, and John Shaw Strango*, for the wilful murder of Richard Smithers on the 23d of February. *Arthur Thistlewood* was then separately indicted, under Lord Ellenborough's act, for shooting at William Westrope; *James Ings* was then indicted, under the same act, for shooting at William Charles Brooks; *Richard Tidd* was also indicted under the same act for shooting at William Legge; and another indictment was preferred against *James Wilson*, under the same act, to each of which indictments the prisoners pleaded *not guilty*. On being asked how they would be tried, they said they should challenge the jurors separately. Before the Court adjourned, they fixed the trial of *Thistlewood* to commence at nine o'clock on Monday morning, the 17th; and after a trial, which lasted three days, he was found guilty on the 3d and 4th counts of the indictment against him for *high treason*: which we lay before our readers, that they may the better understand the extent and atrocity of the crime of which he has been convicted:—

The 3d count is on the statute of the 36th of Geo. III. and charges the prisoners with compassing, imagining, devising, and intending to levy war against our Lord the King, within this realm, in order by force and constraint to compel him to change his measures and counsels. And the overt acts charged, for manifesting and proving these acts of treason, are—1st. Meeting, conspiring, and consulting, to devise, arrange, and mature plans and means to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law established.

2dly. Conspiring, &c. to stir up, raise, make, and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war against our Lord the King, and to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm, as by law established.

3dly. Conspiring, &c. to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the Privy Council of our Lord the King.

4thly. Procuring, providing, and having large quantities of arms, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other traitors, in order to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the Privy Council.

5thly. Providing arms and ammunition, in order to raise, make, and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our Lord the King, and to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government as by law established.

6thly. Agreeing to seize and take possession of divers cannon, warlike weapons, and ammunition, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other traitors, and to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war, and subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government as by law established.

7thly. Consulting and agreeing to set fire to, burn, and destroy, divers houses and buildings, and divers barracks, used for the reception and residence of the soldiers, troops, and forces of the King, and to provide and prepare combustibles and materials for the purpose of setting fire to and burning the same.

8thly. Composing and preparing, with intent to publish, Addresses and Proclamations, containing solicitations and incitements to the King's subjects to aid and assist in making and levying insurrection, rebellion, and war, and in subverting and destroying the Constitution and Government as by law established.

9thly. Composing and preparing an Address to the King's subjects, containing therein that their tyrants were destroyed, and that the friends of liberty were called upon to come forward, as the Provisional Government was then sitting with intent to publish the same, and thereby to solicit and incite the King's subjects to aid and assist as in the last overt act.

10thly. Assembling themselves with arms with intent to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the Privy Council, and to rise and make insurrection, rebellion, and war, and subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government.

11thly. Preparing, levying, and making public war, armed, and arrayed in a warlike manner, against our Lord the King within this realm.

The 4th count is also on the Statute of the 36th of the late King, for levying and making war against our Lord the King within this realm, and attempting and endeavouring by force and arms to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm as by law established, and to deprive and to depose our said Lord the King of and from the style, honour and kingly name, of the Imperial Crown of this realm.

Monday, April 17, being fixed for the trial of Arthur Thistlewood, one of the individuals in custody on the charge of high treason, persons began to assemble in the Court at 8 o'clock. Every arrangement tending to promote and facilitate the accommodation of the public had previously been made by Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, who was himself on the spot at an early hour. At nine o'clock precisely the Chief Justices Abbott and Dallas, the Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Richardson, the Common Serjeant and the Lord Mayor, entered the Court, and took their seats on the Bench.

The Lord Chief Justice of Scotland also sat on the Bench.

The prisoners having been placed at the bar, the Clerk of the Arraignment proceeded to call over the pannel; some were rejected as not being freeholders in the county of Middlesex; Mr. E. Hughes was excused on account of ill health; as was Mr. T. Frampton on account of deafness; and Mr. Tewson on the plea of a similar infirmity and rheumatic gout. Mr. T. Richardson was also excused on the ground of imperfect hearing; Mr. Ramsey was excused on account of ill health; Mr. Thompson was excused as being subject to fits; Mr. J. Reynolds was also excused on account of deafness; J. Westbrook was fined for non-attendance, and making no sufficient excuse; and several others were excused on various accounts.

While the names were calling over, the prisoner, A. Thistlewood, was put to the bar. He bowed to the Court as he advanced to the bar, and seemed more composed and collected in his demeanour than when arraigned. He was dressed in a black coat, with a black velvet collar, a light waistcoat, black trousers and boots. He held in his hand a pencil and a sheet of paper, which appeared to contain some memorandums, and surveyed the Court and Jurors as they answered to their names, with calm attention, and without betraying either trepidation or particular anxiety. The whole manner and deportment of the unfortunate prisoner was characteristic of the respectable station in life which he once filled.

In the course of the morning a Mr. Griffin, who is Secretary to the Committee for obtaining funds for the prisoners' expenses on the trial, and who stood outside the dock, gave Thistlewood some oranges, which he put in his pocket, but they were almost immediately taken out by order of Mr. Browne, the keeper of Newgate, we presume for a precautionary examination, and others immediately given the prisoner for them.

The calling over the pannel occupied the Court till near 12 o'clock.

The prisoner at this period requested the indulgence of a seat, which was granted to him.

The following persons were then sworn of the Jury:

Alexander Barclay,	John Dobson,
Thomas Goodchild,	James Herbert,
Thos. S. Aldersea,	Samuel Grangee,
John Shooter,	John E. Shepherd,
George Dickenson,	W. Gibbs Roberts,
John Fowler,	William Cooper.

The Crown made 25 challenges, and the prisoner 28.

The Chief Justice observed, as there were several persons now about to be put on their trials, whose trials would come on one after the other, the Court thought it necessary to

prohibit the publication of any one of the trials till the whole was finished. It was highly necessary that the public mind, or the minds of the Jury to come on after this, should not be prejudiced by any such publication. The Court trusted every one whom this notice might concern would attend strictly to it, as the order would be strictly enforced.

The prisoner was then called on to plead.

M. Shelton read the indictment, which has already been published; and the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

At half-past one the Attorney-General rose to address the Jury. The prohibitory order of the Court, of course, prevents our proceeding further in our report at present. His address occupied about an hour and three-quarters.

Previous to entering on the examination of witnesses, all the other prisoners included in the indictment along with Thistlewood, were brought to the bar, and remained there to hear the evidence adduced.

The only witness examined was Robert Adams, who has been admitted an evidence for the Crown; his examination by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Gurney occupied the Court four hours and a quarter. His cross-examination by Mr. Curwood was short.

At half-past seven o'clock it appearing there was no probability of the trial concluding that night, the Court adjourned. The Jury were not allowed to separate, but we understand accommodation had been provided for them at the London Coffee-house.

TUESDAY.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, at nine o'clock, and immediately proceeded on the trial of Thistlewood. Several witnesses were examined; amongst them were Monument (brother of one of the prisoners) and Dwyer. The latter was the person who originally gave information to Col. James, and was by him directed to go to the Secretary of State's Office. Hinds also, who gave information to Lord Harrowby, was examined. The case for the prosecution closed with the evidence of the officers who went to Cato street, to which was added that of Capt. Fitzclarence. The spoils and trophies of war were produced in Court, and on the Counsel's table they presented a formidable appearance. The prosecutors closed their case about four o'clock.

Mr. Curwood then addressed the Jury, in a speech of an hour's length, on behalf of the prisoner, and called several witnesses.

At six o'clock, the evidence on the part of the prisoner having concluded, Mr. Adolphus applied to the Court, requesting an adjournment till next morning, to afford him time for considering the mass of evidence which had been brought forward, and to enable him the better to discharge his duty to the unfortunate man at the bar. The Learned Gentleman observed, this de-

lay was the more necessary to him on account of the late period at which they received their instructions; neither himself nor his Learned Friend being aware of the task about to be imposed on them till Thursday evening last.

The Chief Justice (Abbott), after consulting with the rest of the Court, observed, they were most anxious that the prisoner and his Counsel should have every advantage. If Mr. Adolphus was to be heard to-night, it was very uncertain whether the trial could terminate until to-morrow. The object which the Court had now in view, was not its own convenience, but that of the Jury.

One of the Jury assured their Lordships that their convenience should most readily give way in this case.

The Chief Justice observed, he expected such an answer from them. The present was a case of all others in which haste should be avoided. It was not an hour of the day which, in a common case, would justify the Court in adjourning; but on the present occasion, and on the application of Mr. Adolphus, and the opinion expressed by the Gentlemen of the Jury, they would now adjourn till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, when Mr. Adolphus would be ready to reply.

Some further conversation took place between the Court and Jury, respectively calling some further evidence; the Chief Justice observing, the Learned Counsel on both sides would now have time to consult on that point.

The Court then adjourned at a quarter past six; the Jury retiring to the same quarters they had occupied on the former night.

All letters sent to Thistlewood are opened by Mr. Brown, the Governor. Two were on Monday sent by post, directed to him, and delivered to him in Court. They were, we understand, of a most extraordinary description, and Mr. Brown, on reading their contents, felt it his duty immediately to inclose them in a sheet of paper, and forward them across the Court to Mr. Maule, the Solicitor of the Treasury, who laid them before the Attorney-General.

The persons about the Court having dropped the price of admission, which on Monday was one guinea each, and passed persons into the gallery for 7s. and in some instances for 5s. each; the audience was more numerous than on the first day of the trial. Among the persons of note present, we observed Lord Yarmonth and Sir John Cox Hippesley. The Old Bailey in front of the Court was crowded throughout the whole of the day.

WEDNESDAY.

The Court opened again this morning at 9 o'clock; but the different benches and galleries were not more crowded than they were yesterday, owing, as we were informed, to the extravagant price demanded for

seats in them. Sir Walter Scott took his seat on the bench a few minutes before the arrival of the Judges, and appeared to attend with intense interest to all that was passing. We also noticed on the bench in the course of the day Lord Yarmouth and Sir J. Cox Hippesley.—After the names of the Jury had been called over, Thistlewood, who looked more pale and haggard than on either of the preceding days, requested that their Lordships would allow him the indulgence of a chair, which had been granted him on a former day. Their Lordships immediately acceded to his request.

The Attorney-General then rose and said, that, in consequence of the suggestion which had fallen last night from one of the Gentlemen of the Jury, a person who had been alluded to, and whose presence had been desired, was now in attendance on the Court. He could not himself examine without leave of the other party, since he had concluded his case, and since the name of this Gentleman was not among the list of witnesses on the back of the indictment. It was, however, in the option of those opposed to him to examine him if they thought proper.

[Col. James is, we believe, the individual to whom the Attorney-General alluded.]

Mr. Adolphus said, that the proposition just made by the Attorney-General meant nothing at all. He did not choose to call for the evidence of the person alluded to, as he had been examined by his Solicitor, and as he (Mr. Adolphus) therefore could have no idea of the testimony which he might be going to give.—Neither was he bound to call this evidence, for he recollected that Lord Ellenborough had once said, on a similar occasion to the present, that if this was the way in which business was to be done, it was high time to give it over.

The Attorney-General intimated, as far as we could hear him, that this proposal ought not to have been received in the manner which Mr. Adolphus had received it.

Mr. Adolphus disclaimed all personal incivility; and Lord Chief Justice Abbott expressed his opinion that no such thing was meant.

Mr. Adolphus then addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, and, in a speech which occupied nearly four hours in delivery, contended that there was not evidence to support the charge of high treason. At its conclusion,

The Lord Chief Justice (addressing the prisoner) said, "Arthur Thistlewood, if you wish to offer any thing to the Jury, in addition to what has been advanced by your Counsel, now is your time.

Thistlewood.—I wish, my Lords, with your Lordship's permission, to examine two witnesses who are in Court. He mentioned their names, but we did not hear them.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The time for the examination of witnesses is closed, and we must not depart from the regular course.

You got sufficient time to examine your witnesses; but now the evidence is closed on both sides, and it would be irregular to hear any other witnesses.

Thistlewood.—My Lords, I am perfectly satisfied. I have nothing further to offer. He then resumed his seat with his usual composure.

The Solicitor-General replied, in a speech which occupied nearly two hours. He contended that the case was fully substantiated against Thistlewood. Many of the facts sworn to by the accomplices were, he observed, corroborated, as far as was possible, by the testimony of unimpeached witnesses.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott then proceeded to charge the Jury, making such observations on the evidence of the different witnesses as appeared to the learned Judge to be illustrative of the case.

At a quarter before 5 o'clock the Jury retired; but after an absence of a few minutes returned, and requested the learned Judge to read to them the statute of the 35th of Geo. III., with which he immediately complied.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned into the Court, and delivered a verdict of Guilty on the third and fourth counts of the indictment.

Thistlewood, who appeared wholly unaffected by the verdict, was then removed from the bar, surrounded by several officers.

The Attorney-General then observed, that as it was very probable many of those Gentlemen who were summoned to act as Jurors on this occasion not being aware of the termination of the trial, would not be in attendance to-morrow, it would perhaps be proper that the further proceeding, in the cases for high treason, should be adjourned until Friday.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott.—It will, I think, be necessary. The proper officer can go round and inform the Gentlemen summoned on the Jury that they are to attend again on Friday morning.

Chief Justice Dallas.—On Friday morning these trials will be renewed. To-morrow the ordinary business of the Court will be proceeded in, before the Common Serjeant.

A Juror.—My Lord, are we not to be discharged?

Chief Justice Abbott.—You will not be called on the next trial; but I am not prepared to say that you can be wholly absolved.

A Juror.—It is a great hardship upon us—we have not been home since Monday.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott.—You will not be wanted, at all events, before next Monday. Farther than that I am not able to say now.

A Juror.—We do not wish to press the indulgence beyond Monday, my Lord.

The Court adjourned at half-past six.

FRIDAY.

This morning the proceedings were resumed.—The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron, and Mr. Justice Richardson, took their places on the Bench a few minutes after nine o'clock. The body of the Court was at this time very thinly attended; the persons summoned on the Jury being almost all that were present. The Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Lansdown, and some other persons of distinction, were on the Bench.

James Ings, the prisoner standing next for trial, was then placed at the bar. He was dressed in a suit of black, and looked much paler than when last before the Court.

Mr. Shelton immediately proceeded to call over the panel, commencing at the number the last Jury terminated.

The following persons were then sworn of the Jury:—

Charles Palmer	John Beck
George Smith	William Perry
William Mour	Benjamin Rogers
James Ende	John Young
Thomas Bracher	James Cary
Benjamin Blythe	William Edgecomb.

There were 21 challenges on the part of the prisoner, and 19 on the part of the Crown.

The indictment was then read by Mr. Shelton. It is the same in terms as the indictment against Thistlewood. There are four distinct counts in it, and each count charges eleven overt-acts of treason on the prisoner.

On the application of one of the Jurymen at this period of the proceedings, the Chief Justice (Dallas) informed those who were not on the present jury, they might now retire, but must again give their attendance on Monday next.

Mr. Bolland then opened the pleadings, and stated the several Overt Acts with which the prisoner was charged, to the Jury.

The Solicitor General rose at a quarter after ten o'clock, and proceeded to state the case to the Jury. His speech was in substance the same as that of the Attorney General on opening Thistlewood's trial.

Adams was called to substantiate the Solicitor General's statement. There were then examined in succession, Eleanor Walker, Mrs. Rogers, J. Hule, T. Smith, — Gillan, — Morrison, Lord Harrowby, J. and T. Monument, — Ruthven, and other Police Officers; Capt. Fitzclarence, Sergeant Legge, and — Taunton.

At this period of the case, it being near eight o'clock, the Court adjourned until next day.

SATURDAY.

Shortly before nine o'clock, the Sheriff's Officer conducted the Jury into Court from the London Coffee-house. Soon afterwards, *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. April 1820.*

all the warlike stores and other articles, collected for the furtherance of the objects of the conspirators, were brought in and laid on the table of the Court.

At nine o'clock the Lords Commissioners took their seats, and immediately afterwards Ings and the other prisoners were put to the bar. Their appearance was similar to that which they yesterday exhibited.

Daniel Bishop, in examination by Mr. Gurney, again detailed the circumstances of Thistlewood's apprehension. In cross-examination by Mr. Adolphus, he said he had apprehended him from private information received, not from an officer, nor from a man of the name of Edwards, of whom he had no knowledge.

George Ruthven then deposed to the different articles found in Cuto-street, which he selected from the heap on the table, and described to the Jury.

On the knife found on Ings being produced, the prisoner said, "It was not found upon me."

Hector Morrison identified two swords which he, as the journeyman of Mr. Underwood, the cutler, in Drury-lane, found for the prisoner Ings. The order was to make them "as sharp as a needle at the point."

Samuel Taunton was next examined as to the ammunition found at the depot (Tidd's lodging-).

Sergeant Hanson described the formation of the hand-grenades, and opened one of them in the presence of the Jury; he also stated their destructive qualities.

With the evidence of this man the case for the Crown was concluded.

Mr. Curwood then rose to address the Jury for the prisoner. He commenced by an allusion to the difference which existed between the evidence adduced in this case as compared with that given in the case of Thistlewood.

Chief Justice Dallas interrupted the Learned Gentleman, and stated, that he could not suffer any allusion to evidence given on a former trial. The Jury could alone judge the evidence before them, and were bound to dismiss from their minds all that had been introduced in the course of the testimony of the witnesses examined. In support of the indictment against the prisoner then at the bar.

Mr. Curwood expressed his intention to avoid again requiring the interposition of the Court.

At a quarter to 12, Mr. Curwood concluded his speech; when Mr. Adolphus proceeded to call the witnesses for the prisoner.

Thomas Chambers was examined; and, in his cross-examination by Mr. Gurney, admitted having attended all the Radical meetings, and having carried flags at several.

Mary Barker, the daughter of the pri-

soner Tidd, was next examined by Mr. Cnrwood, and cross-examined by the Solicitor General.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

On the prisoner being called upon for his defence, he made a long appeal to the Jury, professing his innocence, during which he was frequently overcome with tears.

The Attorney-General then replied, and the Learned Judge summed up, which oc-

cupied from five till eight o'clock. His Lordship read over the whole of the evidence, particularly that of the Police officers, and animadverted upon it as he went on.

The Jury retired at 23 minutes past 8, and at a quarter before 9 returned, and delivered their verdict of Guilty upon the first and second counts,—that of conspiring to levy war against the Government.

BIRTHS.

MARCH 9. The lady of Mr. William Bridges, of Pentonville, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Henry Bates Smith, of St. Paul's-church-yard, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Edward Cohen, of Edward Place, Elington, of a son.

24. At Albany-road, Camberwell, two days after her husband's decease, Maria, widow of the late Mr. Henry Rixon, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. J. S. Taylor, of Great St. James's-street, Bedford-row, of a son.

At Dalston, the lady of Thomas Hankey, Esq. of a son.

30. In New-street, Bishopsgate, Mrs. Charles, of a son.

At his house in Flusbury-square, in his 55th year, Robert Service, Esq.

APRIL 4. At the Rectory, Chilmark, Salisbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, George Grote, Esq. of Thread-needle-street, banker, to Harriette, second daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq. of the Hollies, Kent.

MARCH 3. At New York, Abraham R. Luyster, Esq. to Miss Mary Robinson, only daughter of the late Captain Robinson.

22. Lieut. J. H. Porter, of the Royal Marines, to Harriette, youngest daughter of J. Pratt, Esq. of Faversham, Kent.

25. Mr. F. C. Grantuff, of Mark-lane, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Charlton, of Tooley-street.

By the Rev. Thomas Cartis, Robert Currey, Esq. to Charlotte, third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Lipscomb.

Mr. Benjamin Field, of Botolph-lane, to Anne Everatt, third daughter of Samuel Mason, Esq. of Wimbledon.

John Carr, Esq. of Ripple, Worcestershire, to Martha, youngest daughter of W. Sutton, Esq. of Woodhouse, Finchley.

John Worley, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Military Establishment, to Jane Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Thorne, Long-acre.

30. Rev. B. H. Drury, of Eton College, to Catharine Sarah, eldest daughter of John Beau, Esq. of Clapham-house, Sussex.

APRIL 1. Mr. Joseph B. Hunt, of Harleyford-place, Kennington Common, to Miss Woolley, of Piccadilly.

Mr. T. H. Brien, of the Bank of England, to Sophia, youngest daughter of George Steinbach, Esq. of Camden Town.

2. Mr. Thomas E. Lomas, of Bow-church-yard, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr. John Ayres, John street, Minster.

3. At Brighton, Robert Suter, of Greenwich, Solicitor, to Esther, second daughter of Philip Vallance, Esq. of the former place.

Frederick Dondi Oroluge Amati, to Miss Watson, Great Cumberland-street.

At Gretna Green, John Arnold Wallinger, Esq. to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late John Newenham Devousher, Esq. of Kilsnick, county of Cork.

4. John H. Coward, of Berners street, to Sophia Amelia, second daughter of Bartholomew Browne, Esq. of Wokingham.

5. F. W. Courtharpe, Esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of Charles Pratt, Esq. both of Lewisham-hill.

6. Henry Francis Hugh, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Eliza Panton Bruce, daughter of the late Lieut.-General Robert Bruce, of Ectree, Herts.

Edward Wells, jun. Esq. of Wallingford, to Mary Anne, second daughter of John Hedges, Esq. Mayor of that borough.

At St. James's church, by the Rev. H. J. Ridley, Prebendary of Bristol, the Rev. Edward Bonkes, son of H. Bonkes, Esq. M.P. to the Hon. Frances Jane Scott, daughter to the Lord Chancellor.

11. Mr. John Ansted, of the firm of Clark and Ansted, Fruit Brokers, Mincing-lane, to Miss Dionisia Northeast.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Edward Cooke, Esq.—He was one among the oldest and the best of the official servants of the crown. He commenced his public life in the year 1778, and from that period until within a very short time, he was constantly and actively employed in the public service of his country. In the year 1797, he became connected with Lord Castlereagh in the Government of Ireland, having for many years previously held the office of Secretary in the Civil Department. He assisted and supported his Lordship through the very arduous period of the Rebellion in that country, and in the very important measure of the Union, and has ever since remained closely united with him, both in public and in private life. He filled, successively, the offices of Under Secretary of State, in the departments over which his Lordship has presided, and accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna. He possessed his entire confidence, and was one of his most firm and attached friends. Mr. Cooke united to distinguished talents for public business, a most acute and comprehensive judgment, singular integrity, and firmness of mind, a large and varied store of knowledge and erudition, and great diligence and application in all matters worthy of the attention of his superior understanding. He was, from deep research and consequent conviction, a most sincere and steady Christian. In 1817 his constitution was so much broken by his constant labors, that Lord Castlereagh was prevailed upon (most reluctantly) to allow him to retire from public business. Since that period his health has varied, but upon the whole, it had appeared to be improving, and his family and friends hoped that they should still be allowed for some years to enjoy the happiness and benefit of his society—when this severe attack seized upon his already debilitated constitution, and baffling every medical effort, in fifteen days put a period to his existence. Mr. Cooke was in his 65th year.

Lately, at Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, in the 90th year of his age, O. Aubrey, Esq.

JUNE 12. At Calcutta, Major Peter Lewis Grant: and on the 2d of September following, Anne, his wife.

JULY 25. At Furrackabad, East Indies, William Rennell, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at that station.

JAN. 17. At Kingston, Jamaica, Cheney Hamilton, Esq.

FEB. 27. In George-street, Portman-square, Lady Flynner, widow of the late Sir Augustus Floyer, of the Madras Establishment.

20. At Walthamstow, in her 75th year, Elizabeth, wife of S. Thorp, Esq.

MARCH 14. In his 89d year, Dr. Michael Underwood, physician-accoucheur to his present Majesty's consort, at the birth of the Princess Charlotte. He was a man of singularly plain and scrupulous integrity, which he manifested during a very long and useful life.

21. After a long course of suffering, Mary, daughter of the late Rich. Lateward, Esq. Newcastle-under-Lyme, and wife of William Townsend, Esq. of Liverpool.

22. Charles Jacob, Esq. of Walthamstow, to Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. Wood, of Herne.

25. Found dead in his house, in Hereford, where he resided alone, aged 74, the Rev. Wm. Hollings. (In our next we shall give an account of the singular life of this gentleman.)

APRIL 1. Caroline, only daughter of the Dean of Rochester.

Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. R. Lawrence, of Ryde-Vue, Reading, Berks.

At the house of William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. Kensington Gore, the Very Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Carlisle, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in that University.

Thomas Wylie, Esq. of Red Lion-square.

2. At Hanwell, Mr. Christopher Contee, late of Davis-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Edward West, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, in his 82d year.

Richard Lee, eldest son of Edward Lee, Esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

In Kensington-square, Eliza, wife of Richard Chase, Esq.

At Kentish-town, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Wilmot, relict of Wm. Wilmot, Esq. formerly of Carlisle-street, Soho-square.

4. In Keppel-street, Russell-square, Eliza, the eldest daughter of Robert Abraham, Esq.

At his house, in Harewood-place, in the eighty-first year of his age, the Earl of Harewood.

At Pentonville, Leyton Hale, eldest son of Mr. Charles Hale, of Chesham.

In Dean-street, Soho, the Rev. Kildare Barrowes.

5. John Hughes, Esq. of Union-street, Deptford, in his 74th year.

At Woolwich, aged 16, Agnes Boys, youngest daughter of Mr. S. B. Harman, bookseller, of that place.

6. At Clapham, Mr. Robert Yonag, late of Lisbon.

7. Mrs. Beth, of Bromley, Kent, in the 78th year of her age.

At Staines, the Rev. John Yockney, aged 67 years.

8. In Duke-street, Manchester square, aged 73, Alice, relict of Robert McGillnatch, Esq.

Joseph Price, Esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

11. At Burv St Edmonds, the Dowager Lady Gage, widow of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart.

13. At Ware, Herts, William King, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

14. John Cathcart, Esq. of Salters'-hall-court.

At Mitcham Common, the Rev. C. T. Beadente, D.D.

Mr. Abraham Dry, in the 64th year of his age, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

16. At Berkhamstead, Herts, Eliza-Ann, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq. of that place.

17. Caroline, third daughter of Dr. Lind, physician at Portsmouth.

17. In Upper Norton-street, in his 87th year, Claud Russell, Esq.

18. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Robinson, Esq. of Woodford, Essex.

At his house in Lincoln's inn fields, William Dyce, Esq. in his 59th year.

EAST INDIA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[From the Calcutta Journal to Sept. 11.]

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult. Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 30th ult. Mrs. W. H. Twentymann, of a son.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. the lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampson, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. the lady of the Rev. James Keith, of a son.

At Fort William, on the 11th ult. Mrs. James Smart, of a son.

At Nattore, on the 23d ult. the lady of J. F. Ellerton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Purneah, on the 26th ult. the lady of William Lambert, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

On the 31st August, Mrs. W. Wallis, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 6th August, the lady of Lieutenant Stevenson, Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. H. A. Elliott, of a son and heir.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th August, the lady of Major Herbert Brown, of the 20th Native Infantry, of a son.

At River, Sumex, aged 72, William Bridger, Esq.

At Delhi, on the 3d of July, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, of a daughter.

At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieutenant Charles St. John Grant, Russell's Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 11th August, the lady of Colonel Munt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, by the Archdeacon, the Rev. W. Roy to Miss Ann Catharine Gascoigne.

At Benares, on the 20th ult. Lieutenant R. S. Sutherland, of the Bombay Army, to Miss Robeson.

At Bombay, on the 4th August, by the Rev. Samuel Payne, Cornet Pitts, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, to Miss Margaret Hewitt, youngest daughter of Marinduke Hewitt, Esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire.

On the 8th inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Cornelius Cardew, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Martha Masters.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. accompanied by her infant babe, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampson, whose early and unaffected piety rendered her dear to all her friends while living, and now affords them the most soothing consolation, in the hope that she will obtain an everlasting reward.

At the house lately occupied by Mr. Bartlett, Branch Pilot, Bow Bazar, on the 23d ult. Joseph Shurpe, Esq. Proprietor of the Nautical Academy, aged 28 years.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Anne Grant, widow of the late Major P. L. Grant, aged 28 years.

At Mahim, on the 5th August, the lady of Major Mealy, commanding that station.

At Surat, on the 30th July, in the 47th year of his age, Jacobus Johannes, Esq. a respectable Armenian merchant, and the eldest son of the late Johannes Gregory, Esq.

At Bhowndy, on the 1st August, John Stephenson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, much respected by all who knew him.

At Pultuh, on the 5th inst. Philip Brady, Esq. deeply and sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

On the 6th inst. Amelia, the wife of Mr. John Henderson, of the Pilot Service, aged 18 years.

On the 31st ult. Augusta, the wife of Mr. David Jones, of the Pilot Service, aged 31 years.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Thomas Brown, late a Master in the Pilot Service, aged 47 years.

At Cananore, on the 8th August, Captain J. C. Hurdie, of the 1st Batt. 19th Regt. N. I. greatly regretted by his brother Officers and other friends.

At Mudras, on the 14th August, Jane, the wife of Mr. Edward Ranken, much and

deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Dindigul, on the 5th August, Major E. P. Stevenson, of the 4th N. V. Batt.

At Cistallum, on the 8th August, Captain W. Biss, of the 24th Regiment, N. I.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lyson's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

CRNOTAPH TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

THIS monumental groupe is finished, with the exception only of the figure of the infant, which is to be borne in the arms of one of the angels which accompany the spiritual form of the Princess: the arrangement of this part of the groupe admits of the most interesting display of her likeness and form—whilst it is strongly contrasted by the part beneath, where the mortal remains are lain lifeless on a bier, surrounded by four figures quite enveloped in solemn drapery, expressive of the deep lamentation of people from all quarters of the globe. Whilst blind mortals are seen weeping over the earthly remains, celestial beings accompany the purer spirit, which for "corruptible has put on incorruption, and for mortal has put on immortality."—The whole will shortly be ready for public inspection, and an engraving will be published of it by Mr. M. Wyatt.

An ingenious mechanical invention has lately been completed, which opens a new and inexhaustible source of information to those who are afflicted by the privation of sight. It is called a Duplex Typograph, and enables the blind to receive and communicate ideas by means of letters, upon a principle adapted to the sense of feeling.—The inventor is Mr. J. Purkis, brother of a well-known musical character, who by the aid of a skilful oculist obtained the blessing of sight at the age of thirty, after having been blind from the time of his birth.

In the press,

By the Rev. H. Card, Vicar of Great Malvern, M.A. F.R.S., a third and enlarged edition of his Essay on the Sacrament, or the Refutation of the Hoadlyan scheme of it.

Motives for an Enquiry into the present Distresses.

A Grammar of the Arabic Language, by James Grey Jackson, Professor of Arabic.

Dialogues, moral and religious, intended chiefly for the domestic use of young persons in middle ranks of life, and for their reading in schools.

• A Series of important Facts, demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion, by John Jones, I.L.D.

Louis Bonaparte's History of his Reign in Holland.

The Travels in England, Wales, and Scotland, in the year 1816, of Dr. Spiker: translated from the German.

A System of Education intended for the King of Rome and other Princes of the Blood of France, drawn up by order of Bonaparte.

Amyntas, a Tale of the Woods, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso, by Leigh Hunt.

Mrs. Opie's Fables of the Heart.

Original Poems, pathetic, legendary, and moral, by Richard Bennett.

A poem on the Accession of his Majesty, from the pen of the Rev. L. J. Berquer.

Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden, a Novel.

Early Education, or the General Management of Children, considered with a view to their future character, by Elizabeth Appleton.

Stories founded on Facts, by Mrs. Grant, of Croydon.

The Literary and Political Life of Augustus von Kotzebue, translated from the German.

Authentic Spanish Romances, relating to the Twelve Peers of France, mentioned in Don Quixote, with English metrical versions, by Thomas Rodd.

El Teatro Español Moderno.

Russian Tariff for 1820, containing all the duties of the Russian Empire.

The Bill of Fare, a Latin Poem, with notes, observations, and directions, relating to the pleasures of Gastronomy, and the mysterious Art of Cookery.

A compendious Biographical Memoir of the late and justly-celebrated Arthur Young, Esq. by Mr. Paris, in which he will be assisted by original documents which have been presented to him with that view.

Aristarchus Anti-Blumfieldianus, or a reply to the notice of the new Greek Thesaurus inserted in the 44th No. of the Quarterly Review, by E. H. Barker, O. T. N.

Just published.

The English Primer, or Child's First Book, on a plan which cannot fail to delight young children, and facilitate their instruction, with nearly two hundred wood engravings, price 6d.

R. Thomson's Ceremonials of a Coronation, with plates.

Patronage, a poem, in imitation of the Seventh Satire of Juvenal, by Mandanis.

A review of the Colonial Slave Registration Act, in a Report of a Committee of the Board of Directors of the African Institution.

Rural Employments, or a Peep into Village Concerns, designed to instruct the minds of children, illustrated by numerous copper plates.

Slavery, a poem, in two parts, by L. Smyth, Esq. Royal Navy.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN APRIL,

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE *Memoirs of John Tobin*, inserted in our number for January, was extracted from a very interesting work lately published by Miss Benger, and reviewed in our last, which unfortunately we forgot to acknowledge.

Whatever reason our *Despised Correspondent* (as he facetiously terms himself) may have to complain of the rejection of his verses*, we trust that he will concede to us some portion of his approbation for our readiness in complying with his request in the present instance. It is merely necessary to surmise, that a copy of verses was sent to us, which did not appear. An angry and very injudicious letter from the author was the consequence, concluding with a desire to have a reply in verse. We therefore have subjoined one, which we hope he'll profit by:—

* A circumstance which, by-the-bye, we could explain to his satisfaction, if we thought it worth the while.

In answer to our testy friend,
Whose mood we hope will shortly mend,
We beg to offer some advice:
And, as his palate's somewhat nice,
Our hints with *sauce poetic* season;
Or, if he will add *rhyme to reason*,
Trusting the *morceau* thus requested,
Will b' him be properly digested.
Experience oft the fact supplies,
That angry folks are seldom wke;
The garb Self-Love assumes to hide
Her weaknesses, Rage throws aside,
And many an error stands confess'd,
Which else had been with silence blott'd.
Now Charity, in all such cases,
One comprehensive rule embraces,
Directing us, where'er we find
This venial error of the mind,
Their very nature to conceal,
Which angry folly would reveal.

Thus acting, then, we deem it better
To suppress his injudicious letter,
And close our hurried dissertation
With this brief, friendly, exhortation.

Be not in haste to take offence,
Where doubtful is the evidence;
And when to judging others prone,
Measure *their* actions by your own.

We suspect *Alpha* means to quiz us,
by sending us some lines written by a
youth 16 years of age. Truly they are
puerile, and we may add *creccrable*.

If, as *Lucius Fervus* surmises, truth is a

libel, we should justly anticipate a visit
from the Attorney-General by the inser-
tion of his letter.

We are of opinion that *Alpha* is nearly
allied to *Alphn*, above quoted. We can-
not, on the press of more sensible matter,
make room for his *Antients Poetry*.

M. A. R. and *J. B. D.*'s aphorisms in
our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, MARCH 28, TO TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1820.

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and
London Attornies' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BRENTNALL, JOHN, Ilkeston, Derby, farmer,
April 18.

HUTT, JAMES, Warminster, Wilts, grocer.
PALIN, THOS. Hanley, Stafford, butcher, April 18.

BANKRUPTS.

ALGER, SAM. COLLETT, Jubilee-pl. Commer-
mercial-road, porter merchant, May 20. [Pur-
nall and Co. Old Jewry.] April 8.

ARNOLD, MATT. Flemish-st. St. Katharine's, vic-
tualier, May 30. [West, Red-lion-st. Wapping]
April 18.

ARMITAGE, JOHN, Shad Thames, Surrey, carrier,
May 2, and June 3. [Pope, Old Bethlem.] April
22.

ANDERSON, WM. Bridge-town, Devon, brush-
maker, May 2, 3, and June 6, Oxford Arms Inn,
Totness. [Sandra and Co. Crane-co. Fleet-st.,
and Cole, Turners.] April 25.

BENNETT, WM. Leinan-st. Goodman's fields,
shoe manufacturer, May 9. [Madox and Co.
Austin-franc.] March 28.

BEILIN, JOHN, Oxford-st. jeweller, May 20. [Sud-
low and Co. Monument-yard.] April 8.

BARKER, JAMES, Strand, insurer, May 20. [Gre-
gory, Maiden-la. Cheap-side.] April 8.

BUCKTON, RICH. Jermyn-st. St. James's, work-
ing jeweller, May 20. [Richardson and Co. New-
lun.] April 8.

BELL, JAMES, Oxenholme, Westmorland, farmer,
May 3, 4, and 20, Commercial Inn, Kendal, West-
morland. [Addison, Staple-inn; and Wilson,
Kendal.] April 8.

BERRY, (FRANK), Caversham, Oxford, saddler, May
20, Lion-st. Reading. [Hamilton, Berwick-
st. Solio, and Smith, Reading.] April 11.

BREWSTER, SAM. New Brentford, glazier, May 27.
[Reed, Mark lane.] April 15.

BRUMFIT, Leeds, York, warranted spinner, May 16,
17, and June 3, Sessions House, Leeds. [Fisher
and Co. Thavies Inn, London; and Granger,
Leeds.] April 22.

BECKETT, HENRY, Birmingham, victualler, May
12, 13, and June 3, Royal Hotel, Temple-row, Bir-
mingham. [Egerton and Co. Gray's Inn-sq.; and
Ingelby, Birmingham.] April 22.

BLYTHE, RICH. Muchall, Birmingham, mer-
chant, May 9, 10, and June 6, Royal Hotel, Bir-
mingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.; and
Palmer, or Wills, Birmingham.] April 25.

BARROW, JOHN, Mould-Green, York, fancy-
clothes, May 18, 19, and June 6, King's Head
Inn, Huddersfield. [Bailve, Chancery-la.; and
Greenwood, Huddersfield.] April 25.

BROUGHTON, JONAS, Linthwaite, York, cloth-
merchant, May 14, 15, and June 6, White Hart
Inn, Huddersfield. [Wills and Co. Warrford co.
Throgmorton-st.; and Sykes, Mills-bridge, Hud-
dersfield.] April 22.

CHAPMAN, WM. Gravesend, provision merchant,
May 27. [Adams, Gray's Inn-sq.] April 15.

CLARIDGE, RICH. Oddington, Gloucester, farmer,

May 27, Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. [Tarn, Stow-
on the Wold; and Mason and Co. New Bridge-
st.] April 15.

CHIDLEY, RICH. Sparrow corner, Minories,
cheesemonger, May 6, 11, and June 3. [Glynnes,
Burr-st. East Smithfield.] April 22.

COLLWELL, THOS. STARKEY, Norwich, coach-
master, May 4, 9, and June 3, Star Inn, Norwich.
[Bland and Co. Norwich; and Alexander and
Co. New-inn.] April 22.

HUSTON, THOS. Tewkesbury, Gloucester, May 13,
swan, Tewkesbury. [Jones, Tewkesbury; and
Cindus, Bartlett's bu.] April 1.

DONALDSON, JAMES, and Co. Friday-st. whole-
sale linen-drapers, May 17. [Duke, Old Fish-st.
Doctor's-commons.] April 1.

ENGELAND, GEO. Exeter, butcher, May 13, Hotel,
Exeter. [Darke and Co. Red Lion-sq.; and Ter-
rell, Exeter.] April 1.

ELLIOTT, GEO. Rochester, grocer, May 20.
[Aubrey, Took's-co. Curator-st.; and Morton,
Chatham.] April 8.

EDWARDS, LEWIS OWEN, Minories, master-
manner, May 6, and June 3. [Kearsey and Co.
Bishopsgate-st.] April 22.

IARMER, JAMES, Walsall, Stafford, plater, May
13, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Turner and Co.
Bloomsbury square, and Hecley, Walsall.] April
1.

FEAR, WM. Bath cabinet maker, May 20, Grey-
hound, Bath. [Woodhouse, King's Bench Walk,
Temple; and Salmon, Bath.] April 8.

FREW, JOHN, Museum-st. Bloomsbury, baker,
May 20. [Parulter and Co. London-st. Fenchurch-
st.] April 8.

FISHER, WM. Ayon Clift, Wilts, innkeeper, May
23, Angel, Bath. [Dax and Co. Guildford-st.; and
Stone, Bradford.] April 11.

FREEBORN, ROB. HAINES, Stratford-on-Avon,
Warwick, saddler, May 3, 4, and 10, Green Dragon,
Stratford-on-Avon. [Leigh, Charlotte-row, Man-
sion-house; and Busson, Stratford-on-Avon.]
April 18.

FLETCHER, WM. Wolverhampton, ironmonger,
May 11, 12, and June 3, Royal Hotel, Birming-
ham. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry; and Foster,
Wolverhampton.] April 22.

GARDINER, WM. Chalford, Gloucester, broad-
cloth-manufacturer, May 20, Company's Arms,
Chalford. [Dax and Co. Guildford-st.; and Stone,
Tetbury, Gloucester.] April 8.

GRANT, JAMES, Lullington Mill, Somerset, fuller,
May 20, George, Frome Selwood. [Botton, Frome
Selwood; and Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lin-
coln's inn.] April 8.

GORE, EDW. Northolme, Oxford, innkeeper, May

27. [Hamilton, Scho; and Smith, Reading. April 15.]
- GLYNN, HEN. Liverpool, merchant, May 11, 13, and June 3, George Inn, Liverpool. [Pitt and Co. Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.] April 22.
- GOWLER, RICH. St. Austell, Cornwall, linen draper, May 18, 19, and June 3, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Darke and Co. Red-lion-sq., and Tink, Plymouth Dock.] April 22.
- GARRUTT, THOS. Manchester, woollen cord-manufacturer, May 11, 12, and June 6, White Bear, Manchester. [Wright and Co. Temple; and Dumble, Manchester.] April 25.
- GARDNER, JOSEPH, Birmingham, victualler, May 4, 5, and June 6, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Boardman and Co. Bread-st. Chisapeide and Simcox, Birmingham.] April 25.
- HAKHIS, THOS. St. Peter, Hereford, grocer, May 13, Church and Cross, Hereford. [Owen Hereford; and Saxon and Co. Pump-co. Temple.] April 1.
- HOARD, WM. HEN. Limehouse-hole, rope-maker, May 13. [Younger, John-st. Minorca.] April 1.
- HOLT, JAMES, Manchester, dyer, May 20, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Appleby and Co. Gray's inn sq.; and Clarke and Co. Manchester.] April 8.
- HAZLEDINE, ROB. and Co. Bridgnorth, Salop, ironfoundry, May 23, Raven, Shrewsbury. [King, Sergeant's inn, Fleet-st.; and Gittin, Bridgnorth.] April 11.
- HADLEY, GEO. Greenwich, draper, May. 27. [Fisher, Turnival's inn.] April 15.
- HAY, HEN. and Co. Newcastle-st. Strand, printers, May 4, and June 3. [Richardson and Co. Walbrook.] April 22.
- HOLLIS, LUKE, Birmingham, victualler, May 4, 5, and June 6, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Alex. and Co. New Inn; and Meredith, Birmingham.] April 25.
- HUTCHINS, FRANCIS, Gloucester, chemist, May 8, 9, and June 6, Horse and Green Inn, Gloucester. [Howard and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn; and Olvey, Gloucester.] April 25.
- HARVEY, CHAS. STANHOPE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brush-manufacturer, May 1, 9, and June 6, George Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Morton and Co. Gray's Inn; and Ingleden, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] April 25.
- JOHNSON, THOS. sen and jun Lowestoft, Suffolk, shipwright, May 20, Queen's Head, Lowestoft, Miller, Lowestoft, and Francis, New Russell-st. April 18.
- JONES, THOS. Shrewsbury, Salop, dealer, May 1, 2, and June 1, Crown Inn, Prichard, Shrewsbury. [Blunden, Shrewsbury.] April 22.
- JACKSON, SAM. Romsey, Southampton, bookseller, May 3, 4, and June 6, White Horse Inn, Romsey. [Sharp, Romsey; and Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.] April 25.
- JEAY, JOH. Hingham, Hampshire, miller, May 9, Whimpy Arms, Wrexham. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Brown, Wrexham.] March 28.
- JODGE, HEN. ROBINSON, Cloak-ls. factor, May 4, and June 3. [Jacomb and Co. Bushnell-st.]
- LEEDS, HEN. WILL. Wilderness-row, Goswell-st. jeweller, May 13, and June 3. [Phillips, King-st. Covent-gar.] April 22.
- LITTLE, JOHN, Bowden-edge, Derby, dealer, May 9, 10, and June 3, Warren Bulkeley Arms Inn, Stockport. [Lowe and Co. Southampton-bu. Chancery-ls.; and Chertam, Stockport.] April 22.
- MOTLEY, THOS. Strand, patent-letter-manufacturer, May 9. [Dacie, Falsgrave-pl. Temple-bar.] March 28.
- MATTHEWS, WM. Birmingham, upholsterer, May 10, Swan, Birmingham. [Ferguson and Co. Gray's-inn sq.; and Spurrier and Co. Birmingham.] March 28.
- MARSH, JOHN, Rotherham, York, grocer, May 16, Crown, Rotherham. [Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row; and Badger, Rotherham.] April 4.
- MOTT, WM. BAILEY, Brighton, Sussex, wine-merchant, May 20, Royal Hotel, Brighton. [Hannam, Piazza-chambers, Covent-garden; and Attree, Brighton.] April 8.
- MURDER, JOHN, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, bookseller, May 9 and 23. Allen and Co. Catharine-scho. April 11.
- NORRHOUSE, MAT. Bedwely, Monmouth, apothecary, May 27, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Lemans, Bristol.] April 15.
- NASIUS, CHRISTIAN WM. Mincing-ls. broker, May 30. [Eicke, Aldermanbury.] April 18.
- MIRGATROYD, JOHN, Idle, York, grocer, and Co. Bradford, York, grocer, May 6, 15, and June 3, New Inn, Bradford, York. [New and Co. Henriet's-st. Covent-gar. and Lambton, Bradford, York.] April 22.
- MINOT, STEPHEN, Philpot-ls. merchant, May 6, 16, and June 6. [Reardon and Co. Cornhill; Gracechurch-st.] April 22.
- NIVILLE, RICH. Colchester, dealer, May 2, 13, and June 8. [Bridger, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] April 22.
- NEW, EDW. Bristol, banker, May 17, June 9, Tobacco Inn, Bristol. [Jarman and Co. Bristol; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-ls.] April 22.
- NEWTON, HEN. Bossiley, Horselydown, victualler, May 9, and June 3. [Pope, Old Bethlehem.] April 22.
- PLATTS, JOSEPH, Chellaston, Derby, wheelwright, May 13, King's Arms, Derby. [Greaves, Derby; and Inng and Co. Gray's-inn.] April 11.
- PAHKEE, HOB. Halifax, York, linen draper, May 13, White Lion, Halifax. [Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's-inn; and Wigglesworth and Co. Halifax.] April 1.
- PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, Duke-st. Portland-pl. tailor, May 6. [Richardson, Walbrook.] April 4.
- PHILLIPS, HEN. and Co. Birmingham, Gey-makers, May 23, Woolpack, Birmingham. [Baxter and Co. Gray's-inn pl.; and Bird, Birmingham.] April 11.
- PULLEYN, WM. Leadenhall-st. goldsmith, May 6, and 30. [Bowling, Aldermanbury.] April 18.
- PUGH, ANN, Lancaster, dealer, May 9, 10, and 20, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Hughes, Liverpool; and John, Falsgrave-pl. Temple-bar.] April 18.
- PARKINSON, RICH. Liverpool, cabinet maker, May 9, 10, and 20, George Liverpool. [Griffith and Co. Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-inn.] April 18.
- PONVELL, THOS. Brewer-st. So. port-Town, tailor, May 1, and June 3. [Bonnell and Co. St. Swinham's-ls. Lombard-st.] April 22.
- PUGH, GEORGE, Shrewsbury, linen draper, May 9, and June 3. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] April 22.
- PALIN, THOS. Hurley, Stafford, butcher, May 10, 11, and June 6, Roebuck Inn, New-add. under-Lymer. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Preston, Hanley.] April 25.
- PARKES, ISAAC, Ollivant, Salop, victualler, May 10, 17, and June 6, Woolpack Inn, Birmingham. [Lowe, Birmingham.] April 25.
- ROBINSON, GEO. Muddewich, Chester, miller, May 9, White Bear, Muddewich. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-ls.] March 28.
- ROSE, GEO. Mitheld, grocer, May 20, Red Lion, Rotherham, Yorkshire. [Oxley, Rotherham; and King, Castle-st. Holborn.] April 8.
- RAY, JAMES, Wetherhampton, Stafford, tea-dealer, May 20. [Chester, Staple-inn.] April 8.
- RODMAN, RICHMOND, Bristol, victualler, May 20, Frole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn; and Tripp, Bristol.] April 18.
- ROACH, JAMES, Russell-co. Drury-ls. bookseller, May 2 and 30. [Martindale, Gray's inn square.] April 18.
- SIMPSON, JOHN, Smith-sq. Westminster, corn-merchant, May 9. [Shuter, Millbank-st.] March 28.
- SOUTH, JON. Newcastle-upon-Hull, merchant, May 13, George, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Broadley and Co. Hull; and Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] April 1.
- SCARSHRICK, HEN. jun. Liverpool, bread-baker, May 20, George, Liverpool. [Ripley, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-inn.] April 6.
- STEPHENS, EDW. Antree, Lancaster, sail maker, May 6, 10, and 27, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Sheffield, Prescott; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] April 15.
- STONE, AARON, Manchester, merchant, May 3, 6, and 20, George, Manchester. [Halseud and Co. Manchester; and Munn and Co. Temple.] April 18.
- SMITH, SAM. Broad-cliffe Thorne, York, clothier, May 16, 17, and June 3, Sessions House, Leeds, York. [Jones, Chancery-ls. London; and Grainger, Leeds.] April 22.

- SWINDELL, JOHN**, Romilly, Chester, dealer, May 11, 13, and June 8, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Tyler, Pump co. Temple; and Harrow, Stockport.] April 25.
- STEVENSON, WM.** Sheffield, grocer, May 4, 5, and June 6, Commercial Inn, Sheffield. [Branson, Sheffield; and Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-st.] April 25.
- THORPE, WM.** Epping, Essex, hawker, May 9. [Lowington and Co. Temple.] March 24.
- THOMAS, GRACE**, Breign, Cornwall, shopkeeper, May 16, Pearce's Hotel, Redruth. [Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn, and Davey, jun. Redruth.] April 4.
- TAYLOR, JOHN**, Leominster, Hereford, skinner, May 10, 11, and June 3, King's Arms Inn, Leominster. [Jenkins and Co. New Inn, and Morris, Leominster and Ludlow.] April 22.
- VARLEY, JOHN**, Great Fitch 1st st. printer, March 27. [Grimaldi and Co. Longinon st.] April 15.
- WARD, RICH. ROBINSON**, Maiden-ls. Battlebridge, mustard-manufacturer, May 9. [Lane and Co. Lawrence Pountney hill.] March 25.
- WRIGHT, LEO. CHRISTIAN**, and Co. Crumekella, upholsters, May 13. [Pope, Old Bethlem.] April 1.
- WALKER, WM.** Ramsgate, butcher, May 13, Smead Eagle, Ramsgate. [Begg, Southampton Inn, Chancery-ls.; and Wightwick, Ramsgate.] April 1.
- WILKES, JOHN ASTON**, and Co. Birmingham, glass-maker, May 13, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Tooke and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's Inn; and Spurrer and Co.; or Barriss, Birmingham.] April 1.
- WHITEHEAD, BEZKEIAH**, Calveley, York, drayman, May 4, 5, and June 3, Court House, Leeds, York. [Batter, Chancery-ls., and Lee and Co. Leeds.] April 22.
- WARREN, JAMES**, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Somerset, innkeeper, May 4, 5, and June 3, Crown Inn, South Petherton, Somerset. [Allen, Clifford's Inn, and Joller and Co. South Petherton, Somerset.] April 22.
- WRIGHT, JOHN HEN.** High Holborn, dealer in provisions, May 9, and June 3. [Hackitt, New-cm. St. Swinton's ls. Lombard-st.] April 22.
- WILL, SAM.** Princes-sq. St. George's-in-the-East, merchant, May 6, and June 3. [Pope, Old Bethlem.] April 22.
- WARD, JAS. and JOHN**, Robinson, Mill-wall, All Saints, and Co., May 9, and June 3. [Yatman, Arundel st. Strand.] April 22.
- WOOLFE, JOHN**, Birmingham, mercer, May 13, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Edmonds, Exchange Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn, and Hubbard and Co. Chancery, Staffordshire.] April 1.
- WATSON, JAMES**, Huddersfield, merchant, May 13. [Layton, Finsbury-ls.] April 1.
- WHEATCROFT, SAM.** Sneath, grocer, May 16, Angel, Cheshamfield. [Lowes and Co. Tanfield-co. Temple, and Thomas, Cheshamfield.] April 4.
- WILLIAMS, DAN.** Frome Seelwood, Somerset, shopkeeper, May 20, George, Frome Seelwood. [Edmonds, Lincoln's Inn, and Rotton, Frome Seelwood.] April 8.
- WADSWORTH, JOHN**, Long Buckby, Northampton, dealer, May 28, Red Lion, Long Buckby. [Ricke, Devonshire st. Queen sq.] April 11.
- WOOD, WM.** Wimpole-st. wax and tallow-chandler, May 4 and 27. [Allen and Co. Solio.] April 13.
- WALL, WM.** Weldon-ls., Northampton, smith, May 9, 13, and June 6. [Taylor, Watbrook.] April 25.
- WELCH, JOHN**, Ainsworth, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, May 19, 14, and June 6, Star Inn, Manchester; and Elm, Chancery-ls.] April 25.
- YATES, THOS.** son and Co. Yate Bank, Lanca-ster, cotton spinners, May 1, 2, and 30, New Inn, Blackburn. [Armstrong, Staple Inn; and Dodgson, Blackburn.] April 8.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 25, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1820.

- ANDERSON, A.** Philpot-ls. April 29.
- Ansell, C. A.** Carshalton, Surrey, April 15.
- Adam, W.** Narrow wall, Lambeth, April 29.
- Amburst, S.** Ma ket-st. Westminster, April 15.
- Atherton, T.** Liverpool, May 9.
- Abbott, A.** Liverpool, May 10.
- Ashworth, J.** Boothfold, Lancaster, May 20.
- Barnes, W.** New Sarum, Wilts, April 12.
- Burleigh, J.** Bristol, April 18.
- Bigg, T.** Mitham, Kent, May 8.
- Burford, B.** Clifton, Middlesex, April 29.
- Blackburn, P.** Thurchnast Dock, Plymouth, Apr. 29.
- Bumfit, T.** Bradford, York, May 4 and 6.
- Baxley, T. W.** and Co. Newport Pagnell, Bucks, May 25.
- Bailey, E.** Presnute, Wilts, May 24.
- Bingley, G.** Piccadilly, May 9.
- Bell, J.** Watling st. May 9.
- Bolton, W.** Bury-st. Westminster, May 20.
- Bourne, W.** and Co. Brighthelm, Salop, May 10.
- Rankes, H.** Lincoln, May 9.
- Brown, R.** and Co. Bodolph lane, May 13.
- Bourne, S.** Leek, Stafford, June 5.
- Belwood, R.** Sculcoates, York, May 13.
- Body, W.** Newhaven, Sussex, May 16.
- Chopplin, F. H.** Foley place, April 15.
- Cobham, W.** jun. and Co. Ware, Herts, April 18.
- Cromber, J.** and J. Shadwell Dock, April 22.
- Churchill, J.** Stanhope st. Clure-market, May 6.
- C. Hudson, F.** T. Hooked lane, May 9.
- Cooper, J.** Carlton, Lincoln, May 6.
- Coppin, W.** North Shields, Northumberland, May 9.
- Copple, E.** North Shields, Northumberland, May 9.
- Collins, J.** Newport, Monmouth, May 13.
- Coles, G.** and C. Tower st. May 9.
- Cross, C.** Cambridge, May 11.
- Dudman, R.** and Co. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Apr. 15.
- Daniell, J.** and Co. Bristol, April 12.
- Dobson, T.** Kendal, Westmorland, April 17.
- Davis, S.** Bradford, Wilts, April 24.
- Dunn, T.** Deham, April 22.
- Dowsett, S.** Stewart-st. Spitalfields, May 9.
- Dicken, T.** Litchfield, Stafford, May 2.
- Dowley, J.** Willow st. Bank-side, May 6.
- Dunsmure, J.** and Co. Broad st. April 25.
- Dowley, T.** and J. Willow-st. Bank side, May 6.
- Devey, J.** Allon Coal Wharf, Christ Church, Surrey, May 10.
- Evms, W. S.** Chapel-st. Lamb's Conduit-st. Apr. 29 and 30.
- Ellis, R.** Dean st. Borough, May 2.
- Elgar, W.** Manstone, April 29.
- Forbery, W.** and Co. Liverpool, April 28.
- Foster, L.** Birmingham, Kent, May 6.
- Fisher, F.** and E. S. Yading, Kent, April 29.
- Frail, J.** Birmingham, May 10.
- Fentiman, F.** and Co. Peterborough, Northampton, and Stamford, Lincoln, May 6.
- Fogg, R.** and Co. Manchester, May 16.
- Frood, W.** Castleton, Lancaster, May 18.
- Gibson, J.** and Co. Watrohe-ph. Doctors's-commons, April 29.
- Gant, J.** Coleman st. April 22.
- Golding, J.** Colchester, April 25.
- Graham, J.** and Co. Goldsmith st. Wood st. Apr. 29.
- Greaves, J.** Fish-street-hill, May 9.
- Geraldez, S.** C. Broad street-ls. May 6.
- Gompertz, A.** Great Winchester-st. April 29.
- Graham, A.** Haslingden, Lancaster, May 6.
- Gray, J.** Cowken, York, June 9.
- Haddam, W.** Clement's-ls. Lombard-st. April 8.
- Hodson, T.** C. Leominster, Hereford, April 19.
- Hartnuty, G.** and Co. Bedford-co. Covent garden, April 14 and May 9.
- Hansley, W.** Weathersley, York, April 20.
- Hardwick, J.** Mill-st. Lambeth, April 24.
- Harvey, W. G.** Battle, Sussex, April 18.
- Hendy, A.** Gower-st. Bedford sq. April 29.
- Hent, W.** Leeds, York, April 20.
- Houbrooke, T.** High Holborn, April 29.
- Hardman, J.** Manchester, May 8.
- Hudson, J. H.** and J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Apr. 29.
- Hilker, W.** Winchester, April 29.
- Henshall, H.** Wheeler st. Norton fulgate, May 6.
- Heming, J.** and Co. Bishopsgate-st. May 6.
- Hemming, J.** Long-acre, May 6.
- Holland, D.** Budget st. Mary, Suffolk, May 2.
- Haddon, W.** Clement's ls. Lombard-st. Oct. 7.
- Hogson, R.** Fleet st. April 29.
- Holden, H.** Ripponden, York, May 13.
- Hurry, E.** and Co. Freeman's co. Cornhill, May 20.
- Hardisty, G.** and Co. Bedford co. Covent-garden, May 13.
- Hart, A.** Little Alie-st. Goodman's fields, May 13.

- Hughes, J. Liverpool, May 15.
 Hutchinson, W. P. Liverpool, May 15.
 Hardy, J. H. Abon Norris, Lancashire, May 15.
 Johnson, S. Skinner-st. Finsbury-market, May 6.
 Jackson, J. Manchester, May 4.
 Jackson, W. Goldbird-st. Blackfriars-road, May 2.
 Kilner, W. and J. Huddersfield, April 18.
 Kirk, W. and Co. Leeds, April 22.
 Kay, T. Bath, April 22.
 Latham, J. Rousey, April 21.
 Lucas, J. P. Birmingham, May 4.
 Lewis, W. and Co. Little Tower-st. April 8 and 22.
 Lepage, S. London, May 8.
 Maudslayi, J. New-st. Covent-garden, April 15.
 Morris, T. Bacton-upon-Humber, Lancashire, May 2.
 Metham, W. Hunkley, Leicester, April 25.
 Marsh, D. C. and Co. Reading, April 22.
 Mortall, W. Birmingham, May 25.
 Maudslayi, W. and E. Ousey, York, May 21.
 Maudslayi, A. and J. Liverpool, May 16.
 Makins, W. Southwell, Nottingham, May 25.
 Mottrhead, J. Holy Wood, Horkley, Lancaster, May 19.
 Neale, J. and Co. Milk-st. April 18.
 Nowell, J. and Co. Jewry-st. Aldgate, May 6.
 Othman, W. Lancaster, April 22.
 Ogden, H. Crown-st. Finsbury-sq. May 2.
 Pickering, J. Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. April 22.
 Palley, G. York, April 21.
 Prest, W. and Co. Lawrence Pountney-lane, April 22.
 Parker, W. and Co. High-st. White-chapel, April 22.
 Peters, J. Dorking, Surrey, April 22.
 Potts, R. Hollam-hill, May 9.
 Parke, J. and P. P. Manchester, May 8.
 Phillips, T. Broad-street-hill, April 22.
 Bray, J. Mark-lane, April 8.
 Rowlandson, S. and Co. Cheapside, June 20.
 Rositer, E. Warrimster, Wiltshire, April 25.
 Henshaw, J. Nottingham, April 21.
 Richards, H. Beauchamp-hill, Bucks, April 22.
 Rimington, S. Chichester, May 2.
 Rogers, B. Manchester, May 1.
 Ray, J. and Co. Mark-lane, May 6.
 Rance, J. S. Wapping-wall, May 22.
 Roberts, J. Stony Stratford, Bucks, May 11.
 Ryan, J. Liverpool, May 15.
 Shaw, J. Bond-st. April 15.
 Spall, H. Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, April 28.
 Sterdant, G. Vauxhall, Birmingham, April 25.
 Stewart, R. Liverpool, April 21.
 Southorpe, H. Nottingham, April 21.
 Skidmore, W. Sheffield, April 20.
 Simmons, B. Queen-hill, April 22.
 Simmons, B. Rich-st. Southwark, April 22.
 Saunders, J. and D. Gloucester, May 1.
 Sheppard, J. Horton Mills, Colebrook, Bucks, April 22.
 Statham, P. and J. Ardwick, Lancaster, May 8.
 Shoobridge, C. Kensington, May 15.
 Street, J. I. and W. Bocklebury, May 6.
 Sprar, A. Baughall-st. May 15.
 Savage, I. Upper North-pl. Gray's inn-lane, April 25.
 Sowdon, R. Canterbury, May 15.
 Smith, J. and Co. Pool, York, May 22.
 Sparker, J. and Co. Portland-st. St. Mary-le-Bone, May 16.
 Saker, S. P. Maid-tower, April 22.
 Smith, T. Chipping, Monmouth, May 22.
 Tompason, J. Alderstone, Warwick, April 17.
 Town-end, S. Gough-sq. Fleet-st. April 22.
 Thornley, E. Hunkley, Leicester, April 25.
 Taylor, J. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, May 5.
 Thompson, C. Bishopsgate-street, April 22.
 Telfensor, C. W. and J. Foston-lane, Cheapside, May 15.
 Vaux, T. Cridding Park, York, April 22.
 Upton, G. Queen-st. May 2.
 Watson, C. C. Fenchurch-st. April 15.
 White, J. Wood-st. April 15.
 Wilmoth, J. Manchester, April 22.
 Walker, J. and Co. East India Ship Lord Melville, April 15.
 Wordsley, J. Liverpool, April 19.
 Wye, G. W. London, April 1.
 Wignot, J. Hatfield, April 21.
 Wank, L. Liverpool, April 24.
 Wye, G. W. Newington Butts, May 10.
 Wilson, J. jun. Seacroft, York, May 2.
 Woods, W. Crawford-st. Mary-le-Bone, May 15.
 Walker, C. W. Bright-helmstone, May 6.
 Waddington, H. Bridge-st. Black-friars, May 2.
 Whitting, C. Bristol, May 16.
 White, F. Liverpool, May 9.
 Wilson, B. Bow-church-yard, May 9.
 White, J. Edmonth, May 11.
 Wo druff, J. Gun-st. Old Artillery-ground, May 11.
 Wetherill, J. and Co. Dyer's-co. Aldermanbury, May 9.
 Wades, W. North Shields, May 9.
 Wootton, W. Tyer's-gate, Bournemouth, May 15.
 Whitehouse, W. and Co. Liverpool, May 15.
 Wooterspoon, M. Liverpool, May 17.
 Young, S. Sheffield, York, April 22.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 25, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1820.

- ADAMS, T. South Shields, April 15.
 Arnott, J. Belle-Savage-yard, Ladgate-hill, May 15.
 Auger, J. Exeter, May 15.
 Burge, T. Frome-st. Somerset, April 15.
 Bryan, J. Oxford-st. April 18.
 Belcher, I. B. Hatfield Road, Essex, April 18.
 Bowen, C. Hackney-road, April 18.
 Brown, W. A. Hunkley, Middlesex, April 18.
 Buchanan, T. Charlotte-st. St. Pancras, April 22.
 Bill, R. jun. Wolverhampton, April 25.
 Hathow, F. E. White-hall-co. Cornhill, April 22.
 Hutton, W. S. Sudbury, Suffolk, May 2.
 Brodley, J. Jewin-st. Cripplegate, May 6.
 Butt, P. Cheltenham, May 6.
 Bailey, E. Pichard, Wiltshire, May 9.
 Baker, C. T. Marlborough, Wiltshire, May 9.
 Barker, J. Walsall, Stafford, May 15.
 Bennett, S. A. Worship-st. Shoreditch, May 15.
 Barnett, R. Mill-wall, Poplar, May 15.
 Chance, J. Worcester, April 15.
 Clarke, R. Newport, Isle of Wight, April 15.
 Carrington, S. Ashborne, Derby, April 15.
 Cawood, R. Armley, Leeds, April 15.
 Collins, J. and W. Oxford, April 15.
 Chubb, C. Portara, April 25.
 Cooper, T. Kennet-shaft, Upper Thames-st. April 25.
 Chapman, W. Bishopsgate-street Without, May 6.
 Cole, R. Friday-st. May 6.
 Collier, T. Newport, Salop, May 9.
 Coleman, W. O. Wapping, May 15.
 Chequer, H. Brompton, May 15.
 Duffield, J. Tottenham-st. St. Pancras, April 18.
 Drewry, J. Stafford, April 18.
 Daniell, J. and Co. Bristol, May 15.
 Dwyer, W. Langford, Somerset, April 22.
 Edwards, D. Newport, Monmouth, May 6.
 Enoch, W. and H. jun. Farring, Essex, April 15.
 Farrer, R. Broad-st. Cheapside, April 15.
 Ford, F. Lane-st. April 18.
 Fennells, W. King-st. Bermondsey New-road, April 22.
 Friend, F. and T. H. Sunderland near-the-Sea, Durham, April 2.
 Fisher, J. Bristol, May 9.
 Froume, T. Worcester, May 15.
 Gallimore, W. Northway, Devon, April 15.
 Ganton, J. Belgrave-courtyard, Finsbury, April 22.
 Grace, W. Finsbury, Chester, April 22.
 Gribble, N. East Stanchouse, Devon, April 22.
 Greenland, E. Old Kent-road, May 2.
 Godwin, T. King-ton, Surrey, May 9.
 G. Pant, W. Leadenhall-market, May 9.
 G. G. periz, A. Leadenhall-st. May 15.
 Huet, T. L. Stable-yard, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, April 15.
 Hadding, J. Long-acre, April 22.
 Hudson, J. Broom-lane, April 22.
 Hughes, C. Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, April 22.
 Helyer, M. East Stanchouse, Devon, April 22.
 Howard, A. St. Swithun's, May 9.
 Hewitt, W. Southwell, May 15.
 Jones, B. St. John in Bedwardine, Worcester, April 15.
 Josling, N. Bexley Heath, Kent, April 15.
 Johnson, G. Bristol, April 22.
 Jones, W. Portico-lane, April 22.
 Jackson, T. and W. Liverpool, May 2.
 Keeling, B. Stafford, April 22.
 Kruss, J. S. St. Margarets, May 15.
 Knight, J. Fore-st. May 15.
 Lapsam, F. St. James's-st. April 15.
 Langworthy, E. Cannon-st. April 22.

- Lecand, B. L. Great Prescott-st. Goodman's Aids, April 29.
 Lowndes, W. and Co. Manchester, May 6.
 Levy, J. Carter st. Cutler-st. Houndsditch, May 9.
 Leigh, R. Liverpool, May 9.
 Le Provost, T. Wotton-Underedge, Gloucester, May 13.
 Lewis, W. Beck-st. Golden-sq. May 13.
 Mason, J. Watlington, Lancaster, April 15.
 Maund, J. New-st. Covent-garden, April 22.
 Mountjoy, R. Langwell Nursery, May 6.
 Miligan, A. Wolverhampton, May 13.
 New, H. M. Poultry, April 21.
 Norris, W. Boussey, Southampton, May 6.
 Parkinson, S. Chester, May 13.
 Pinchard, J. Bristol, April 22.
 Pater, W. P. Newport, Salop, April 23.
 Pugh, D. Cumberland, April 29.
 Pullen, G. York, May 6.
 Power, M. Ross, Hereford, May 9.
 Parker, T. D. Hildfield, Sussex, May 13.
 Pyram, I. Staley-bank, Lancaster, May 13.
 Ralph, W. Lewknor, Oxford, April 18.
 Richardson, T. King st. Spital-fields, April 18.
 Richardson, J. Liverpool, April 22.
 Rowse, W. and Co. Liverpool, April 25.
 Rose, J. V. Cambridge, May 6.
 Robinson, T. Cambridge, May 6.
 Ritson, J. Carlisle, Cumberland, May 6.
 Raine, T. Bear-st. Leicester-sq. May 13.
 Richards, F. Birmingham, Warwick, May 13.
 Salmon, G. Temple-st. Goodman's Aids, April 19.
 Stevenson, J. Broad st. Bloomsbury, April 13.
 Shoolbridge, W. Marden, Kent, April 13.
 Swan, W. New-st. New-road, Commercial-road, April 22.
 Staker, J. Bristol, April 23.
 Simpson, A. St. Swilian's st. April 29.
 Stewart, C. Kingston upon Hull, May 2.
 Stevens, J. Chesham, Cambridge, May 6.
 Smith, T. Arundel, Stafford, May 13.
 South, F. Jones's A. Appleton, May 13.
 Turner, M. J. East India st. April 29.
 Teather, T. Nottingham, May 6.
 Taylor, T. Preston, Lancaster, May 13.
 Watrough, J. Liverpool, April 22.
 Whitfield, W. P. Commercial road, April 22.
 Walker, J. jun. Ashbridge, Somerset, April 25.
 Walton, R. Wood st. Chesham, April 25.
 Wilson, R. Birmingham, April 29.
 Wells, W. Malden, Essex, April 29.
 Wyatt, W. Dorchester, Dorset, May 9.
 Wainwright, J. Birmingham, May 9.
 Wheeler, H. sen. Blandford Forum, Dorset, May 13.
 Winterbottom, J. Manchester, May 13.
 Young, J. Carlisle, April 29.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 25, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1820.

- AMES, I. Ames, J. Gadd, T. and Wait, J. Bristol, dyers.
 Ansell, K. and Roake, J. Newbury, Berks, innkeepers.
 Atkinson, T. and Addison, G. W. Bradly-mills, York, worsted spinners.
 Alexander, A. Alexander, D. and Alexander, H. Hudson field, York, ale and porter brewers.
 Black, J. dec. and Black, J. Glasgow, calico-spinners.
 Baker, W. and Litchfield, T. Teckenham, surgeons.
 Bayly, G. and Woodward, W. Nottingham, commission-merchants.
 Birchall, T. and Pillingham, J. jun. Worcester, glove and shoo-makers.
 Bower, T. Duglinton, and Bower, J. Greenkil, in France, York, wool-staplers.
 Burwash, J. jun. and Hamilton, W. jun. Prince's-st. Poultry, Chesham, watch and dent-makers.
 Broomer, G. and Apsey, G. Houndsditch, wholesale candle-makers.
 Bower, T. Guest, R. and Blyock, W. Manchester, Bolton, and Wake, J. Newington, shoe-makers.
 Brice, R. Beale, W. Beale, T. Beale, J. Beale, J. and Beale, A. H. Warrington, wool-staplers.
 Burke, T. Burke, W. and Cooper, W. Sherborne, common brewers.
 Baker, S. Barnes, E. and Morstead, M. Pinner's-co. Old Broad-st.
 Bruce, J. and Hindley, F. Cross-lane, Long-acre, engravers.
 Brown, J. and Hardman, J. Birmingham, Bristol, metal manufacturers.
 Burre, R. and Jennings, P. Clifford st. Dead st. wine merchants.
 Crook, W. and Crook, J. Braintree, Essex, brush-makers.
 Coe, S. and Townhill, G. Cradley, Worcester, iron-manufacturers.
 Coneywell, G. Coneywell, G. jun. and Coneywell, J. P. Exeter, Manchester, Worcester, iron, gunpowder, R. the Kurts, A. Harro, Link-pl. Vauxhall bridge, and Gunpowder merchants.
 Cornall, D. Bell, R. and Cresswell, R. merchants.
 Croxey, J. and Widdison, J. R. Lower Thames st. Cotton-merchants.
 Crooks, T. and Waters, T. Wood st. Cheap st. silk thread-manufacturers.
 Cook, D. and Hammon, J. London, silk manufacturers.
 Cuning, S. and Tompson, G. N. Totters, Devon, surgeons.
 Colner, S. Colner, W. Drew, J. and Alsop, R. jun. Teignmouth, Devon, merchants.
 Crisp, E. and Crisp, J. Clenchewton, Norfolk, hatters.
 Dunn, J. Carter, J. W. jun. and Withs, G. Upper Easton, Gloucester, book-makers.
 Daniel, T. Daniel, J. Kelly, J. and Payne, T. London and Bristol iron-merchants.
 Davenport, T. and Barton, O. New Brompton, brewers.
 Eagle, S. and Swinburne, T. Birmingham, butchers.
 Emery, J. and Larnett, T. Edge-hill, near Liverpool, book-makers.
 Eales, J. and Williams, W. Watling st. Manchester watch-makers.
 Eyles, C. and Miller, J. Liverpool.
 Flock, R. and Kibick, W. Deptford, farmers.
 Eccles, J. and Williams, W. Watling st. Manchester watch-makers.
 Fryer, T. Fryer, J. jun. and Fryer, R. Rastock, York, wooden-mill-makers.
 Fiddler, T. Fiddler, J. and Elliott, R. Marden, Lancaster, brewers.
 Fisher, E. and Walker, M. Lower Brook-st. Grosvenor sq. milliners.
 Frazer, G. and Hanon, S. Prince's st. St. James's, cabinet-makers.
 Evans, T. and Lign, M. Manchester.
 Galt, W. and Galt, W. W. Dudley, Worcester, nail-makers.
 Gault, J. and Warton, D. Bishop Warrmouth, hatters, iron-merchants.
 Gilow, L. William, J. and Gallow, H. Liverpool, printers.
 Gaskin, J. and Haves, R. Kendal, Westmoreland, manufacturers.
 Gunn, W. and Gunn, J. Spence st. Buckle. Spital-fields, cotton-manufacturers.
 Gray, J. and Gray, J. jun. Birmingham, wine-merchants.
 Gutter, W. and McGrave, W. P. Noble st. warehouse.
 Gutter, W. and Ridsbaw, T. Charles-st. Soho, book-makers.
 Hargrave, and Lewis, J. The Grove, North, St. Andrew's, book-makers.
 Hoyle, T. and Hoyle, T. Barnsley, York, corn-millers.
 Holloway, J. and Copner, R. Strand, Gloucester, shoe-makers.
 Holding, G. Holding, H. and Walker, W. Manchester, engravers.
 Harrison, T. Tipping, T. and Cressfield, J. Warrington, millers.

- Hardwicke, S. and Perrin, W. Cheapside, wholesale-glovers.
- Halliday, J. and Tyne, W. Wakefield, woollen-cloth merchants.
- Hutchings, E. and Jones, T. Grave-yard Furnaces, Sedgley, Stafford, iron-masters.
- Havel, J. and Tulley, W. auctioneers.
- Hail, J. and Davies, G. Highgate, shoemakers.
- Heard, J. and Cook, R. Chawell-st. eating-house-keepers.
- Johnson, W. and Metcalfe, T. Thirsk, brandy-dealers.
- Jelliman, J. and Pope, W. Great Tower-st. tobac-nists.
- Kingsell, S. and Pinckard, H. Navul-row, Blackwall, colour-makers.
- Kaye, J. and Armitage, S. Broken Cross, Almonds-bury, York, tuncy-gilthlers.
- Kenworthy, W. Kenworthy, J. and Kinworthy, P. Manchester, painters.
- Keet, J. sen. and Keet, J. jun. Newport, Isle of Wight, merchants.
- Kirk, R. Tiplady, W. Tattersall, C. and Tattersall, C. G. Liverpool, cotton merchants.
- Keet, J. and Keet, C. Goldford, Surrey, linen-drappers.
- Kerl, W. jun. and Keet, J. Silver-st. Wond-st. curriers.
- Kincey, J. and Kincey, T. New road, Whitechapel, harness makers.
- Longman, J. and Dilamont, J. Temple-Coombe, Somerset, tallow chandlers.
- Latham, J. Richards, C. and Smith, J. Manc' ester, cotton-spinners.
- Lyall, G. and Craddas, J. High Holborn, timber-merchants.
- Lobeck, H. L. and Kreeft, J. C. T. Tower-st. mer-chants.
- Le Graud, J. and Clarke, H. Leadenhall-st. seeds-men.
- Litster, W. and Nisbet, J. Upper East Smithfield, stationers.
- Murley, R. and Wales, G. York coach makers.
- Murali, H. and Bakwell, F. Marsh Mills, near Ply-mouth, millers.
- Mottison, M. Mosman, W. Hodgson, G. and Hunn-um, H. J. Gillshead, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron founders.
- Melling, E. Watson, J. and Co. Liverpool.
- Moore, T. and Smith, W. Halifax, York, card-makers.
- Mott, J. and Hayter, W. Prince's-st. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, comb-makers.
- McKinnon, T. and Inghart, J. King Edward-st. Wapping, colour-manufacturers.
- Mitchin, W. and Jackson, R. Piccadilly, tallow-chandlers.
- Matley, J. and Roberts, G. Queen-co. Great Queen-st. artificial florists.
- Martindale, B. and Salmon, R. H. Gray's- Inn-sq. attorneys.
- Morgan, J. and Hetherington, J. Mereden, War-wick, bookkeepers.
- Nash, S. and Miller, J. Manchester, calico-printers.
- Noake, W. and Noake, T. Wolverhampton, Stafford, brass-founders.
- Oliver, A. and Watkin, W. Manchester, solicitors.
- Osborn, T. and Hodgkins, B. Utttoxeter, Stafford, hoop-shavers.
- Porritt, J. Porritt, D. and Marler, J. Barnham St. Andrew's, Norfolk, maketers.
- Pitts, W. and Turner, C. Western-wharf, Abing-don-st. gumber-merchants.
- Poole, J. and Sampson, S. Skinner-st. Snow-hill, milliners.
- Pearson, C. Pearson, G. Price, D. and Pearson, W. warehouse keepers.
- Purser, J. and Purser, J. Finch lane, Cornhill.
- Petch, R. W. and Hyde, W. Barnsley, York, linen-manufacturers.
- Penly, E. and Blowe, W. Strand, stationers.
- Pecket, W. and Danton, T. Douglas mews, Guild-wood-st. Gray's-Inn-lane, coach-makers.
- Pitt, J. Powell, T. Fripp, W. Bruce, E. and New, E. Bristol, bankers.
- Price, W. and Price, J. Stroud, Gloucester, iron-founders.
- Robson, J. jun. and Fellows, W. M. Great Yar-mouth, Norfolk, timber merchants.
- Rowbotham, J. Miles, R. and Harvey, J. Watworth, blacking manufacturers.
- Robinson, J. and Miles, N. St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars, smiths.
- Robins, J. Robins, E. and Bobins, C. Birmingham, auctioneers.
- Richards, C. and Latham, J. Salford and Manches-ter, cotton spinners.
- Rickman, J. and Horne, T. Hungerford-market, Strand, bottle-merchants.
- Reidhead, W. and Dixon, R. North Shields, insu-rance brokers.
- Raistrick, J. and George, T. Leeds, York, aqua-terms-manufacturers.
- Robinson, T. and Robinson, E. Wakefield, hosiers.
- Rawings, J. and Cooke, J. Summer-st. dyers.
- Renshaw, J. and Allardyce, G. London, mer-chants.
- Robinson, J. B. and Ellis, B. Leicester, wool-gaplers.
- Sidebotham, S. and Froggatt, G. Thornsset, Derby, cutlers.
- Sayer, S. Powell, E. J. and Powell, M. Ealing, school mistresses.
- Summerfield, W. P. Lloyd, R. and Summerfield, W. L. Coventry, corn-cubblers.
- Stables, H. and Hughes, G. Marshal-st. Golden-sq. revolving boat and shoe heel-manufacturers.
- Serzen, H. P. and Rulington, J. Skinner-st. Bishops-gate, printers.
- Shatt, S. H. and Baker, J. Rotherhithe, ship-builders.
- Swall, H. Neck, T. and Neck, W. Chatham-pl. Blackfriars, merchants.
- Snow F. and Biscuit, J. Bradford, York, wool-staplers.
- Stall, T. Preston, J. Sharman, J. R. Prowse, J. S. Holland, J. and Stall, E. Henew, Newfound-land.
- Stiffbottom, D. and Roberts, T. Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, woollen-drappers.
- Skinner, W. and Hall, W. Stockton and Darling-ton, Durham, bankers.
- Simpson, L. and Ellis, C. Birmingham, coach-harness platers.
- Swann, T. and Swann, W. Kutz-sterndale, Derby, shoe-makers.
- Staph, J. and Yonkin, J. Southwark, oilmen.
- Seagrim, J. sen. Seagrim, J. jun. Thring, W. and Seagrim, H. J. Newgate-st. carpet manufactu-rers.
- Smith, B. sen. and Smith, B. jun. Camberwell, silversmiths.
- Simmons, J. and Slater, J. Poplar, riggers.
- Sojour, J. and Swann, A. Southwick, Hants, sur-geons.
- Smalley, J. Williamson, W. Williamson, M. Moas, W. Mitchell, J. and Mitchell, P. Lwlac, Flintshire, brick-manufacturers.
- Taylor, C. and Taylor, T. T. Prince's-st. Wilson-st. Finsbury sq. ribbon cutters.
- Turner, R. and Moorfield, E. Wigan, Lancaster, calico manufacturers.
- Tylds, J. and Woudit, J. St. Paul's church yard, upholders.
- Thompson, E. and Thompson, W. J. New Com-pion-st. Sulin, working jewellers.
- Tugley, J. sen. and Lewis, R. jun. East Grinstead, Sussex, wool staplers.
- Topp, T. Harris, W. and Jeanneret, E. P. Alders-gate-st. cotton-merchants.
- Taylor, T. and Atkinson, G. & Heworth Shore, Dyr-ham, earthenware manufacturers.
- Topham, S. and Coxton, H. Leeds, York, pawn-brokers.
- Tonge, T. and Tonge, C. Manchester, cotton-g dealers.
- Twiss, R. Sutton, T. and Sutton, M. Old Cavendish-st. Cavendish-sq. correct-makers.
- Taylor, S. Taylor, E. Wavell, J. and Moorey, R. H. Newport, Isle of Wight, surveyors.
- Thompson, J. and Thompson, G. Woodbridge, Suff-olk, builders.
- Upton, T. E. Nicholson, J. Hemingway, E. and Upton, J. Leeds, York, attorneys.
- Walkington, R. and Walkington, G. Great Queen-st. Lincoln's- Inn-fields, cheesemongers.
- White, J. and Allgood, J. Birmingham, platers.
- Wright, T. Wright, J. Selley, N. T. Robinson, H. and Robinson, H. jun. Henrietta-st. Covent-gar-don, bankers.
- Watson, B. and Jackson, S. Fresh Wharf, Thames-ter, wharfingers.
- Warhurst, M. and Warhurst, W. Old Malton, curriers.
- Wild, J. and Cowar, F. R. Kent pl. Kent road, surgeons.

Williams, H. and Troward, W. jun. Piccadilly, chemists.
 White, J. Ivy-terrace, Hoxton, and Hillum, R. London wall.
 Wagentrelber, J. H. Whitechapel, Conway, T. Phelps, J. and Raw, J. Maiden-la. Garlick-hythe, sugar-refiners.
 Wainwright, S. and Bickerton, R. Oswestry, Salop, druggists.
 White, E. and Gondeve, W. D. Wimbome Murester, Dorset, brewers.
 Watkinson, W. and Whitchurch, W. London, merchants.
 Wytrow, J. and Stainbank, R. W. Nottingham, corn factors.

Willis, C. sen. and Willis, C. jun. Cranbrook, Kent, attorneys.
 Watson, G. and Dunn, J. Watling-st. warehousemen.
 Wiley, T. Bateman, J. and Foyton, T. Monlay, York, woolstainers.
 Wilts, W. and Williams, F. Newgate-st. warehousemen.
 Wallington, T. and Eames, G. Ilminster, Somerset flax spinners.
 Yeates, G. and Medhurst, J. Trevanno-mill, Bathford, Somerset, paper-manufacturers.
 Young, W. and Young, E. Portsea, Hants, brick-manufacturers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 284.)

WILLIAM COLLINS, of George-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, Lamp-maker, for some useful additions to, and improvements on, carriage and other lamps. Dated March 10, 1820.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD, of Castle-street, Southwark, Surrey, Hat-manufacturer, and **ROBERT FRANKS**, of Red cross-street, London, Hat manufacturer, for an improved method of manufacturing water proof hats, to be made of silk, wool, or beaver, or other fur, the brims of which are perfectly water-proof, and will, in all weathers, and in every climate preserve their original shapes, being stiffened without the use of glue, or any other material which would prevent the effect of water proof mixture. Dated March 18, 1820.

FREDERIC MICHIELS VAN HEYTHUYSEN, of Aldmouth-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Esq.; for a method of making portable machines or instruments, to be placed upon a desk or table, and so constructed, as to fold or run into a small compass, made of wood, brass, or other metal, to sup-

port a screen shade, made for the purpose of protecting the eyes from a strong light; added to which is a green, blue, or other coloured glass, in a frame, and in such a position, that when placed opposite a window, lamp, or candle, it will take off the glare of white paper, by shewing a green or blue, or any other tinge, dependent upon the colour of the glass reflector, upon the book or paper placed within the bounds of its shadow, so that print, however small, or writing, is rendered more plain or legible, by reason of the glare being thus taken off the white paper by day, and particularly by candle-light; by this means the eyes of the reader or writer will be relieved from laboriously dwelling upon a white surface. Dated March 18, 1820.

ABRAHAM HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, of Bond-street, Middlesex, Esq.; for an improvement in the preparing or manufacturing substances for the formation of the highways, and other roads; which substances, when so prepared, are applicable to other useful purposes. Dated March 18, 1820.

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 21.

COFFEE.—There have been very large parcels of Demerara and Berbice Coffee brought forward this week, and as the demand for Coffee generally has been limited, the greater proportion of the sales have been taken in; the quantity sold has gone off heavily, at a further reduction of 2s. a 4s. St. Domingo, by public sale, 110s. and 11½s.; fair quality Brazil, 110s. and 110s. 6d. This forenoon, by public sale, 72 casks were brought forward; the whole were Demerara and Berbice descriptions, and sold much about the prices of yesterday. It is reported, that St. Domingo has been sold at 108s. for money, and at 110s. on the usual terms and credit. There is some appearance of a reviving demand this forenoon; the inquiries by the export houses are materially increased.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady, but not extensive, demand for Muscovades this week; there is not the slightest variation in the prices. The Refined market is without variation; the demand appears, however, rather to improve; there has been more business doing for home consumption than some time past; large jumps have been in request both for packing and crushing—Muscovades are in steady demand. By public sale yesterday, 100 chests of Havannah Sugars were brought forward; the whole

sold at very high prices—white, fine and very strong, 64s. a 65s. 6d.; good, 60s. a 63s.; middling, 55s. a 56s.; yellow, good, 59s. a 40s.; middling, 37s.; brown, 35s.

COTTON.—The Indian sale was brought forward this morning, but the holders did not appear willing to accept the present market prices; the whole was withdrawn, and generally at higher rates than the previous nominal market currency. The purchases of Cotton by private contract since our last consist of—200 Pernambuco, 16d. duty paid; 24 Bahia, 15d. ditto; 200 Bengals, 6½d. a 6½d. in bond.—This forenoon, by public sale, 61 bags Berbice went at low prices, 12½d. a 14½d.

OIL.—There is little variation in Oils; Greenland cargoes, this year's fishery, are held about 34l.; there have been a few sales of small parcels at 32l. Rape Oil is rather giving way.

RUM, BRANDY and HOLLANDS.—There is little alteration in Rum; the purchases reported are on a very limited scale—Brandies are heavy and lower—Genev is unvaried.

TALLOW.—Foreign Tallows continue heavy, the prices are nearly nominal—The Town market is to-day quoted 65s. which is the same as last week.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,
By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois,
from the Returns received in the Week

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, April 1, 1820, is,
Wheat, 70s. 8d. per *qtr.* 41s. 9d. | Barley, 10s. 6d. | Oats, 5s. 4d. | Beans, 4s. 6d. | Peas, 3s. 8d. | Nutmeal, 2s. 11d.
AGGREGATE PRICE of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per firlot, of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140 lbs. Avordupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of March, 1820, from the London Gazette.
Wheat, 63s. 9d. | Rye, 30s. 5d. 4 Barley, 29s. 9d. | Oats, 23s. 6d. | Beans, 23s. 4d. | Peas, 32s. 6d. | Oatmeal, 18s. 8d. | Bar or Ling, 21s. 6d.

Published by Authority of Parliament. **WILLIAM DOWDING**, Receiver of Corn Returns.
AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MOSCOWADO SUGAR.
 Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain,
 Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending
 March 29, is 35s. 6d. per cwt. | March 29, is 36s. 6 3/4d. per cwt. | April 5, is 36s. 2d. per cwt. | April 12,
 is 36s. 8 3/4d. per cwt. | April 19, is 37s. 3 1/4d. per cwt.
 Printed by Authority of Parliament. **THOMAS WELLS**, Printer, Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obs.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obs.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obs.
Mar. 30	29.51	55	N	Rain	Apr. 6	29.35	46	SW	Rain	Apr. 16	29.04	55	NW	Fair
27	29.76	47	SW	Ditto	7	29.34	39	SW	Ditto	17	29.18	55	NW	Ditto
28	29.91	48	W4W	Fair	8	29.25	41	SW	Cloudy	18	29.11	55	E	Ditto
29	30.05	56	SW	Cloudy	9	29.14	46	S	Rain	19	30.06	58	NE	Ditto
30	29.91	53	NW	Ditto	10	29.41	45	S	Cloudy	20	30.06	55	NW	Ditto
31	29.66	55	SW	Fair	11	29.40	52	SW	Rain	21	30.20	56	N	Ditto
Apr. 1	29.94	48	SW	Ditto	12	29.65	52	SW	Cloudy	22	30.27	55	E	Ditto
2	30.07	55	W	Ditto	13	29.82	51	N	Rain	23	30.16	48	NE	Ditto
3	30.14	60	NW	Ditto	14	29.50	58	NW	Ditto	24	30.44	54	NE	Ditto
4	29.94	57	S	Ditto	15	29.73	51	NW	Fair	25	30.32	48	NE	Ditto
5	29.69	52	SW	Ditto										

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. April 18th, 1820.

Shares of	Present Price per Sha.	Div. received per Ann.	Shares of	Present Price per Sha.	Div. received per Ann.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Birmingham Canal (divided)	25	535	90	London	100	74	5
Chesterfield	100	120	8	West India	—	174	10
Coventry	100	999	44	Southwark Bridge	100	18	—
Derby	100	112	6	Vauxhall	100	20	10
Erewash	100	1050	48	Waterloo	100	5	10
Grand Junction	120	220	9	Commercial Road	100	124	5
Grand Surrey	100	55	2	Ditto East India Branch	100	100	5
Grand Union	100	34	—	East London Water-Works	100	58	10
Do. Loan	—	90	5	Grand Junction	50	35	2 10
Grantham	150	120	7	Liverpool Booth	220	100	—
Leeds and Liverpool	100	500	10	London Bridge	—	57	2 10
Leicester	140	280	14	Birmingham Life and Life Insurance	1000	550	25
Loughborough	—	240	119	Albion	500	40	2 10
Mellon Mowbray	—	155	8	Bath	—	375	40
Mersey and Irwell	—	151	30	County	100	37	2 10
Montmouthshire	100	110	10	Eagle	50	2 32 6	5
Natbrook	—	105	6	Globe	100	117	10
Oxford	130	611	32	Imperial	500	74	4 10
Sturminster	125	160	9	London Fire	25	21	1 4
Shropshire	100	140	7	London Ship	25	18	10
Somerset Canal	50	70	2	Royal Exchange	—	220	10
Ditto Lock Fund	—	74	4	Union	200	52	10
Stafford & Worcester	100	115	40	Gas Light and Coke (Chart	50	60	4
Stourbridge	145	205	15	Pump)	100	94	7
Thames and Severn, New	—	35	10	City Gas Light Company	100	40	—
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	200	1800	75	London Institution	75	34	8 10
Trunk	100	210	11	Surrey	30	21	1 5
Warwick and Birmingham	100	205	10	Auction Mart	50	50	2 10
Warwick and Napton	100	—	—	British Copper Company	100	50	10
Bristol Dock	145	—	—	Margate Pier	—	—	—
Commercial Dock	100	60	3				
East India	—	161	10				

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 60 and under 70.

single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 18 0	average rate 100l. money	7 1 0
40	5 4 0		7 0 8
45	5 12 0		8 1 2
50	6 1 0		8 14 1
55	6 13 0		9 11 4
60	7 0 0		10 14 5
65	8 11 0		12 0 0
70	10 5 0		14 15 0
75 and upwards	12 10 0		18 12 0

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from March 28, to April 21, 1820, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, c. l.	12—1	Batavia	5 1 a 33 1/2
Ditto at sight	11—18	Seville	3 1/2 a 34
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U	12—2	Gibraltar	90
Antwerp, ex money	12—3	Lisbon	174
Hamburg 2 U	30—7	Genoa	44 1/2 a 44 1/2
Altona 2 U	30—8	Venice Italian Lira	27—60
Paris, 3 day's sight	25—45 a 25—40	Milan	16
Ditto, 2 Usance	25—75 a 25—70	Naples	30 1/2 a 30 1/2
Bordeaux, ditto	25—75 a 25—70	Potenza per oz.	110d.
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	150 1/2	Lisbon	202 a 21
Vicenza, E. 2 m. flo.	10—9	Porto	51
Trieste ditto	10—9	Rio Janeiro	55 1/2 a 54 1/2
Madrid	3 1 a 34 1/2	Bombay	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Cadiz, effective	3 1 a 34 1/2	Dublin	9 1/2 a 9 1/2
Bilboa, effective	34 a 34 1/2	Cork	9 1/2 a 9 1/2

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	0l. 0s. 0d. 20l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 4s. 11 1/2 a 0l. 4s. 11 1/2
Foreign Gold in Bars	3l. 17s. 10 1/2 a 0l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 1d. a 0s. 0d.
New Doubloons	3l. 15s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Loons, each	—

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

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DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 25, 1890, TO APRIL 24, 1890, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days. 1890.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Consol.	3 1/2 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Consol.	Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	India Stock.	Omnium.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea St.	N. W. So. Sea St.	4 per cent. Ind. Bon.	2 per Day Ex. Bills.	Cous. for Acct.
Mar. 25.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 3/4	3 1/2									12 pr.	2s	68 1/2
" 27.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 3/4	3 1/2									10s	2s	68 1/2
" 28.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 3/4	3 1/2									9s	11 pr.	68 1/2
" 29.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 3/4	3 1/2			6s			76			10s	7 pr.	68 1/2
" 30.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 3/4	3 1/2									8s	10 pr.	68 1/2
" 31.	Holiday.															
April 1.		68 1/2	68 1/2	103 1/2	4 1/2									9s	13 pr.	68 1/2
" 3.																
" 4.	Holiday.															
" 5.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2			68 1/2						14s	16 pr.	68 1/2
" 6.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									15s	16 pr.	68 1/2
" 7.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2			6s						16s	15 pr.	68 1/2
" 8.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									17s	20 pr.	68 1/2
" 10.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2			68 1/2						18s	20 pr.	68 1/2
" 11.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									19s	20 pr.	68 1/2
" 12.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2			68 1/2						20s	21 pr.	68 1/2
" 13.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									21s	24 pr.	68 1/2
" 14.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2			68 1/2						22s	24 pr.	68 1/2
" 15.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									23s	29 pr.	68 1/2
" 17.		68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									24s	30 pr.	68 1/2
" 18.	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									25s	27 pr.	68 1/2
" 19.	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									26s	27 pr.	68 1/2
" 20.	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									27s	28 pr.	68 1/2
" 21.	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									28s	24 pr.	68 1/2
" 22.	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									29s	24 pr.	68 1/2
" 23.	222	68 1/2	68 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2									30s	26 pr.	68 1/2
" 24.	Holiday.													31s	27 pr.	68 1/2

All EXCHANGE BILLS dated in the Months of June and July, 1818, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.
N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Cusstaing, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by
JAMES WETEN HALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
 On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR MAY, 1820.

[Embellished with a Portrait of RANDLE JACKSON, Esq.]

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AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Europ Mag. Vol. LXXVII. May 1820.

3 D

EAST INDIA SHIPS.

7th April, 1920.

Ship's Name.	Consignments.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parsons.	To be up.	To be in the Dock.
Thomas Coult...	Bomb. & China	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	A. Chrystie	Hugh B. Askew	Fred. Madin	Arth. Vincent	Seron. Spruance	Wm. Mallman	1899	1899.
Earl of Balcarras	Bomb. & China	Company's Ship	Jas. Jamieson	Tim. Smith	Philip Baylis	Alex. Reil	Arch. G. Moore	John. A. Scott	Wm. H. Bruce	1899.	1899.
Warren Hastings	Bomb. & China	Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	T. Addison	George Mayson	Wm. Hay	De M. Cr. ix	R. B. Murray	T. Collingwood	1899.	1899.
Thames	Bomb. & China	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Jewellery	Thos. Gouman	Edw. King	1899.	1899.
London	St. Hel. & China	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Puford	W. N. Packman	Dun. McKenzie	John D. Smith	1899.	1899.
Asia	Bomb. & China	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderson	Hen. Clement	Rob. H. Rhind	S. F. MacFarlan	J. Gieborne	Jas. M. Hodgson	Jas. Gardner	1899.	1899.
Asiatic	Bomb. & China	George Givoch	Frank Creswell	Wm. Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thos. Welch	John Stuart	W. S. Cunningham	Wm. E. Givoch	1899.	1899.
Castle Hantley	Bomb. & China	John Paterson	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Rankin	Wm. Harvick	W. Tebbel	John. Kennedy	John. Campbell	Hen. A. G. G. G.	1899.	1899.
Canning	St. Hel. & Bomb.	Company's Ship	Wm. Paterson	R. Glaspeole	W. R. Blackley	K. M. Donald	J. G. G. G.	Rob. Simons	Wm. Lee	1899.	1899.
Lady Melville	Bomb. & China	Sir R. Wigram	John Stewart	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boulton	Wm. Lewis	D. C. Cannon	Jun. Stev. H. Ayers	1899.	1899.
Dunira	Bomb. & China	Geo. Palmer	M. Hamilton	Jas. Barber	John Shute	J. C. Whitman	John Douglas	And. Keule	Thos. Appath	1899.	1899.
Marquis of Huntly	Bomb. & China	J. Mac Taggart	Don. MacLeod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Pannell	John Leach	Thos. M. Aitchy	John. S. S. S.	John. Reid	1899.	1899.
Prince Regent	Mail. & China	Henry Bonham	John Innes	Jas. N. Biles	Thos. Fisher	Hen. Bon. Bax	L. R. Penrice	Der. Fokner	Wm. R. S. S.	1899.	1899.
Duke of York	Mail. & China	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	J. Shepherd	J. Crickbank	H. T. Thome	John Orr	Wm. S. S. S.	Jas. W. R. S.	1899.	1899.
Donetsville	St. Hel. & China	Rob. W. Williams	Sam. Lytle	Henry Aker	T. Williams	Hen. Stone	G. J. Carle	Fred. Fowler	Thos. H. H. H.	1899.	1899.
Winchelsea	St. Hel. & China	W. Moffat	Wm. Adamson	T. W. Moore	Henry Lind	J. S. Duden	John. Aitchy	Thos. Stewart	Rob. H. H. H.	1899.	1899.
Buckinghamshire	St. Hel. & China	Company's Ship	Fred. Adams	Jas. Brad	Wm. Pullum	Amh. Rivers	Thos. Aitchy	Wm. Hayland	John. H. H. H.	1899.	1899.
Princess Amelia	St. Hel. & China	Rob. Williams	Nath. Turner	Jas. Kellaway	Wm. Peman	Chas. Penny	H. B. Avarne	Nath. Grant	John. Featon	1899.	1899.
Orwell	St. Hel. & China	Mat. Inche	Thos. Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay	John. Cattle	Patrick Burt	Wm. Bremner	Wm. De Chasme	1899.	1899.
Scaley Castle	St. Hel. & China	Company's Ship	J. B. Sotherby	T. W. Barrow	Robert Lewis	Jas. Murdoch	Rob. Robson	James Halliday	Wm. Harper	1899.	1899.
Marchioness ofilly	St. Hel. & China	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	Rob. Clifford	H. Stenudale	C. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Rigwell	John. M. Brunet	Wm. M. M. M.	1899.	1899.
General Hewitt	St. Hel. & China	Company's Ship	James Pearson	D. R. Newall	Rees Thomas	John. H. Leman	A. H. H. H.	Edw. Turner	John. S. S.	1899.	1899.
Lady Campbell	St. Hel. & China	John Innes	Thos. Marquis	John Jones	David Marshall	J. Sparrow	Benj. Bailey	Edw. M. C. S. S.	John. S. S.	1899.	1899.



LONDON. Published for the European Magazine by, & Aspinwall 52 Cornhill. 4 June 1829

— Randle Jackson Esq.
(Barrister at Law)

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY 1820.

**MEMOIR OF
RANDLE JACKSON, ESQ.,**

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. THOMSON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY
L. BUCHMUND, ESQ. A.R.A.]

IN presenting to our readers the Portrait of any person whose talents or character have raised him into estimation with his fellow-citizens, we have uniformly accompanied it with a Memoir, containing, as well as we could collect them, the leading circumstances of his life. We have had motives for so doing, beyond the mere gratification of the curious; one has been, that we ourselves delight in rendering due honour to virtue; another has been, our hope and belief, that in holding up the qualities of worthy men as objects for imitation, we perform a service of very extensive benefit to society.

In making these selections, our readers will do us the justice to allow, that we have shewn no undue predilection for birth, riches, connexion, or any of those fortuitous distinctions, to which worth is frequently a stranger, and which, where they most abound, may adorn merit, but can never be its substitute.

The task which we impose upon ourselves is one of considerable difficulty and delicacy; especially when, as in the present instance, it relates to a living character. To record imperfections in cases where they exist, whether moral or political, would be at best a painful office, frequently an offensive one; while to give way to our own high appreciation of the worth upon which we frequently have to treat, might expose us to suspicions unworthy of the cause of literature. We prefer, therefore, on all occasions, the limiting ourselves to plain narrative, leaving to the public, as to an upright jury, their inherent and constitutional right of pronouncing a verdict upon the facts before them.

In the present instance, we have less difficulty than in some other cases; for those who are in the habit of reading the journals and publications of the day, with a view to biographical notice, might collect from them almost every fact which we are about to state, and readily form as full an outline of the history of the Gentleman whose Portrait forms our Frontispiece, as we feel at liberty to give, or as is consistent with the nature of our work. We should be wanting, however, in gratitude to a valued Correspondent, were we not to acknowledge the aid which we have derived from one whose long acquaintance, similarity of pursuit, and congeniality of mind, with the learned Gentleman in question, has particularly enabled him to render us an acceptable service.

The subject of our Memoir was born in the metropolis, and is descended from respectable and affluent parents; who intending him for trade, placed him, early in life, in an eminent wholesale house in the City, the magnitude of whose dealings abroad, it may be presumed, gave him a better comprehension of the commercial interests of that Great Company in whose affairs he was destined to take so active a part, than he could otherwise have attained. To the circumstance of the master being also a near relation, was, perhaps, owing the indulgence, of Mr. Jackson being permitted to follow a course of study during his leisure hours, not exactly in the way of business, although perfectly consistent with, and highly auxiliary to, the line of life which he subsequently chose. Ardent in his pursuits, indefatigable in his studies,

and ever thirsting for information, it is not surprising that he should have been both a young writer and a young speaker. Of the former we believe there are proofs in print; in some of those periodical works, which so often tempt first essays, are to be found effusions, written at so early an age as sixteen or seventeen, which would not have disgraced the ripe years of their author—for his youthful speeches we refer to the newspapers of the day, observing, that it could need but little encouragement from sanguine friends, to induce a man still more sanguine than themselves, to embrace the profession of the law, as most immediately connected with that public life to which he felt himself invincibly attached; consequently, as soon as the change could be effected, consistently with prudence and parental sanction, Mr. Jackson entered himself of the Middle Temple, and shortly after of the University at Oxford. At the latter place he was resident about four years, endeavouring to qualify himself for his new profession; and embracing the opportunities which the vacations afforded for foreign travel, he visited in turn the more distinguished parts of Europe. During the whole of this period, as well as antecedent to it, he gave great attention to the affairs of the East India Company, both at home and abroad, occasionally delivering his sentiments in the General Court, upon such subjects as seemed to him the most important. Some of those speeches form separate pamphlets; others are to be found only in that collection of India debates which, consistently with the enlightened and liberal spirit of the times, have, in consequence of the gentlemanly accommodation afforded to reporters, been for many years past regularly published. Of these speeches, as well as some others, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the "Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors," we shall take notice in the course of our narrative, with which indeed they are inseparably connected.

Mr. Jackson was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, in Hilary Term 1793. A renewal of the East India Company's charter being then on the tapis, and expected to be much discussed in both Houses of Parliament, he was naturally desirous to be in a capacity to avail himself of that retainer on behalf of the East

India Company, which it had been intimated to him awaited his acceptance; but having neglected to apply for his call sufficiently early in the term, an act of grace, or concession of some kind, became necessary, otherwise he must have waited until the Easter following. It will, it is trusted, be pardoned in one who feels an honest pride in the reputation of his friend, if it be here mentioned, that the present Lord Chancellor, and that excellent man the late Lord Arden, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, then Master of the Rolls, were pleased to interest themselves on the occasion, at the request of Lord Melville:—the grace was obtained, the student became a Barrister, and nearly his first retainer, was one no less flattering than from the Directors of the East India Company, to advocate their cause at the Bar of Parliament!

About the same period, Mr. Jackson was honoured with the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Oxford, for which he had previously submitted to the usual examinations, although not absolutely necessary in the case of Gentlemen Commoners, in which rank he was classed. He received his degree in full Convocation, and it probably will be regarded as a proof that the concerns of our Indian Empire were at length unfolding themselves to the English mind, that Mr. Jackson's acquaintance with them should have been thought a fit theme for panegyric in the mouth of the public orator, who emphatically noticed that circumstance in his eulogium; it was, we believe, the first instance of such a recognition by this seat of learning.

Mr. Jackson's practice at the Bar has been of a kind that has not much met the public eye, or occupied its attention, it having been principally before the Houses of Parliament; but in their Committees, or at the Bar of those high Assemblies, it has been his lot to discuss some very important public measures, and, as we believe, with credit to himself. It is within the knowledge of gentlemen now at the Bar, that the late Lord Thurlow, who certainly was not much given to compliment, spoke of him, after a speech delivered at the Bar of the House of Lords on behalf of the East India Company, in terms of much commendation, and that shortly after Mr. Jackson found himself entrusted with a Bill of

great moment to the parties, in consequence of an interview which they had obtained with that noble and learned Lord. He was also fortunate enough to be called in as Counsel before Parliament for the City of London, within a few years of his admission, by one of those incidents to which professional men are sometimes so much indebted. A learned and eminent person, who now occupies a seat upon the Bench, and who usually acted as Counsel for that great Corporation, was suddenly attacked with the gout, while in the course of his attendance upon a Committee of the House; Mr. Jackson was retained in consequence, and not only continued as Junior Counsel, after the recovery of his leader, but has invariably from that time acted as one of the Parliamentary Advocates for the City of London, and been honoured with the expression of their thanks and approbation, in a public resolution, ordered to be fairly transcribed, and conveyed to him by the Town Clerk.

Among the speeches noticed in the work we have alluded to, was one delivered in 1806 to a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the state of the woollen manufacture. This investigation was continued during three Sessions of Parliament, and the case of the Clothiers finally heard at the Bar of either House. It referred principally to the increasing use of machinery, which had then begun to give great uneasiness to the immense population employed in the different branches of that manufacture, and which has since been one of the assigned causes of a train of events for ever to be deplored. This speech was, perhaps, principally interesting, on account of the distinction or line which the Advocate endeavoured to draw between the use and abuse of the aid of machinery in our manufactures, which he contended had been countenanced with too much enthusiasm and too little discrimination; that with respect to the use of machinery, as with every other blessing, there were limits, at which enjoyment ceased to be prudent, and that, as every person whose labour was thereby dispensed with was converted from a customer of the soil to an incumbent upon it, the dispensation with human labour should ever be matter of grave concern; he submitted, at the same time, the wide distinction between where machinery

was resorted to, in order to preserve our footing in foreign markets, or our preference in a given article, respecting which unless we could balance our saving by machinery on the one hand against the cheapness of provisions and lightness of taxation enjoyed by our rivals on the other, we should lose the selling of the commodity altogether; then indeed was machinery an invaluable auxiliary to commerce, but in cases where we were in unrivalled possession of the foreign market, and in no apparent danger of supercession, as was known to be the fact as it regarded the finer woollens, then he feared that the customer of the soil, and consequently the agricultural interest, was sacrificed to the cupidity of the manufacturer, whose immediate fortune was made by the extreme and exhausting attenuation of the article, effected by the violence of the gig-mill, which stretched the cloth, as was in proof, to such a degree beyond the powers of hand labour, as, although it made the fortunes of the present race of factory masters, as they were called, threatened the extinction of foreign demand, by the consequential disrepute of our staple manufacture. The Chairman of the Committee expressed a wish, that in case of this speech being printed, they should each receive a copy—it was printed accordingly; and was afterwards, it seems, reprinted in the clothing counties to the extent of several thousand copies. Mr. J. upon this occasion also took an historical view of what he denominated the almost parental law of apprenticeship; comparing that system, when, as formerly was the practice, young persons passed that period of life at which they were utterly unfit to govern themselves, under the roof of masters, with whose families they were identified as a part of them, taken regularly to places of devotion on the sabbath, and made partakers with their own children in religious instruction. This he compared with the present system, of avoiding apprenticeships, on account of the irksome obligations which it imposed on modern masters, who for apprentices had substituted an order of infatigable journeymen and journeywomen, who became in the reception of money before they knew its value or its proper use, and who, being wholly free from restraint, had contributed to render the great manufacturing towns and villages

the very dens and sinks of vice and corruption.

The speech which Mr. Jackson delivered at a meeting of the Bank Proprietors, in September 1810, was afterwards printed with copious notes. It went to question the validity of the Report of the first Bullion Committee; insisted that a one pound note would, at the time of his speaking, buy one pound's worth of commodity; and strongly deprecated a sudden and compulsory return to cash payments, without regard to the price of gold in the market, as dangerous to the commercial interests, from the contraction of discounts, which must necessarily follow such a legislative enactment. Upon a subject which occupied the Press for several months, and which called forth such considerable abilities on either side of the question, it is not for us to offer an opinion; but we may be excused for observing, that the Second Bullion Committee recommended such a progressive return to cash payments by a series of stages according to the presumed price of golden bullion, as it is trusted will protect the public from the calamity of the Bank being obliged to purchase gold at a higher price than that at which they will be compelled to pay it. Another of Mr. Jackson's separately published speeches, as we gather from the Reviews, was delivered before the Lords of the Privy Council, on behalf of the Patentees of Drury Lane, against the erection of a third theatre, for which a charter was then soliciting from the Crown. This was one of a more amusing cast, as giving a sort of bird's eye view of the history of the stage in this country, from its earliest foundation; with notice of the most eminent dramatists and actors, from those who flourished in the days of Elizabeth to Richard Cumberland and other gentlemen, then surrounding their Lordships' table.

The speeches which the subject of these remarks has delivered from time to time in the India House, however important the matter upon which they treat, are of less interest to the general reader; but as political tracts they probably may be regarded as containing valuable information for those whose object it may be, to comprehend or discuss the interests of our Indian Empire.

The earliest of these productions seems to be a speech delivered in 1792, in sup-

port of certain propositions for encouraging the importation of sugar from the East Indies; it contains the history of that plant from its first introduction as an article of British commerce, and urges the right of our East Indian colonists, since we have thought proper to subjugate and render them such, to an equal degree of protection and encouragement with those of the West. At this period, that excellent Governor Lord Cornwallis, as appears from the argument, had been very successful in his endeavours to rouse the better energies of the natives, and allure them to peaceful pursuits by the amelioration of their condition. Speaking of the improvident and unwise tenures by which lands had formerly been held, to the utter discouragement of the farmers, Mr. Jackson says, "They preferred to exhaust
" the pith and marrow of the soil,
" making up their minds to abandon at
" the end of their term to a poorer
" tenant. The scene was now changed!
" no sooner were they assured of reaping
" that which they sowed, of enjoying
" their improvements themselves during
" life, and handing them down to their
" children, than all was assiduity, cheer-
" fulness, and hope; the sabre was ex-
" changed for the plough share, the dog-
" ger for the pruning hook; the savage
" was allured from his fastness, the robber
" from his mountains, to taste in the
" plains of Bengal and Benares the bless-
" ings of peace, plenty, and civilization!" He contended, that the question was not whether, by restrictive statutes, or protecting duties, we could secure to our West India Islands a monopoly of the sugar trade, but whether that article, the produce of which he insisted could not be prevented, should be exported from India through a British or a foreign medium, particularly that of the Americans, whose enterprise and increasing trade with India he pointed out. "It
" was in vain," he said, "that the West
" India planters sought the coercive
" interference of the British Senate,
" unless Parliament with its breath could
" blast the Kingdoms of the East. The
" spirit of cultivation was abroad, and
" would find room; lay it in Bengal, it
" would spring up in Benares; check
" it in Benares, it would be found in the
" Country of the Mahrattas; root it
" out there with fire and with sword,
" the hills and the valleys in the My-
" more dominions would laugh us to
" scorn, and pour forth the abundance

"of their produce into the bosom of Europe!"—This speech was ably replied to by Sir George Dallas, then also a young man, in behalf of the West India interest, and the whole given to the public by Woodfall, who at that time reported the Debates.

The next speech of Mr. Jackson's, noticed in the work before quoted, as forming a separate publication, was upon the Shipping Affairs of the East India Company; upon which, however important the subject, our remarks must be brief. Few persons unacquainted with that great body have any notion of the magnitude of their dealings. The amount which they annually paid for freight at the time we are speaking of, was about one million per annum, the supply of which formed a close monopoly; the ships employed, although amounting to about one hundred sail, were in a few hands, who boasted a capital of two millions sterling. So great was the ascendancy of the India ship owners, that their patronage became necessary for a seat in the Direction; and, as we collect from "The History of the Shipping Question," published by Mr. Fiott, their displeasure was generally followed by a loss of his seat to the Director who had incurred it. The shares in these ships were many of them held by the nearest connexions of the Directors; and if the Act prohibiting the practice be proof of its existence, in some instances themselves had an interest in them. Under these circumstances, it will be concluded, that no very rigid economy was observed in fixing the freight for the season. The House of Commons had remonstrated in vain; and Mr. Fiott, whose writings began to excite attention, was treated as crazy. At length, Mr. Anthony Brough, an eminent merchant, brought the matter to issue, by offering, encouraged to do so, as was supposed, by the late Lord Lansdown, and in conjunction with some powerful capitalists, to build eighty ships for them, upon such terms as should produce an immediate saving of three hundred thousand pounds per annum, and to find security to any amount that the Directors should name for the performance of his contract. The question thus agitated, it was taken up in the General Court, in which it was contended, by Mr. Jackson, supported at first by very few Proprietors, that the shipping affairs of the Company

required to be executed by *public contract*. Hopeless as the cause appeared to be for a long time, against a wealthy body of men, who could, whenever their interest demanded it, bring down 250 Proprietors to overwhelm the little independent party of twenty or thirty; "truth is great, and will prevail." The question was repeatedly brought forward in different shapes, and as it became better understood derived further support: the late Mr. Thomas Henshman, a man of great ability, firmness, and perseverance, joined the minority; Mr. David Scott and Mr. Charles Grant, Directors, soon after did the same at the risk of their seats, and at length Lord Melville declared in their favour. The speech in question was delivered towards the close of the contest, of which it takes a review, and strongly recommends a change in the system of supply, and the substitution of *public contract*. This proposition, after seven years of incessant struggle, was carried, and became first a law of the Company, and soon afterwards the law of the land, by which the Company have saved from that period, 1794, upon a very moderate calculation, as appears from many documents, five hundred thousand pounds per annum!

Mr. Jackson's review of Lord Wellesley's administration, and defence of that nobleman's conduct, and a speech respecting the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813, have both been printed separately from the debates; the latter at the unanimous request of the Chairman and of the General Court, which at the same time came to a resolution of thanks to the learned Gentleman for his long attachment to, and zealous support of, the interests of the East India Company. On this occasion it was shewn, that a provision introduced into the former charter, in consequence of the exertions of Mr. Jackson and his friend Mr. Henshman, had saved the Company at that time upwards of ten millions sterling, by their procuring the Company's obligation to pay five hundred thousand pounds a year to the public to be changed from a *positive* to a *contingent* condition, after the Directors had avowed their despair of obtaining the alteration. This speech, which comprised a summary of the Company's history, and shewed how essential the continuation of its existence was to the

general interests of the empire, was circulated throughout the kingdom to a great extent, as calculated to support the Company's just pretensions to a renewal of their charter; and to allay those jealousies which at that time prevailed in several of the manufacturing districts, with regard to the exclusive privileges of the Company.

An anecdote may be gathered from this speech of some moment to our history. Mr. Jackson had been countenanced and treated with great kindness by Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, who had expressly advised him to persevere in India politics, however laborious the task; assigning that circumstance as a reason for his advice: "It is," said the noble Lord, "too dry and thorny a path for our young men of rank to emulate, who are sooner allured to the study of European and domestic interests; you will therefore be in less danger of rivalry, and the fruits of your industry will be more valuable; think for yourself, and I will mention you to Pitt." A gracious and spontaneous message followed at no very distant period, intimating that after the settlement of the approaching charter, Mr. Jackson should have a political introduction. "It was," exclaimed the learned Gentleman, "at that period of my life, all that my soul coveted; it was the vision that had long occupied my sleeping and my waking dreams! But it was not to be realized: this awkward question of the half million per annum left me no alternative, but to desert those interests to which I had almost sworn fidelity, or to oppose the known wish of Government. I did not even hesitate—I used my endeavours to save the Company, but I lost myself!"

Neither ought the speech in defence of Lord Wellesley's Administration to pass without some further remark. The publications with which the press teemed about that period, 1806, as well as the different proceedings in the House of Commons, shew that his Lordship's measures were subjects of very strong arraignment. To such a point, it is said, had the misunderstanding between the Directors and the noble Marquis arrived, that upon a question respecting some important proceedings of the Governor-General's, there was but one Director who voted in his

favour, namely, the late Sir Theophilus Metcalf. The paper, called "The Intended Despatch," which found its way to the press, although the Board of Control had refused it their sanction on account of its unqualified severity, pretty plainly shews the terms upon which the Directors were with his Lordship: nor had warm and inflammatory language been spared in pamphlets. Certain it was, that at that time, particularly in the Court of Proprietors, the popular tide set in very strong against Marquis Wellesley. This indeed appears from the speech in question, in the exordium to which Mr. Jackson, who, from long acquaintance with and known inflexible attachment to the privileges of the General Court, is always heard with great indulgence, was obliged to remind his auditors, that that was not the first occasion on which he had found it necessary to oppose himself to the direction of their passions; and, as in former instances, cooler reflection had decided in his favour, so he trusted, when they should have heard both sides of the question, who had as yet any more than the public at large, heard but one, that both they and the public would be of a very different way of thinking to what they then seemed to be. The learned Gentleman then pursued his usual mode of discussion, that is, by producing the public documents, which his industry of research had made him master of, in answer to each distinct allegation of charge, in order thereby to shew their futility. This speech was supposed to make a considerable impression on the Proprietors, who in truth, as Mr. J. declared, had not, until that hour, heard more than one side of the question. The speech was printed; and although his Lordship's leisure probably never admitted of its perusal, it was widely circulated by his friends, and believed to have had considerable influence on the ballot: at least, this is a clear and indisputable fact, that as his Lordship's conduct and principles of acting while Governor-General became better understood by the Proprietors, in consequence of subsequent debates, his Lordship became a greater favourite with them; so much so, that when, some years after, the same learned Gentleman, whose character is not that of indifference or change, moved the continuance of Marquis Wellesley's pension under the new

charter, it having ceased with the expiration of the old one, it was carried almost by acclamation in that very court which but a few years before had indicated so much hostility towards his Lordship.

Mr. Jackson's more recent exertions have not been among his least—his successful defence of Mr. Sherron, under circumstances apparently of great oppression, was followed by resolutions of the General Court, of the most satisfactory kind to the character of that gentleman, and of retribution for the wrongs he had suffered. Neither were his speeches in defence of Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Campbell, Directors who had laboured under considerable misrepresentations, less favourably received by the General Court, or in their result less flattering to the parties. But in no instance does the learned Gentleman seem to have engaged in debate with more satisfaction to himself, and to the great majority of his auditors, than with regard to the hitherto administration of Marquis Hastings, from the commencement of the Nepaul war, to the conclusion of that of the Maharattas by a general peace; shewing, as Mr. Jackson has done, at least to the declared conviction of the General Court, that the present state of our empire in India requires such measures as the noble Marquis has pursued, unless we are prepared to relinquish it, or put its beneficial existence to the parent state, to imminent hazard.

It is worthy of being mentioned as honourable to both parties, that notwithstanding these frequent and warm discussions, Mr. Jackson's urbanity of manner, and uniformly respectful treatment of the Executive Government of the Company, have preserved him their esteem and good opinion, probably increased by the known disinterestedness and independence of his conduct. This has been evinced on more than one occasion. They were pleased, several years since, to appoint him to the high and lucrative office of Advocate General of Madras, which the state of a parent's health, induced him to resign, when almost ready for embarkation. He was afterwards offered, as appears from his speech in 1813, the still higher office of Advocate-General of Bengal, which, although situated as Mr. J. then was, he declined the acceptance of; he has never mentioned the circumstance but in terms of grateful and gratified feeling.

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The Directors have since been pleased to confer upon him the appointment of their Advocate before Parliament, which office he now holds, and which is apparently the one most congenial to his taste and convenience, he having for some years past addressed his attention exclusively to that department of the profession. Although the comparative leisure which such an arrangement affords, is principally passed in the bosom of his family, at a favourite retreat in Surrey, formed some years since according to his own taste, and under his own immediate superintendence, this has not prevented him from discharging the active duty of a magistrate. Mr. Jackson filled for nearly three years the Chair of the Quarter Sessions for Surrey, when held at Newington, until he found its increasing Calendar press too much upon his professional engagements. If we may judge from the terms of the Resolution which followed his resignation, he had presided in that Court to the satisfaction of the County. We know it to be Mr. Jackson's opinion, that Judges at Sessions, have great opportunities of upholding the cause of morals, and rendering the humbler classes, pleased with, and proud of the laws of their Country, by the observations which they may direct to the ears of the multitude, through the medium of their addresses to the jury, and their admonitions to the prisoners.

The learned gentleman was an attentive, though calm and silent observer of the public feeling in this country, during the whole of the French Revolution, an event which he had predicted in his correspondence from Paris, at the period when Lewis the sixteenth had perished, and soon after recalled his parliament; and has often been heard to declare his conviction, that no one circumstance contributed so much to avert that pestilence from our land, as the almost immaculate conduct of our judges. The populace, he said, came as it were recking, from tumultuary meetings without, into our Courts of Law, where their most turbulent feelings became soothed and tranquillized, on witnessing the mild dignity of an apparently superior order of beings, whom Providence seemed to have raised above the influence of the passions, dealing out equal justice to all, rich and poor; and administering with firm and even hand, that beautiful sys-

tem of judicial polity, which these, otherwise dissatisfied, citizens could not forbear from exulting in, and vaunting the possession of, over the very people whose political emancipation, as it was called, they had but just before been persuading themselves to envy and to imitate!

If we may judge from some speeches which we ourselves have heard, at the Quarterly Assemblage of Magistrates, Mr. Jackson, who is known to have thought much on matters of Police, attributes the laxity of morals to the laxity of the civil power, with regard to the early stages of depravity. "It is in vain," we have heard him argue, "that you build Penitentiaries, and sink large sums of money on the forlorn hope of remote compunction, and late reform; while every day, nay every hour, adds, out of all proportion, to the number of trained and accomplished graduates, who take their degrees in crime. You may purchase acre upon acre for new sites, and exhaust the county stock in erecting enlarged prisons upon new plans; they will still be too small, not too few, as long as every evening presents a cordon of unmo- lested prostitution, from Mile-end to Hyde park corner, interrupted only by clusters of street-robbers, whose number and discipline enable them to set the police at defiance; and while in the more populous neighbourhoods, every fifth or six house is a gin-shop, with its apparatus of closet-doors and side entrances, where the men work themselves up to the desperation of devils, and the women complete the extinction of shame, and confirm the impossibility of their return to virtue." It seems that Mr. Jackson, aided by some of his Brother Magistrates, undertook the herculean task of regulating these horrid and scandalous auxiliaries to crime; and that his hope of success was founded on bringing them back to that kind of trade, which the Legislature meant alone to licence; namely, *bona fide* victuallers. To effect this purpose in as mild a way as possible, and with as much regard to property as was consistent, the Committee visited in person the whole of the public-houses within the Southwark district, amounting to some hundreds, as appears by their printed Report, requiring them to keep a suitable stock of beer, and accommodate their pre-

mises to its sale; intimating, at the same time, that after due notice, the magistrates would refuse licences to all who were not regular and reputable victuallers. A report was drawn up, tracing the evil from its origin, and showing historically the continued anxiety of the legislature, as far as Acts of Parliament would go, to mitigate or abolish it. This report was read at the next Quarter Sessions; its suggestions and recommendations were unanimously adopted; it was made an Act of the County, and ordered to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Home Department, inviting the sanction and aid of Government. But even the County of Surrey could get no further: its receipt was politely acknowledged, and it was heard no more of!

It may naturally be asked, if with this disposition to public life, the gentleman in question has not aspired to a seat in Parliament? at one time he did so aspire; about 1804 he offered for the borough of Heydon, in conjunction with the late Mr. George Johnstone, on the interest of Sir Wm. Pultney, who wished to revive a former connection with that borough. The contest was a warm one. Mr. Johnstone succeeded, and Mr. Jackson lost but by a very few votes! a loss which he never seemed much to regret, as his succeeding to a seat in Parliament must necessarily have been followed by the relinquishment of his practice before the Houses. It is within the knowledge of the writer of these remarks, that Mr. Jackson has recently declined the gratuitous offer of a seat, and probably for the same reason.

A disappointment of a professional kind, was probably more felt by the learned advocate. That great and good man, Marquis Cornwallis, was pleased to call on Mr. Jackson, very soon after his return from India, and from that period honored him with his acquaintance. While his lordship was Master of the Ordnance, he also filled the exalted station of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, selected, as was supposed, from the known conciliatory qualities of his firm and manly character, as the fittest person to meet the rebellion which then raged in the sister kingdom. At that time Mr. Perceval was standing counsel to the Board, whose legal promotion being daily expected, and his consequent resigna-

tion of the inferior office, the Marquis intimated to Mr. Jackson from Ireland, that on such an event taking place, he should fill the appointment up with his name: and actually wrote to Lord Howe, who managed the Ordinance during the noble Marquis's absence, to appoint Mr. Jackson to this first step of the legal political ladder, immediately on Mr. Perceval's resignation, without waiting for any reference to his lordship in Ireland. Mr. Perceval was made Solicitor-General, but he did not resign as was expected; on the contrary, he retained the office a short time longer, just until Mr. Pitt had retired from administration, and with him Marquis Cornwallis, on account of the Catholic question. Lord Chatham succeeded to the Ordinance, and Mr. Perceval then resigned the Counselship, which was immediately given to the brother of a Noble Lord! From that period, the learned gentleman seems scarcely to have indulged a thought of political promotion, but to have pursued with unwearied diligence the arduous duties of his profession, diverging only towards the favorite scene of his only adventure, the General Court in Leadenhall-street, where he has occasionally urged topics of considerable magnitude, which have not been separately given to the public, and not infrequently raised his voice, in behalf of those who had little other introduction to him, than the goodness of their cause, and the lack of friends! His hours of remission from these engagements, have long been devoted to forming the minds and directing the education of some young people, his brother's children, who constitute his family: two of whom have already arrived at honourable mention in the military service of the East India Company. Himself is still a bachelor. Death is said to have dissolved a very early and fond attachment; and that Mr. Jackson has not since been a candidate for matrimonial happiness.

We have felt some gratification in extending this Memoir, as showing how useful a man may be to the public although not called into the higher field of political discussion! How much service he may render to the community, without the entire sacrifice of the retirement he loves! How much honor may be acquired, even where power has not condescended to bestow

distinction; and how much happiness may be enjoyed by him, who can serenely look upon the passing scene, without one feeling separable from a conscious devotion to the great purposes of human life, and an uniform endeavour to promote the welfare of society!

ESSAY ON POPE'S TEMPLE OF FAME.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING lately perused with care this celebrated production of Pope, and attentively examined into its various merits and defects, I send you a few observations on the style and subject of the poem; and, in conclusion, shall enquire with what success he has executed his project, compared with Dryden's performances of a similar description.

The "Temple of Fame" was modelled by Pope from an old work written by Chaucer, entitled the "House of Fame," in the same manner as Dryden imitated Chaucer and Boccaccio in those excellent "Fables," the merits of which have already been considered.* The House of Fame furnishes the outline of this poem, though under the masterly hand and powerful genius of our modern author, both the design and expression have been wonderfully improved; and he has made so many good alterations, and added so many embellishments, that his work may almost claim the merit of an original. The idea of thus modernizing the above mentioned antiquated fable, it is most probable may have been suggested to Pope, not only by observing the great success of Dryden's spirited translations, which have clothed in a new dress the simple narrative of the ancient bard, but likewise by Addison's elegant paper in the Spectator,† called the "Fables of Fame," an allegorical fiction, the plan of which he has closely followed.

Having said thus much respecting the foundation on which Pope's light and beautiful superstructure has been raised, it is requisite to examine into his arrangement of the subject, and his disposition of the various parts of the poem. In this investigation we shall not find ourselves disappointed. The

* See Europ. Mag. for November, 1819.

† No. 81.

allegory which he attempted to represent is "a fable, founded upon the conversion of the abstract quality, Fame, into a person, and assigning her a local habitation, with attendants, votaries, and the like." This design he has succeeded in perfecting, and, moreover, has enriched it by many striking and vivid descriptions. The alterations of the original, which he made wherever he found them necessary, are introduced with skill and judgment; and he has compressed the sense of Chancer's diffuse verses into a much narrower compass. The only error appears to consist in changing, during the progress of the story, the temple of Fame into that of Rumour;—a substitution by no means judicious, as it destroys the unity of the subject, and serves to perplex the view of the reader.

But besides the skill which Pope has displayed in conducting the design of his poem, he has greatly adorned it by the strength of his poetry, and the excellence of his style, which are at once concise and elevated, forcible and elegant. "Every part of it," as Dr. Johnson observes, "is splendid; there is great luxuriance of ornaments; the original vision of Chancer is much improved; the allegory very skillfully continued; and the imagery both properly selected, and learnedly displayed." It has been said that the poet intended to diversify the narration by the introduction of machinery in the form of guardian angels, in their nature similar to that used in the Rape of the Lock, though probably of a much higher and more dignified description. This intention, however, he afterwards prudently abandoned, as the design would doubtless have been greatly injured by an addition so very foreign to the subject.

I proceed to review some of the numerous elegant and striking passages which are so abundantly scattered throughout the work, and in this it is difficult to make a just selection. In the very commencement we must perceive the exactness and fidelity with which the following vision and beautiful landscape are represented:—

"I stood, methought, betwixt earth, seas,
and skies;
The whole creation open to my eyes:
In air self balanc'd hung the globe below,
Where mountains rise, and circling oceans
flow;

Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were
seen,
There tow'ring cities, and the forests
green:
Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring
eyes:
There trees and intermingled temples rise:
Now a clear sun the shining scene displays,
The transient landscape now in smoke de-
cays."

11—20.

The distant view of the glorious edifice of the Temple of Fame, and of the lofty promontory on which the stupendous pile is erected, is finely described, and resembles a passage in Milton:—

"O'er the wide prospect as I gaz'd around,
Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous sound,
Like broken thunders that at distance roar,
Or billows murmur'ing on the hollow shore:
Then gazing up, a glorious pile beheld,
Whose tow'ring summit ambient clouds
conceal'd.

High on a rock of ice the structure lay,
Steep its ascent, and slipp'ry was the way;
The wondrous rock like Parian marble
shone:

And seem'd, to distant sight, of solid stone.
On this foundation Fame's high temple
stands;

Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal
hands.

Four faces had the dome, and every face
Of various structure, but of equal grace;
Four brazen gates, on columns lifted high,
Salute the different quarters of the sky."

21—68.

———"It was a rock
Of alabaster pil'd up to the clouds
Conspicuous far: winding with one ascent
Accessible from earth, one entrance high:
The rest was craggy cliff, that overhang
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."

Parad. Lost, iv. 313—48.

The description of the interior of this enormous fabric is equally grand and magnificent:—

"The temple shakes, the sounding gates
unfold,

Wide vaults appear, and roofs of fretted
gold,

Rais'd on a thousand pillars, wreath'd
around

With laurel foliage, and with eagles
crown'd:

Of bright transparent beryl were the walls,
The friezes gold, and gold the capitals:

As heaven with stars, the roof with jewels
glows.

And ever living lamps depend in rows."

137—44.

"Full in the midst proud Fame's imperial
seat

With jewels blaz'd, magnificently great;

The vivid em'ralds there revive the eye,
The flaming rubies shew their sanguine dye,
Bright azure rays from lively sapphires
stream,
And lucid amber casts a golden gleam.
With various colour'd light the pavement
shone,
And all on fire appear'd the glowing throne;
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled
blaze,
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays."

248—57.

The next passage that presents itself to our notice is the beautiful representation of winter in the polar regions, and the glittering ice-mountains of Zembla:—

"So Zembla's rocks (the beauteous work
of frost)
Rise white in air, and glitter o'er the coast;
Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away,
And on the impassive ice the lightnings
play;
Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains prop th' incum-
- bent sky;
As Atlas fix'd, each hoary pile appears
The gather'd winter of a thousand years."

58—60.

In what a small compass is this striking picture comprised! How precise and distinct are the images! how lively and appropriate the epithets! In this concise manner of description Pope was peculiarly happy;—in this he was eminently successful. He well knew how to practise the secret of Virgil's art, which was to apply the single epithet that exactly suited each occasion. In all his compositions he aimed at brevity. Indeed poetry was preferred by him as the vehicle of his thoughts, because it was in his power to express them in that form with so much more force and precision; and indeed to such a point of excellence had he arrived in the compression of his ideas, that he could, as his learned contemporary Swift had the candour to assert,

"in one couplet fix
More sense than he could do in six."

The poet then proceeds with his description of the visionary edifice, and represents its exterior as adorned by four brazen gates of enormous magnitude, facing the different quarters of the world, and each containing on its front sculptured pictures of the most dignified personages belonging to the various nations of the earth, with their separate arts, customs, and manners. Thus to the West are given their best heroes and musicians, Hercules, Tho-

seus, Perseus, Orpheus, and Amphion. To the East Ninus, the great founder of the Assyrian monarchy, and Zoroaster, the celebrated Persian philosopher and law-giver, with the Magi, Chaldeans, and Brachmans, whose supernatural skill and talismanic powers are excellently described. On the South the colossal statue of Senosiris, the most illustrious of the Egyptian monarchs, is represented as mounted high on his triumphal car, and drawn in state by the kings whom he had vanquished. The long majestic race of the priests of Egypt, whose wonderful discoveries and researches have so greatly benefitted the noble science of astronomy, also grace the gilded niches of this magnificent temple. The Northern gate is adorned with the figures of Odin and Zamuksis, the two most famous heroes and legislators amongst the nations of the north, and with the venerable forms of their heroes, bards, and Druids;—"a group," says Walton, "which must remind one of that noble assemblage of personages, "so judiciously placed by Virgil before the palace of Latinus;"—

"Quinctium veterum effigies ex ordiné
avorum.

Antiqua cecidit, Italasque, puterque Sa-
binus

Vitisator,* curvam servans sub imagine
falces;

Saturnusque senex, Jamque bifrontis imago,
Ventibulo astabant."

Within are to be found all those distinguished worthies of antiquity whose great talents or illustrious actions have rescued their memories from oblivion. Amidst the crowd of heroes the aspiring Alexander and ambitious Cæsar stand conspicuous—of patriots the brave Epaminondas, the heroic Timoleon, the noble Scipio, and wise Aurelius—and of the sufferers for virtue's sake, the god-like Socrates, the just Aristides, the martyred Phocion, the unfortunate Cato, and misguided Brutus. We next come to the portraits of the six personages whom Pope thought worthy of being placed on the columns which surround the shrine of the temple, and in the representation of which he has employed his whole art and power. These are HOMER, VIRGIL, PINDAR, HORACE, ARISTOTLE, and TULLY. It is worthy of observation,* that the poet has totally excluded the celebrated tragedians of ancient Greece from those "chief ho-

nourish' which the other writers of literary renown so liberally received. The only reason that can be assigned for this neglect is, that in the time of Pope, the works of Sophocles and Euripides were not held in such high estimation as they deserved. But since that period the true taste and relish for their beauties has fortunately revived; and it is to be hoped, that their truly classical compositions will henceforth maintain that elevated rank in literature to which their striking and acknowledged merits so justly entitle them.

I. With what majesty is the venerable and immortal Homer described! and how precise are the representations of the principal scenes which adorn his Iliad!

"High on the first the mighty Homer shone,
Eternal adamant compos'd his throne;
Father of verse! in holy fillets dress'd,
His silver beard wav'd gently o'er his breast;
Though blind, a boldness in his looks appears;
In years he seem'd, but not impair'd by years.
The wars of Troy were round the pillars seen;
Here fierce Tydides wounds the Cyprian queen,
Here Hector glorious from Patroclus fall;
Here dragg'd in triumph round the Trojan wall.
Motion and life did every part inspire,
Bold was the work and prov'd the master's fire;
A strong expression most he seem'd to affect,
And here and there disclos'd a brave neglect." 182—93.

II. The beautiful picture of the Mantuan Bard sitting with dignity on his exalted throne, and bending a reverential eye on Homer, the great poet, from whose original and inventive genius he received so much assistance in the composition of his noble epic, next presents itself to our notice, with the most striking events in the Æneid engraved beneath:—

"A golden column next in rank appear'd,
On which a shrine of purest gold was rear'd;
Finish'd the whole, and labour'd ev'ry part,
With patient touches of unweary'd art:
The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat;
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate;
On Homer still he fix'd a rev'rend eye,
Great without pride, in modest majesty:

In living sculpture on the sides were spread,
The Latian wars, and haughty Turnus dead;
Eliza stretch'd upon the fun'ral pyre;
Æneas bending with his aged sire:
Troy flam'd in burning gold, and o'er the throne
Arms and the Man' in golden cyphers shone." 196—209.

III. The fine image of Pindar "labouring with the inspiring god," and flinging a careless yet skilful hand across his harp, is sublimely and strongly conceived. So also are the sculptured scenes that grace the column on which he stands;—

"Four swans sustain a car of silver bright,
With heads advanc'd and pinions stretch'd for flight:
Here, like some furlous prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to labour with th'inspiring god.
Across the harp a careless hand he flings,
And seems to sink into the sounding strings.
The figured games of Greece the column grace,
Neptune and Jove survey the rapid race.
The youths hang o'er the chariots as they run;
The fiery steeds seem starting from the stone.
The champions in distorted postures threat;
And all appear'd irregularly great." 210—21.

IV. The elegant and refined Horace stands the fourth in this select and illustrious group; but the images which form his relief about his statue are not sufficiently characteristic of the poet, who to the dignity of lyric composition often gave the highest dramatic effect. The Loves and Bacchanals appear more suited to Anacreon than to Horace;—

"Here happy Horace tun'd th'Æolian lyre
To sweeter sounds, and temper'd Pindar's fire;
Plens'd with Alcæus' manly rage t'infuse
The softer spirit of the Sapphic muse.
The polish'd pillar diff'rent sculptures grace,
A work outlasting monumental brass.
Here smiling Loves and Bacchantals appear,
The Julian star, and great Augustus here:
The doves, that round the infant poets spread
Myrtles and bays, hang hovering o'er his head." 222—31.

V. The fifth column is occupied by Aristotle, the great professor of universal science; known to the present times as the illustrious founder of the sect of the Peripatetics, but more celebrated as

a naturalist, philosopher, logician, critic, and rhetorician;—

"Here in a shrine that cast a dazzling light
Sate fix'd in thought the mighty Stagirite;
His sacred bead a radiant zodiac crown'd,
And various animals his sides surround;
His piercing eyes, erect, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all Nature
through." 232—37.

VI. The elegant figure of the immortal and accomplished Tully, represented as "gathering his flowing robe," and gracefully stretching forth his hand in the act of speaking, cannot fail of attracting our attention;—

"With equal rays immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's
throne:
Gathering his flowing robe, he seem'd to
stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his
hand." 238—41.

The beautiful attitude here described was copied by Pope from a statue in the famous collection presented by Lady Pomfret to the University of Oxford;—a fine model for this poetical artist to sketch from.—Of the celebrated Tully it may be observed, that his oratory was elegant and refined rather than forcible—persuasive and eloquent more than authoritative and commanding.

The description of the interior of this "imperial seat of fame," with the view of the goddess herself seated on her magnificent throne, and surrounded by her "virgin handmaids" the Muses, next succeeds. The account of the different reception which the innumerable candidates for fame experienced—of the various success they met with—and the exclusion of many vain pretenders—is remarkably entertaining, and is given in Pope's best style. The merits of the "learned world" who desire a participation in those immortal honours which the goddess has it in her power to bestow—of the "good and just men on the earth"—and of those whose lives, like those of the excellent Howard and pious Reynolds, have been spent in acts of kindness and beneficence towards their fellow-creatures without aspiring after worldly renown, all meet with their just reward in a deathless and unsullied fame; whilst on the other hand, the claims of those whose ambition and selfishness have prompted them, like Alexander, Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon, to

attempt the subversion of kingdoms by the destruction of thousands of the human race, and to "swim to empire through a purple flood," are fearfully rejected. But in his succeeding attack upon the dissolute votaries of pleasure and amusement, and his satirical remarks on the follies of the fashionable world, Pope does not seem to have sufficiently regarded the dignity of his poem; nor does such a familiar digression from the seriousness of his subject appear at all suitable; but he never would let pass by any opportunity that presented itself, of indulging his favorite turn for satire. After these fanciful and original sketches the scene changes to the Temple of Rumour, with its countless myriads of inhabitants, the "phantoms of a day;" and the piece concludes with some very just and forcible reflections on the perishable nature of worldly renown; and the poet's own desire to have an "honest fame," or else to remain happy and contented in comparative obscurity.

Notwithstanding the terms of approbation in which Dr. Johnson has spoken of the design of this allegory, and the manner of its execution, he expresses some dissatisfaction because "the scene is laid in remote ages, and the sentiments, except those of the concluding paragraph, relative to his own views as a candidate for fame, have little relation to general manners and common life. It has, therefore," he adds, "never obtained much notice, but is turned silently over, and seldom quoted or mentioned with either praise or blame." Now, however difficult and presumptuous it may appear to avow a decided difference in opinion from so able and learned a writer, and to call in question the justice of his criticism, it may not be improper to remark, that as to his objection respecting the remoteness of the scene, it surely cannot be otherwise but familiar and agreeable to the classical reader. Besides, it is delightful to be sometimes transported back to the days of ancient learning and grandeur, to "hold converse with the mighty dead," and to mix in mental intercourse with the illustrious heroes, philosophers, and poets of the Augustan age. To his observation, that the sentiments have little relation to general manners and common life, the poem itself will sur-

lish an answer. Have not the scenes representing the various candidates for fame—the ambitious despot—the political projector—and the dissolute votaries of pleasure, urging their claims before the shrine to have their names rescued from oblivion, sufficient reference to the manners of modern times, and to the general customs of the world as it now stands? Do we not recognize in the following lines occurrences which must appear to most persons of no very distant date?

"Turns of fortune, changes in the state,
The falls of favourites, projects of the great;
Old mismanagements, taxations new,"
454. 50.

And cannot the multitudes of astrologers, quacks, lawyers, priests, and party-zealots there mentioned, find abundant counterparts among the innumerable adventurers of the present day?

I will just conclude this inquiry into the merits of the poem under consideration, with a comparison between the respective performances of Dryden and Pope. Each has executed his project with surprising skill and ingenuity: but Dryden adhered to his original more closely, and confined his attention more immediately to the subject: whereas Pope embellished his translations by the introduction of new thoughts and descriptions, and by such alterations and improvements as his fancy suggested. Such, for instance, as the scene of the various candidates for fame, and the concluding remarks respecting himself, as one of those who sought after honourable distinction. But ideas not related merely to the subject cannot well accord with it; and thus we find that the uniformity of Dryden's translation, combined with his happy powers of versification, is more acceptable than the sprightly and mixed performances of Pope. The Fables of Dryden, in which he took Chaucer for his model, will ever stand as a monument of his genius; and for elegance of style, harmony of verse, and diversity of scene, will not suffer by competition with the most polished and laboured of Pope's versions of the same author. Besides the Temple of Fame, our poet made an improved translation of "January and May," and the "Wife of Bath," which, though highly poetical, are of too gross a

nature to deserve much commendation, and therefore are not worthy of being placed by the side of Dryden's last celebrated work. If, then, the question of superiority rests upon these above-mentioned respective performances, it must, I think, for the reasons before stated, undoubtedly be decided in favour of Dryden.

May 17th, 1820.

F.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON RAILLERY.

A FRENCH moralist has ingeniously observed, that "he who sets up for a banterer shall be followed by every body, but beloved by nobody; those who delight in hearing other people bantered, have the greatest aversion to banterers. The more they feel the sharpness and malignity of raillery, the more they dread becoming the object of it." As spices give a relish to the most insipid food, so does wit and raillery combined, give a spur to the spirits of dull companions, but when carried too far, it never fails of procuring disgust, and makes the retailer hateful to the sight.

Few have the talent of real wit, the possessor of it should have a moderate share of prudence in dispensing it; but most wits fail to act the part well they attempt. The endeavour to be witty at all times is certainly to run into a very great error, since tis not every subject that is prone to it, nor are we at all times in a humour to receive it.

Persons who have recently met with the loss of a beloved friend, or a relative, cannot be persuaded to drown their grief by all the witty subterfuges man can urge, on the contrary it will be deemed an insult.

Banter men on their professions, they may take your wit in good part, but the moment you descend to suffer it to fall on any personal defect, of which the party is conscious, that moment you acquire an inveterate enemy. Personal wit is the greatest provocative to laughter in a general company, but with that laugh you lose the good opinion of all present. Ill-timed wit has ere now robbed a man of an amiable partner for life; and I fear has caused more mischief in the empire of beauty, than that disorder which creates such havoc on their lovely faces.

BOB SHORT.

ANNALS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 301.)

THE BRONZE STATUE.

COUNT LIEUWEN, a favorite officer in the service of the deceased King of Prussia, had under his special patronage and tuition a young engineer of high talent, whose advancement to his notice had been solely due to his merits. His battalion, led by the Austrian General Clairfaut, then on his march through the Low Countries towards France, was ordered to surprise a small village on the frontiers in the enemy's possession. In the middle of the night young Ewald entered his commander's tent, and informed him that a negotiation had been begun by the chief magistrate of this district to admit the Prussian soldiers into an ambuscade, by which they might surround the French stationed in the village of Altheim, and put them to the sword. "Sir," he added, "I am acquainted with a path through the thicket that skirts the church-yard; and by leading fifty chosen men through it, we may enclose the farm and outhouses in which these Frenchmen lodge, and force them to surrender, without the baseness of entering their host's gates in groupes disguised as travellers, and massacring them in their sleep. This vile provost has made the offer in hopes of a reward, for which he conditions privately, heedless of the bloodshed and ravage which our soldiery would spread among the poor villagers in the blindness of their fury."—"You are right," replied the Count—"and it would be well to gain this advantageous post without disgrace to our characters as Prussian soldiers, or outrage to the unoffending natives. Through whose means did this honourable offer come?—For I suspect the communicant is willing to share the reward?"—The young engineer cast down his eyes, and answered, after a short and graceful hesitation, "He is my enemy, my lord—forgive me if I do not name him."

Count Lieuwen's brow grew smooth. "Well, Lichtenstein," he said, with a tone of familiarity he seldom used, except when his heart was touched—"well;—there will be no surer way, I see, to secure both our military credit, and this poor village from plunder, than to give you the command of the affair. Choose your comrades, and conduct them. But how is it that you

know the avenue of this obscure place so well?"

Ewald was silent a few moments only because he was conscious of feelings likely to make his voice less firm. When he had stifled them, he replied, "To you who know my humble birth, and have remedied it so kindly by your patronage, I need not be afraid to confess this village was my birth-place, and that farm which the provost intends to deliver up to-night for the purpose of massacre and riot, is—or was—"—He could not add his meaning, but Count Lieuwen felt it. Brushing a tear hastily from his eyes, the old soldier bade him take his detachment, and obtain possession of the place in the manner he deemed fittest. Ewald departed instantly, and returned in the morning to announce his complete success without loss to the inhabitants, and without the escape of a single Frenchman. He brought besides a valuable despatch, which his advanced guard had intercepted, and the Count, delighted with the important result of the affair, and with the generous spirit it had exhibited, offered his young lieutenant a thousand crowns, the sum for which the treacherous provost had negotiated, gallantly saying, his sovereign would more willingly pay it as the recompense of a hazardous and well-performed duty, than as the premium of a traitor.—"If," said the lieutenant, modestly, "your lordship thinks this poor village worth a thousand crowns to his majesty, I pray you to consider them due to my senior officer Dorflen:—Your personal kindness induced you to waive his right, and to give me the command of last night's affair; yet it is just that he should have the price of what he deserved to win."—"He shall have it," answered Lieuwen, compressing his lips sternly; "but I now know who would have bought what you have won honestly."

The first care of this brave veteran on his return to Berlin, was to lay the circumstances of this fact before the king. The consequence was Ewald's promotion; and before the war ceased, he rose to rank even higher than Count Lieuwen; and the last favor his old commander asked at court was, that his adopted son might be appointed his successor in the fortress of Plauen, which his age rendered him averse to govern longer. This high distinction was granted; and the king, to suit the

new governor's title to his important office, added the rank of Baron to the Cross of the Black Eagle already worn by Ewald de Lichtenstein. These unexpected honours did not alter the temper of the young hero:—still preserving the bland urbanity of Marshal Turenne, whose elevation he had imitated so successfully; he was proud to hear his comrades hint that he too was a miller's son, and always strove to remind them how much he resembled his noble predecessor in benevolence and grace. But when he had offered his grateful obeisance, he solicited permission to absent himself one month before he assumed his new duties. Count Lieuwen's friendship, and the peaceable state of the country, made the royal assent easy, and Ewald de Lichtenstein left Berlin to dedicate this short interval to his private happiness.

But Ewald, with all the splendor of his professional success, had not altered the humility of that private happiness. He had no hope so dear as to return to the little village of Altheim, which ten years before he had preserved from destruction; and to reclaim the farmer's daughter with whom the first affections of his boyhood had been exchanged. During the various and busy vicissitudes of a soldier's life, no correspondence had been possible, and he had time to snatch only a short interview when he entered the village with a hostile detachment. He took with him one attendant, a soldier of his own regiment, but unacquainted with his birthplace, though sufficiently attached to his person to ensure the secrecy he required; not from mean fear of exposing his humble origin, but from a generous wish to avoid displaying his new and self-acquired greatness. The journey was tedious to his fancy, though he travelled rapidly; for the pleasantest dreams of his youth were ready to be realized. His servant had orders to make no mention of his name or rank when he arrived at his place of destination, and the little village of Altheim came in sight in all the beauty of a summer evening, and a happy man's imagination. As he entered it, however, he perceived that several cottages were in ruins, and the farm where Josephine had lived was half-unroofed, and its garden full of grass. Ewald's heart misgave him, and his servant went on before to inquire who occupied it. Schwartz brought his master intelli-

gence that the niece of the former occupier had married a farmer, whose speculation had ended in innkeeping with but little success. There was no other inn; and if there had been one, Ewald, notwithstanding his heart-burnings, would have chosen this. He renewed his cautions to his servant, and entered the miserable house, where the master sat surlily smoking his pipe in a kitchen with broken windows, and a hearth almost cold. To his courteous request for accommodation, this man, whose suitable name was Wolfenbach, hardly returned an answer, except throwing him the remnant of a chair, and calling loudly at the door for his wife. A woman in wretched apparel, bending under a load of sticks, crept from a ruined outhouse, and came fearfully towards him. "Bring a faggot, drone, and cook some fish," said her ruffian husband—"where is the bread I bought this morning, and the pitcher of milk?"—"There was but little milk," she answered, trembling. "and I gave it to our child."—"Brute-ideot!" he muttered with a hideous oath, and pushed her forwards by a blow which Ewald's heart felt. That moment would have discovered him if the innkeeper had not left the house to attend his servant; and Ewald, as he looked again on Josephine's face, had courage enough to restrain a confession which would have aggravated her misery. Perhaps she had been left desolate—perhaps her husband had been made brutal by misfortune—at all events he had no right to blame a marriage which circumstances had not permitted him to prevent. She might have had no alternative between it and disgrace, or Wolfenbach might have possessed and seemed to deserve her choice better than himself. This last thought held him silent, as he sat with his face shaded near the fire. Josephine took but one glance at him, and another at the cradle where a half-starved infant lay, before she began her humble labours to prepare a supper. Ewald attempted to say something, but his voice, hoarse with emotion, appeared unknown to her, and she turned away with a look of repressed pride and shame. Yet as she could not but observe the earnest gaze of the stranger, her cheek flushing with conscious recollection, recovered some part of its former beauty, and Ewald had taken the infant on his knee when Wolfenbach returned. His guest over-

came the horror which almost impelled him to throw from him the offering of a ruffian so debased, intending to convey into its cradle some aid for the unhappy mother, which might suffice to comfort her wants without betraying the giver. He hid a purse of gold within its wrapper, and gave it back to Josephine; while the father, murmuring at such pests, rebuked her slow cookery. But Ewald could not eat; and tasting the flask to propitiate the brutal landlord, withdrew to the bed meant for him, and was seen no more.

Late on the following morning, two men, as they passed near the remains of a spoiled hay-rack, perceived motion in it, and heard a feeble noise. They took courage to remove some part, and, led on by traces of blood, examined till they found a body yet warm with life, but wounded in a ghastly manner. They conveyed it to the village surgeon, and collected help to surround the house of Wolfenbach, whom they remembered to have seen on the road mounted on a horse which had been observed the day before entering Altheim with the wounded man and another stranger. Skill and care restored this unfortunate stranger sufficiently to make his deposition. He named his master, and stated that the gloomy looks and eager questions of the innkeeper had alarmed him on the night of Ewald's arrival, especially when he was desired to sleep in a ruined nut-house. He had left it, and applying his ear to a crevice in the house door, heard Wolfenbach menacing his wife with death if she prevented or betrayed his search into the traveller's portmanteau which had been left below; for probably, in the heedlessness of anguish, Ewald had not thought of attending to it. He also heard Josephine's timid expostulations, and the shriek of her child in its father's savage grasp, held perhaps as a hostage for her silence. He went to warn his master, and, by calling through the casement of the loft where he lay awake, drew him from his bed. The stroke of an axe felled him to the ground, and he remembered nothing more. The fate of Ewald might be easily surmised. Detachments of the peasants traversed the country round to gain intelligence of him without success, and, without knowing his claims on them as their countryman, were all eager in their zeal to trace a man of rank and honour. Couriers

met them from Berlin despatched to hasten his return; but after six months spent in the most earnest search, even his paternal friend Count Lieuwen despaired of seeing him more, and believed him the victim of a ferocious robber. Wolfenbach had been seized with the horses of Ewald and his servant, which he had taken to sell at the nearest fair, and could not attempt even a plausible account of them. His miserable wife was in a state of delirium which unfitted her to give coherent evidence; but the subject of her ravings, the purse of gold found in her infant's cradle, and a ring dropped near the traveller's bed, were powerful presumptive proofs against her husband. The rifled portmanteau was also discovered in a well, and the axe stained with blood. Wolfenbach maintained an obstinate and contumelious silence, during a long trial, which ended in a sentence of death received with acclamations by the populace. He was carried to the scaffold attended by no friend, and died without confession.

Count Lieuwen resumed the government of the fortress he had resigned, but not till he had urged repeated inquiries, and proffered large rewards for any trace of his lost favorite, without effect. And when, after some years had passed, a public duty compelled him to visit the country in which Ewald had perished, he travelled hastily, and loathed the necessity which forced his equipage to rest at Altheim for a few hours. During this short stay, the master of the new inn found means to introduce himself, and beg his guest's attention to a rare curiosity which he possessed. Finding, from his valet's account, that this exhibition was a tax imposed on every traveller, the Count assented, and listened patiently to his host's history of a bronze statue found in a peat-bog at a short distance, and from thence brought to his house. He went into the room where it was deposited, prepared to see some antique relic or cunning counterfeit; but he saw with feelings that need not be told, the body of his beloved Ewald in the travelling habit he had seen him wear, vitrified by the power of the morass to the semblance of a bronze statue. He stood a few moments agnost with astonishment and horror, not unmingled with gladness at this testimony of the truth preserved by a special opo-

ration of nature:—for on the forehead and in the neck of the seeming statue two deep seams rendered the fact of Ewald's violent death unquestionable. But he had presence of mind enough to suppress his agitation, and affecting to believe the innkeeper exhibited, as he supposed himself, a strange piece of ancient sculpture, gave him a much larger sum than had been expected even from a nobleman of his known munificence, and carried off the prize. But he caused it to be conveyed to Berlin without noise, and made it no subject of conversation among his attendants.

Count Lieuwen's return to the metropolis was always followed by banquets given to his friends, and on this occasion he celebrated his arrival among them by inviting the chief nobility and all the military officers who had shared and survived his campaigns. After supper, before any had departed, he spoke of a most rare specimen of sculpture which he had reserved for their last regale. "You all know," said he, "my tender affection for Ewald de Lichtenstein, my regret for his untimely loss, and my wish to preserve his memory. I think you will agree with me in that wish to erect a monument, if we could decorate it with a representation of him suitable to his merits and his fate. But though we all know his merits, where shall we find an artist able to give a symbol of his death, since we know neither the time nor circumstance?"

The Count cast his eyes round the table as he spoke, and met approving and earnest looks from all his companions, except one, whose head was averted. "But," he added, rising after a short pause, "I think I have found a statue sufficient itself for his monument."

A curtain suddenly drawn aside discovered the bronze statue of Ewald lying on a bier composed of black turf. A silence of surprise and awe was followed by exclamations of wonder at the exquisite symmetry of the figure, and at the expression of the countenance, so nearly resembling its usual character, except in the half-closed eyes and lips parted as in the pangs of death. Some gathered round to observe the accurate folds of the drapery, and recognized every part of his usual travelling apparel. "There is even the shape of the seal-ring he wore upon

his finger," said one of the spectators: "and here is the ribbon he received the day before his departure from the King. But where is the cross of the Black Eagle?"

"In his grave," replied Count Lieuwen, fixing his eyes on a guest who had never spoken—That guest was Dorffen, the senior officer superseded by Ewald. He suddenly lifted up his head, and answered—"It is not!"—The terrible sound of his voice, the decision of his words, made the assembly fall back from him, leaving him alone standing opposite the corpse. His features wrought a few instants in convulsions, and his lips moved in unconscious mutterings. "Then" (said a voice from among the groupe) "the murderer robbed him of the cross?"

"No, no—I robbed him of nothing—he robbed me of my place and honour, and of that cross which I might have earned at Altheim—We met alone—we were man to man—It was night, but I won the cross fairly—and now let him take it back."

The self-accused murderer made a desperate effort to throw it from his breast, and fell with his whole weight and a laugh of madness at the foot of the bier. The crowd raised him, but he spoke no more. His last words were truth, as subsequent inquiry proved. Accident or a hope of vengeance had led him to the neighbourhood of Ewald's village; they had met on the road, and fatal opportunity completed Dorffen's guilt. He was buried under the scaffold, and the Bronze Statue remained a monument of Ewald's fate and of retributive justice. V.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON DEISM.

AT a time when the enemies of Christianity are disseminating their tenets with industry and perseverance, inoculating opinion with pestilence, and exulting with demoniacal joy when they have effected the destruction of whatever is beautiful and good in the human mind, it is imperative upon all who love and venerate their religion, to endeavour to arrest the attempts of the unprincipled and the profligate to subvert it.

The child of poverty and ignorance is peculiarly exposed to the attacks of infidelity; and when, through the delusive sophistry of some plausible de-

claimer, he has abandoned Christianity, does he become a wiser, a happier, a better man? no; for when he first awakes to the possibility that the bible may be false, and that the belief in which he has rested for years may be a delusion unsubstantial as the vision of the night, all his ideas are revolutionized, and his mind becomes the victim of disquietude and discontent. After consuming the day in toil, he formerly returned to a wife and children, whom the Bible sanctioned him in loving, for it taught him that the advancement of their happiness was his first earthly duty, and recommended sobriety, industry, frugality, and cheerfulness, as the constant characteristics of his conduct to them.

If you inquired of him his reasons for believing the Bible to be the word of God, he would probably be unable to give a definitive reply. He had been educated in the belief; it had been the opinion of his parents, of his relatives and friends; it had engaged his affections; he admired, respected, esteemed it; but of the body of evidence which the learned had brought forward in its support he was entirely ignorant, though at the same time he regarded it as a guide in faith, as a rule of conduct: its consolations had been felt, amidst all the acuteness of suffering; its promises had brightened the darkest hours of his life: when celebrating at the altar, its highest devotional exercise, with a heart breathing gratitude to God and benevolence to man, he felt that God only could have constructed a system so fraught with blessing to his creatures, so productive of present and future good. If at any time he experiences difficulty in determining what line of conduct to adopt, he has one comprehensive rule which suffices for every contingency, "Do unto others as you would have all others do unto you." Convinced of the beneficial tendency of the ordinations of Providence, he acquiesces resignedly in every event which befalls him. Poverty assails his integrity, but it is incorruptible; pain and sickness would generate discontent, but his submission is unshaken; the loss of those to whom he is attached tempts him to arraign the dispensations of his Creator, but patience and fortitude restrain the unuttered murmur, while hope extracts the bitterness from the tear of sorrow and regret.

Such are the effects of Christianity. I have not overstated its excellencies, nor drawn too flattering a picture of its consequences; for its blessings, not confined to the individual who is imbued with its genuine spirit, are extended to the remotest object which comes within the sphere of its operations.

The results of Deism are entirely of a contrary character.

A man who is principally occupied in the indispensable avocations of life, has not leisure, even if endowed with sufficient ability, for the consideration of abstract truths, or the examination of conflicting evidence. He is probably unacquainted with the arguments which establish the existence of a God; his internal conviction is, that there must be such a Being, but he is unable to produce any other reason for entertaining such a conviction. The immortality of the soul, and the future reward of virtue and punishment of vice, he knows not whether to receive or reject; he wavers in the belief of the plainest moral obligations; and ultimately concludes, as there is no definite and immutable standard to consult, by making inclination and passion the sole regulators of his actions.

Society suffers deeply from his dereliction from Christianity. The laws of the land, he exclaims, have forbidden me to appropriate the property of another to my own use. But whence did those laws originate? In the determination of those who had large possessions to retain them: nature, however, has made all men equal, and has imparted to them an equal right to her productions; and if I am unjustly excluded from participating in them, I have a right to supply necessity by force: the Bible indeed commanded that I should not steal; but my new religion, more liberal in its principles, does not extort my compliance with any rules so absurd and unreasonable.—These are a few of the fallacies advanced by crime in its extenuation, and each variety of vice is defended in a similar manner.

That the consequences of such a line of conduct is the increase of suffering and misery, is unequivocally testified by experience.

The parent who beholds his child close a life of ignominy with a death of shame; the wife who is compelled to witness the sacrifice of the means

of subsistence for herself and infants at the gaming-table; the child who with agonized and unavailing regret weeps over the mangled corpse of the suicide; all concur in assigning the same origin to their calamities, and in deprecating that system which relaxes the discipline of morality, by robbing it of every motive and encouragement.

Though such are the probable effects, I do not intend to assert that they are the inevitable consequences of Deism: the laws of morality are deeply engraven in the heart, and are sometimes obeyed for the sake of their intrinsic excellence; but the attempts to erase them are so numerous diversified, and incessantly pursued, that it requires every assistance which can be afforded to preserve them. Awful, therefore, is the responsibility of him who would remove the pillars which support virtue, and then attempts to uphold it by columns which have their foundations in air, and are shivered into ten thousand atoms by the first blast that assails them. M. A. R.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

APHORISMS,

COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS ANCIENT
AUTHORS.

IT is better to renovate ancient beauties, than to hazard new follies.

Many executions are no less disgraceful to a prince, than many deaths to a physician.

No ornament is worthier a Prince's pride, or sheds a greater lustre upon him, than the civic crown for preserving the lives of the citizens.

It denotes more clemency to pardon the guilty, than to condemn the innocent.

Providence laughs at all human wisdom and greatness. Trifling, and sometimes ridiculous, causes not unfrequently change the fortune of whole states and monarchies.

Life and blood are sacred to the country.

It is truly an idle undertaking to impose silence on the world: men will not hold their tongues; when they have no real subjects to talk against, they will have recourse to *inventions*.

The dignity of the husband adds dignity to the wife.

To defend the absent in public, as well as in private, is incumbent on us.

Good men should die, sooner than do wrong.

No one is despised by another, unless he have first become despicable to himself.

Plenitude of power is plenitude of tempest.

He needs must fear many, whom many fear.

Fortune is like glass: when it shines it breaks.

The world is entirely governed by passions; that is to say, by opinions, passions, and factions.

Opinion yields to truth.

Extreme disorders call for extreme remedies.

What is devoid of sense can never give offence.

Gluttony kills more men than the sword.

Wine is without a helm.

Take away luxury, and there will be no need for physicians; many apothecary-shops are nothing more than repositories of things creating luxury. Happy the rustics who are unacquainted with doctors, and happier those who are strangers to lawyers.

Long is the journey of life by precepts, but short and prosperous by examples.

Life is divided into three periods: the present, the past, and the future: of these, what we *are* acting, is *short*; what we *have* acted, *certain*; what we *shall be* acting, *dubious*.

Life is short; appearances deceiving; riches fleeting; rule displeasing; man destructive; victory doubtful; concord fallacious; age troublesome; death a happiness; the reputation of wisdom imperishable.

To be learned is not always to be wise; a well-known proverb says: there is nothing so foolish, but has been maintained by learned men.

A drop will excavate a stone, not by force, but by frequent falling; so a man gets learned, not by might, but by assiduous reading.

Many things appear intolerable to us, not because *they are hard*, but because *we are soft*.

The disparity in the lot of man is not so great as it seems: happy *none* will be called.

Limit all things like mortals, and desire all things like immortals.

Virtue conciliates the friendship of the worthy, and the favour of God.

When virtue has once strengthened the mind, it renders it every way invulnerable.

He that soweth virtue, reapeth fame.

However perfect a man may be, he has often need of advice. "Leave," says a modern philosopher, "leave a door open for friendship; by it counsel will come to you."

Inconsiderate men are commonly intent upon novelties; but sedate men are used to mind their own concerns.

He who tells another his secret, makes himself his slave.

It is well to know what is bad, in order to guard against it.

From bad morals arise good laws.

Give fetters to thy tongue, or it will give them to thee.

The miser wants as much what he has, as what he has not. He does not hold money; but is held by it.

Add little to little, and it will, at length, become a large heap.

No human wisdom can foresee fortuitous cases.

Sweet is the beginning, but bitter the end of love. Venus is wont to come with a smiling face, and to depart with a woeful countenance.

A bad counsel is the worst for the counsellor.

Possibilities must not be presumed, but proved.

The pomp of Death is more terrific than Death itself.

He that serves well, and is silent, asks even silently.

EXTRACT from a TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from page 321.)

BEFORE we left St. Martin the rain ceased, and most of the afternoon and evening was fair. Our route was interesting and impressive beyond all power of verbal description. We quitted the banks of the Arve, and wound along the sides of the mountains which rise, at a declivity approaching the perpendicular, from its rocky bed. Sometimes we could hear its waters roar when we could not see them; in other situations, we could look down a descent, vast, grand, and often terrific; and through the projecting pines and ash-trees, we could catch interrupted glances of the torrent as it foamed and roared too far below for me, at least, to hear. In almost every direction, snow-

topped mountains seemed to shut us in, and to forbid for ever our escape. On our right, the gigantic Mont Blanc raised his white and ample bosom to our view; and his awful summit towered above the clouds as they rolled across. We travelled along one side of this sublime mountain, supposed to be the most lofty in the Old World. We passed the place where M. de Saussure commenced his celebrated ascent, August 1, 1787. Soon after we passed very near the Glacier des Bossons; and before the evening became quite dark, we enjoyed a fine view of the Vale of Chamouni. For several hours before our arrival, we experienced the effect of being in so elevated a region in the extreme cold which we endured. In this village of Chamouni there are but two inns. We stopped at the door of the first greatly fatigued, and longing for a refuge from the darkness and the cold, which in this high region was very piercing; but they had no beds for us. We hastened to the other, and their house was full. We were then reduced to use intreaties that they would at least take us into the house. They did so, and they also got us beds in a private house; such beds as, in many other places, we should perhaps have spurned at, but now we were very thankful for them. The honest people in both houses were, however, very attentive; they speedily made a blazing fire of pine wood, to warm our shivering limbs and dry our wet clothes. The next night we enjoyed more comfortable beds in another private house; and in all other respects we had abundant reason for thankfulness.

Wednesday, July 31. The rain fell in torrents all this day, without intermission. We could not but feel dejected, not so much on account of our own inconvenience, as for the melancholy prospect to the countries around us: we learned, however, that this rain, calamitous as doubtless it was if compared with the usual weather of the season, was joyfully welcomed by the people of the Vale as the less evil of a fearful alternative: the cold of the preceding evening had approached so near the freezing point as to fill them with alarm. Had the freezing temperature been actually established, this night alone would have destroyed all their crops. Many of the inhabitants sat up, and made large fires in order to raise the general temperature. Whether the efficacy of this measure re-

sides in the imagination of the good people, or whether the heat thus produced is sufficiently great to diffuse a sensible effect through a large extent of atmosphere, I do not venture to determine; but I am inclined to the latter opinion, because I think I have witnessed a similar effect from the numerous furnaces in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, and because the steep mountains which inclose the Vale of Chamouni must present an obstacle to the rapid escape of the heat thus extricated.

Accoutred in great coats, our own or borrowed ones, M— in a goat skin, and all, except Mr. H—, with hats of enormous diameter to cover our shoulders, we set out on our pilgrimage to the top of Mont Anvert, and to the great glacier called the *Sea of Ice*.

What would we not have given for our friends to have had a sight of us; thus ludicrously arrayed, mounted each on a mule, with a couple of guides to each person, first trotting after each other on a narrow path across the Vale, then harnessed up the steep by our long-entred but most valuable friends, who scrambled like goats or cats among the stones, the projections of rock, and the lofty pines!—In about three quarters of an hour, we arrived at a part beyond which our mules could not go; the rest of the ascent we had to make on foot. Such as chose it walked with one guide and a strong pike-staff, armed with an iron point to penetrate the ground; the others had two guides each, to hold one of those pike-staves horizontally on each side, upon which the traveller, walking between, supported himself as he found necessary. We had to cross two avalanches which had fallen from higher parts of the mountain; they were so compact and hard that it was very difficult to stick our pikes in the snow, or to gain hold for our feet. Hence the crossing was really dangerous; and from the state of the weather, the guides were afraid of other masses of snow rolling down upon the long hollows which had received the former ones. They shewed considerable anxiety when we were crossing these avalanches; and they begged us to make haste. In another part of the ascent, we rested at a spring, sitting without reluctance on the wet rocks. In about four hours from the commencement of our expedition, we reached the wished for summits, and

were welcomed to a large fire in the Hospice which was erected by the late French government on the site of a shelter before called Blair's Hut. It was proposed, before taking refreshment, we should, in a more explicit and ample manner than at our ordinary meals, acknowledge our Great Preserver; and that M—, having the command of his own language should do it, for the sake of our attendants. He therefore explained to them our design; and then uttered a solemn thanksgiving and prayer for them and ourselves. The poor men were astonished and pleased in a high degree: some of them shed tears; and they said that they had never in their lives witnessed such a thing, and that they should be most happy to conduct another company of such a description as our's. The Savoyards bear an excellent character among the bordering nations for simplicity and probity, and the testimonies of numerous travellers, which we found in the registers of the inn, proved that these guides are entitled to an ample share of the encomium.

After a little warming and refreshing, we continued our expedition upon a rocky descent on the other side of the mountain, which in about twenty minutes brought us to the Mer de Glace. We walked a little way upon it; but our steps were difficult and unsafe, on account of the slipperiness of the surface, and because of the deep fissures in the frozen snow, which occur every few paces. These fissures were, perhaps, originally produced by the shrinking and cracking of the first mass of snow under intense frost; and the icy walls, being once consolidated to the thickness of many feet, would be rendered more compact by successive freezings and superficial thawings through years and ages. In these deep cracks the looser snow, which falls in the winter, is melted out in the summer, and makes its way, through subterraneous passages, to the lower edges of the vast mass: and there it is the source of many streams and rivers, which become, in the distance of but a few miles, very considerable. Some of the fissures appeared five or six feet deep, others eight or ten; (but, if we had proceeded farther, we should have found these fissures of a much greater depth;) their usual length from ten to twelve feet, and their breadth in the wider parts from six to ten; the sides are

concave from the edges, so that we could easily break them in with our pikes; and of course it was dangerous to go very near. The light reflected from the sides is of a greenish azure; and the same colour deepened and heightened, is beautifully displayed in the waters of the Rhone, as its two mighty streams issue out of the Lemane Lake. We observed also the same colour, about equally dilute with the fissures in the Glaciers, in many of the Alpine streams, and that very near their source. This seems to contradict the opinion of those who attribute the brilliant colour of the waters of the Rhone to its high purity, and its being seen in a great mass; it having deposited all feculent matter in the lake above. Our observation goes to establish the fact, that this colour, in the dilute state arising from the smaller quantity of the water, is seen in the Alpine streams, *when their bed is completely rocky*, and consequently free from any matter that could render the waters turbid. Undoubtedly the purification of the Rhone, by its repose in the lake, must increase and heighten this effect, and a still further advantage accrues from the great depth of the river at its egress: but the fact above-mentioned does not permit us to regard these as the actual cause of the phenomenon. On the other hand, the same colour, as seen in the sea, is usually attributed to the greatness of the mass.

While in this neighbourhood, we heard the story of a person who had fallen into one of the fissures of a Glacier, but who escaped by following the passage of the water under the snow. On our return to Geneva, we passed, between Chamouni and St. Maurice, a monument erected in memory of a Saxon gentleman, who, in his endeavours to explore the Glaciers, was lost in some one of the fissures, and his body was never found. In a "*Voyagé aux Glaciers, par M. F. Verne de Geneve*," it is said that he was following some Chamois hunters.

Soon after our return to the Hospice, the guides admonished us of the necessity of beginning our journey downwards. To have delayed longer would have hazarded our being overtaken with darkness. In order to shew us the source of the Arveyron, at the lowest part of the Great Glacier, they brought us to the side of the mountain more steep than that by which we

had ascended, with scarcely any trees growing upon it, and presenting one almost unbroken view of the vast length to the vale below, and the view was indeed alarming. Mrs. — with her guides, and M —, who had been accustomed from infancy to a mountainous country, were the first to take the field; and they proceeded with a calmness and safety which, both at the time and since, appeared to us extraordinary. After proceeding a little way, I found it advisable to dismiss all thoughts of the length of the way, and impatience at the time to be consumed upon it, and to fix my attention solely on each step as I took it. By this process, after a little time, I acquired firmer confidence, and became able to look around me. The necessary difficulty of the ground was increased by the rain, which still poured upon us, and made the earth between the stones and projections of rock loose and slippery. Held up on the left by my guide, Simon de Vuassoux (who begged me to record his name), and with my right hand fixing my pike in advance, and below every step, I was enabled to proceed. Sometimes the one slipped, and sometimes the other; but never so that the one could not assist and recover his fellow. When we had got, perhaps, about one-third of the way down, I heard a loud outcry from the guides with Mr. —, and instantly my guide hurried me in a sideways direction some paces out of our course. I had scarcely understood what the reason was, when he told me that the danger was past; it was a piece of rock which, loosened by the rains, had fallen from some higher part of the mountain. It bounded like a tennis-ball; and at every descent, it drove before it a quantity of stones and earth; through the divine goodness, its course was considerably to our left, and thus it brought no injury to any of us; but it was nearer to the highest party, which was Mr. —, and it is impossible to calculate upon the precise direction of such falling masses, as they receive a new impulse at every rebound. Mr. —, who had the best opportunity of estimating its size, supposed that it might be about a ton in weight. A short time after, a small avalanche rolled down, on our right, by the side of the great Glacier. Our sight of it was obscured by some pine trees near its line of descent: but M —, who was

better situated, says, that it was a most striking spectacle, tearing up the ice and snow as it rolled along, and tossing them in the air like dust, and with a shivering noise like that of broken glass. Before we had reached the bottom, another avalanche fell; but either its smaller size, or our greater distance from it, prevented it from impressing us so strongly as the former.

Having safely reached the foot of the mountain in about two hours from leaving the summit, we had to cross a vast plain entirely covered with quartzose sand, and with granite stones of all sizes, which have rolled down. This plain is covered in the highest floods of the Arveyron. Beyond this broad flat we came to a wood, and found the first division of our party under a tree where the guides had made a fire. One of the cars soon arrived, and in less than an hour we were carried to our inn; and I believe that none of us found any inconvenience from having been so many hours wet through the clothes. This, according to the ordinary course of the animal economy, would not have been the case, had we not kept up the heat of the system by constant action, and resting only close to a large fire. The Vale of Chamouni is 3367 feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea. It seems to be about six miles in length, and varying from half a mile to a mile in breadth. Its fields are meadow and arable. The awful mountains rise at its sides with a steepness peculiarly striking. Most of them are clothed with pines (the spruce fir) for the half of their ascent. On their sides the clouds alternately roll and rest; and their towering summits present amazing crags and precipices piercing through the everlasting snows. Three vast glaciers add to the striking character of this scenery. The vale is intersected by the Arveyron and the Arve, which here unite. The village consists of but a few houses, and much resembles many of the villages in the rocky parts of our own country. The church is modern and handsome. The whole view, as seen from any point, is exceedingly striking; as it unites so much of the beautiful and picturesque with the grand and terrific.

The register-book at the Hotel d'Angleterre presents many observations, chiefly by Englishmen, some sensible, others worthless. An Iceland lady has

indulged so far in nationalism or in hyperbole as to say, that the Alps are *Mole Hills* compared with the mountains of her own country. The autograph of Humboldt, the most distinguished of travellers, also occurs. He had been here last summer (1815) (I think) with his wife and daughter. The Baroness de Stael Holstein has written a long and obscure paragraph of affected sentimentalism. A peculiar and very respectable hand-writing has the following paragraph, which may reasonably be presumed to rest upon some sufficient proof:

"Calvin et Theodore de Bèze sont venus voir les Glaciers le vingtième d'Aout, 1552."

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

KNOWLEDGE and WISDOM distinguished.

IT is to be deplored, that our judgment is too often attracted and charmed on the first appearance of a thing, without taking time to investigate its cause and effects, and by such means determine on its utility. We are very apt to fall into this blunder, in deciding on the mental character. We then often denominate wisdom certain acquisitions which constitute knowledge; but were we to make a few more researches, we should, I think, soon discover our deplorable mistakes. Not being over curious in researches on this subject, it is that befriends the fallacy and deceives our sense. Our idleness subjects us to this error, and renders the mind

"Too weak to bear

Th' insupportable fatigue of thought."

Could we direct our attention to points of real utility, we should avoid a multitude of strange misconceptions that arise from sloth, and would never have existed had we called into action the superior agency of our reason. The natural consequences of such an investigation would be, that knowledge is subordinate to wisdom, and that it would fall to nothing, were wisdom to withdraw its protection. We cannot learn knowledge from wisdom, but wisdom points out the necessity of acquiring knowledge. Wisdom must be born in man's own mind, from no other source can he find it; it is not to be found in treasuring up the ideas of other men, which are to be found in their writings. No! the mind must turn the whole of its

force into itself, and hold up the gloss of truth against its own deformity. This will depress it much. He will then seek abroad for fictitious aid; books will be a resource, and they, no doubt, will lead, in some measure, to establish that wisdom which results from self-inquiry. The basis being thus formed, native wisdom will concentrate its forces, and then emerge into practical utility. Knowledge is useless to man, unless a superintendant power direct it; and as I have before suggested that knowledge is actuated by wisdom, wisdom alone can guide it to its most beneficial purpose; as in infancy we are taught to walk by our parent, to whom we are indebted for our being. Might I explain this subject by an image, I would demonstrate that wisdom is to man what the sun is to the solar system—its centre.

When we are children, the first care of conscientious parents is to point out to us the stores of knowledge, and he who knows the most imagines himself the wisest man. As we grow older, our understanding then ripening, disperses the clouds heretofore gathered before our eyes, and which were gradually increasing instead of diminishing, and we at last learn to estimate knowledge at its true value, as a thing subordinate to us, but which matured by wisdom is of incalculable consequence.

To put a proper value on this knowledge, to search into its nature, and explore how it becomes the helpmate of wisdom, elicits first the following examination:

The effects of knowledge upon the mind, as tending to the improvement of the understanding.

First, The seeds of knowledge must be sown in a good soil, or the improvement of the understanding will be wholly defeated; for as Addison* justly observes; that "learning like travelling, and all other methods of improvement, as it finishes good sense, so it makes a silly man ten thousand times more insufferable, by supplying variety of matter to his importance, and giving him an opportunity of abounding in absurdities." This is very true; and the understanding of men of this stamp are more directed to the minute criticism of a particular word or sentence, than to direct them to pursuits of a useful nature. I could

enumerate a variety of absurdities they abound in, but leave them to the fertile imagination of your readers.

Some persons, "who drink not deep of the Pierian spring," vainly imagine, that what they have imbibed gives them a high niche in the Temple of Wisdom: they affect every thing, and are superior in nothing but contemptibleness. They are not worthy of our time and attention. On the contrary, there are some, who, having much learning, devote their minds to metaphysical disquisitions, which are of no immediate benefit, though they strengthen the intellectual faculties by exercise, as that of the members contributes to the invigoration of the body: but their studies would prove more beneficial to mankind, as well as themselves, were they directed to some more substantial end.

He betrays but a poor understanding, who can quote the words of any philosopher without acting up to the spirit of them. It would have been more to the purpose, had he forgotten the words, but impressed their substance on his mind, as to engender some new ideas. Otherwise, he has credit only for a retentive memory, which, in fact, has been the prison-house wherein he has pent up the ideas of other men, though he now and then liberates them to give his pride a breathing. Thus,

"Man, proud man,
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
His glassy essence—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep—who with our spleen,
Would all themselves laugh mortal."

More could be advanced, if necessary, to portray real knowledge in its true colours; but enough has been said to prove that the seeds must be primarily sown on a good and productive soil, or the harvest will tend to nothing.

Secondly, I will now endeavour to elucidate the constituents of true wisdom: but before I dare approach so consecrated a fane, I must crave the pardon of the reader for my rashness, as I am fully convinced of my presumption; but "the glassy essence" noticed in the above quotation from our immortal bard, is the source from whence I mean to abstract the points

necessary in the consideration of my arguments.

I now proceed to the consideration of wisdom. To use a little figurative language: I'll suppose myself, like *Ulysses*, got up into the Palace of the Sun; Wisdom and Knowledge are my chariot and horses, which will spread ruin and devastation around, unless the hand possess the knowledge of the rein to guide it through the vast expanse. A weak mortal cannot encounter so heavy a task, without feeling an awful sense of his insufficiency. To keep clear of the heights of presumption and the depths of vice, to steer in the middle course, is the height of wisdom; and this can be accomplished by us in a very inferior degree: to obtain the least particle, we must not depend on our own powers, we must probe our consciences to the quick.

A small portion of wisdom is, however, infused into our understandings by nature, but it is so enervated by weakness, that it requires all the faculties of our minds to subdue our evil propensities, which are so immediately mixed in the small allotment of intelligence given to man.

The whole allotment of man seems to centre in the knowledge of himself. I shall endeavour to explain this two ways: first, the knowledge of ourselves, and a sense of our weakness; and, secondly, the due application of our understanding which we have received from nature.

Our first step, then, into the Temple of Wisdom, is to arduously study the wise axiom of the Grecian philosopher, *Know thyself*. For can we, after having made that our peculiar study, fail in applying our knowledge to its proper end. An old French writer* has defined wisdom, a science which teaches a man to look into himself to search for his defects, and to apply a remedy against them. In these few words are comprehended all the points necessary to true wisdom.

Self knowledge is but the portal through which all the votaries of true wisdom should pass. This salutary examination teaches man how to get through this state of probation.

"To take up arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them."

* *Chimion de la Sagesse*, Paris 1635, Liv. 2. Préface.

To a mind formed like man's, there is great difficulty in carrying this resolution into practice, but it requires something almost of divinity to preserve a calm in this "sea of troubles;" though, were man to exert himself in the right way, he could accomplish it. Happiness, which is every one's object, is only to be obtained by true wisdom, a conviction of our probationary state, and a rigid determination to walk in the paths of virtue:

"For virtue only makes our bliss below,
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know."

The greatest enemies to virtue are the passions. To subdue them is the completion of wisdom, and will in the end be the forerunner of that happiness which all seek after.

I will now proceed to the second part of my division, the due application of our understanding.

Reason is the feature by which we are distinguished above the brute creation; but is a hazardous distinction; as we may arrive by our intellectual capacities at a more refined sense of pleasure, so may we feel greater degrees of misery than animals are sensible of. In these two extremes are comprehended all our knowledge of good and evil. The latter being horn with us, all the acquirements which Nature has afforded us, or that we ourselves have gained the mastership of, should be called forth, and resolutely opposed to the numerous vices and infirmities to which we are exposed. The disuse of these intellectual treasures are always accompanied by remorse.—"If," says Locke,† "we disbelieve every thing, because we cannot certainly know all things, we shall do much as wisely as he, who would not use his legs, but sit still and perish, because he had no wings to fly."

Scepticism is the quicksand on which sensible minds are in most fear of stranding. It may not be unaptly asked, "In parts superior, what advantage lies?" The answer is, by the proper application of those superior parts. But then again this is counterbalanced by a contrary bent of human nature. Wisdom, then, consists in the knowledge of such things as are the production of nature, or of books, as may strengthen us against our proneness to

† *Essay on the Human Understanding*, London, 1726, 2 vols. 8vo. Introduction, vol. i. page 4.

evil, and may exhort us to keep in a strict adherence to the purposes for which we are sent into this world, and conduct us to that blessed haven, through the gates of death, which all mortals, sooner or later, must pass.

"To that bourn from whence there is no return."

Milton, whose justness and sublimity of thought must be allowed, comprises, in the following beautiful passage, all that may be said on this subject :

"Not to know at large of things remote
Fruit use obscure and subtil, but to know
That which before us lies in duty life,
Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And render us, in things that most concern,
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek."

I do not, however, mean to argue against the utility of knowledge; my wish is, that it may be estimated in the just proportion it bears to human intelligence, that it may eventually tend to our benefit, for we are generally too much captivated by the splendor of acquired knowledge, and place it higher in our estimation than either it or its possessor is entitled to.

The mediocrity of estimation is what I contend for. To the man who makes a boast of his superior knowledge of books, the following questions may be put: To what purpose does he apply his attainments? Is he a better man for possessing such knowledge? Has he more just notions of human nature, and of the probationary state in which he lives? Does he pursue happiness by the Spirit of Truth? Not does he not rather degrade himself by the vanity of displaying his knowledge to the world, exhibiting himself like a Merry Andrew, in order to render his acquirements subservient to his own purposes.

Of very little utility, then, can I conceive knowledge to be, unless it disposes its possessor to seek "real, substantial, never-fading bliss;" and the nearer it approaches this purpose, so much the closer will it be allied to true wisdom.

If, then, with all our knowledge, culled from books, we do not improve our state below; if they are really of such a nature as to keep enthralled our free thoughts, or restrain the returns of the mind upon the reasonableness of them; if they catch hold of the faculty of the memory only; then it

is reasonable to imagine that books thus abused oppose rather than conduct us to the mansions of wisdom.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

BEING THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,
ANECDOTES, &c.

No. LVIII.

ANECDOTE OF DR. DONNE.

WHEN Dr. Donne, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, took possession of the first living he ever had, he walked into the church-yard, where the sexton was digging a grave, and throwing up a skull, the doctor took it up to contemplate thereon, and found a small sprig or headless nail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly, and wrapped it up in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave-digger, whether he knew whose skull that was? He said he did very well, declaring it was a man's who kept a brandy shop; an honest, drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts of that comfortable creature, was found dead in his bed next morning. "Had he a wife?"—"Yea," "What character does she bear?"—"A very good one; only the neighbours reflect on her, because she married the day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the doctor, who, under the pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her: he asked her several questions, and, amongst others, what sickness her husband died of? She giving him the same account, he suddenly opened the handkerchief, and cried in an authoritative voice—"Woman, do you know this nail?" She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, and instantly owned the fact.

A PREDICTION ODDLY FULFILLED.

In Nixon's *Cheshire Prophecies*, there are the following lines:—

"When the Monument shall be brought to
the Tower,
Then shall fall Rebellion's power."

ANECDOTES.

Buonaparte always considered Moreau as his enemy. To begot a more friendly disposition, he tried to attach him with the bonds of relationship.

He, with this design, caused an article to be inserted in the papers, circulating a report that Moreau was to marry Napoleon's sister Caroline. Buonaparte purposely put this paper into Moreau's hands, and asked him what he thought of it? Moreau said nothing, but spoke of something else. From this it appeared clear to Buonaparte, that Moreau declined the offer. The relator of this anecdote affirms, that had Buonaparte succeeded in this manœuvre, he would have declared himself Emperor directly after the battle of Marengo.

After the battle of Jena, in which Davoust gained his reputation, somebody asked a French officer who was acquainted with him, what kind of a man he was? He answered, "C'est le Duc d'Albe de notre Philippe."

ANECDOTE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

As the King of Denmark travelled through Holland in 1768, one of the principal inhabitants gave him a Genealogical Table, in which he attempted to prove that he had the honour to be related to the King.—"Cousin!" answered the King, "I am incognito, be you the same."

ANECDOTE OF PRINCE EUGENE.

One day, on opening a letter received from an unknown hand, he immediately and fortunately dropt a greasy paper from it, which his aid du-camp took up and smelt to, and was immediately seized with a giddiness; so much so, they were obliged to administer to him an antidote. The paper being surmised to be poisonous, was then attached to the neck of a dog, who died in twenty-four hours, notwithstanding a counterpoison was given him. The officers about the Prince expressing their surprise at the occurrence, he replied, without the least emotion, "You need not wonder at it, gentlemen; I have received several letters of this sort before now."

ANECDOTE OF AN ARTIST.

A counsellor of Grenada having refused to pay the sum of one hundred pistoles for an image of St. Antonio de Padua, which Cano, a Spanish artist, had made for him, and reckoning how many pistoles per day Cano had earned

while making the statue, exclaimed, "You have been five and twenty days carving this image, and your exorbitant demand makes that at the rate of four pistoles per day; while I, who am your superior, do not make half your profits by my talents."—"Wretch," cried the enraged artist, "do you talk to me of your talents? I have been fifty years learning to make this statue in twenty five days." So saying, he dashed it on the pavement; which made the lawyer decamp with the utmost precipitation.

ON GREATNESS.

In the world there are two sets of men who particularly attract attention: those who aspire to greatness by industry and a uniformity of conduct, and those unhappily mistaken beings who consider greatness to be only attached to individuals who have the means of splendor, and cut a figure in life. How very different is the character of that man who estimates pomp as a real burthen, and flies to retirement to avoid the gay vices which are the general attendants of splendor and luxury. His chief pleasure in this retreat is to form his mind so as to secure approbation by works as well as words. Pleased if he can hide his good deeds, and be the anonymous author of public felicity. Anger cannot ruffle his countenance, nor can pride exert its influence over him. His only aim is to fix his thoughts on eternity, which he endeavours to merit by his actions. On the other hand, those whose ambition is to be the idol of this world, and whose false notions have made them stray from the right road to greatness, lavishing their money as well as their time in pursuit of the temporary pleasures of the world, in such pursuit death or poverty will inevitably overtake them, and they wish, when too late, that a cool consideration of the vanity of such pursuits did not point out to them the true path to the Temple of Fame.

EPIGRAM BY DR DODDRIDGE.

Dr. Doddridge was author of one of the finest epigrams in the English language. It is in Orton's life of him. The subject is his family motto,—*Non vivimus, vivamus*; which, in its primary signification, is, to be sure, not very suitable to a Christian divine; but he paraphrased it thus:—

"Live, while you live, the epicure would say.

And seize the pleasures of the present day.
Live, while you live, the sacred preacher cries,

And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord, in my views let both united be;
I live in pleasure, while I live to thee."

DR. JOHNSON AND MRS. SIDDONS.

Johnson, in the autumn of 1783, received a visit from the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. He gives this account of it in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale:—"Mrs. Siddons, in her visit to me, behaved with great modesty and propriety, and left nothing behind her to be censured or despised. Neither praise nor money, the two powerful corrupters of mankind, seem yet to have depraved her. I shall be glad to see her again. Her brother Kemble calls on me, and pleases me very well. Mrs. Siddons and I talked of plays; and she told me her intention of exhibiting this winter the characters of Constance, Catherine, and Isabella, in *Shakespeare*.

Mr. Kemble favoured Boswell with the following minute of what passed at this visit.

"When Mrs. Siddons came into the room, there happened to be no chair ready for her; which he observing, said, with a smile, 'Madam, you who so often occasion a want of seats to other people, will the more readily excuse the want of one yourself.'

"Having placed himself by her, he, with great good humour, entered upon a consideration of the English drama; and among other enquiries, particularly asked her which of *Shakespeare's* characters she was most pleased with. Upon her answering, that she thought the character of *Queen Catherine*, in *Henry the Eighth*, the most natural.

'I think so too, madam (said he); and whenever you perform it, I will once more hobble out to the theatre myself!' Mrs. Siddons promised she would do herself the honour of acting his favourite part for him; but many circumstances happened to prevent the representation of *King Henry the Eighth* during the Doctor's life.

"In the course of the evening, he thus gave his opinion upon the merits of some of the principal performers whom he remembered to have seen on the stage. 'Mrs. Porter in the vehemence of rage, and Mrs. Clive in the brightness of beauty, I have never seen

equalled. What Clive did best, she did better than Garrick; but could not do half so many things well; she was a better romp than any I ever saw in nature. Pritchard, in common life, was a vulgar idiot; she would talk of her *wound*; but, when she appeared on the stage, seemed to be inspired by gentility and understanding. I once talked with Colley Cibber, and thought him ignorant of the principles of his art. Garrick, madam, was no declaimer; there was not one of his own scene-shifters who could not have spoken, *To be, or not to be*, better than he did; yet he was the only actor I ever saw whom I could call a master both in tragedy and comedy; though I liked him best in comedy. A true conception of character, and natural expression of it, were his distinguishing excellencies.' Having expatiated, with his usual force and eloquence, on Mr. Garrick's extraordinary eminence as an actor, he concluded with this compliment to his social talents: 'And after all, madam, I thought him less to be envied on the stage than at the head of a table.'

Johnson, indeed, had thought more upon the subject of acting than might be generally supposed. Talking of it one day to Mr. Kemble, he said, 'Are you, sir, one of those enthusiasts who believe yourself transformed into the very character you represent?'—Upon Mr. Kemble's answering that he had never felt so strong a persuasion himself: 'To be sure not, sir' (said Johnson), 'The thing is impossible. And if Garrick really believed himself to be that monster *Richard the Third*, he deserved to be hanged every time he performed it.'

PROVERBS.

It is dear-bought honey that is licked off a thorn.

A knotty piece of timber requires a smooth wedge.

The man who does not look before, will generally be found behind.

The higher an ape climbs, the more he shows his tail.

Good blood makes an ill pudding without a little yeast.

There is very little for the rake after the shovel.

A man whose eyes require couching, is not a proper person to set up as an oculist.

WAY TO PROMOTION.

Speed relates, that Guymond, chaplain to King Henry the First, observing that for the most part ignorant men were advanced to the best dignities in the church, as he celebrated divine service before the king, and was about to read these words out of St. James, "It rained not upon the earth iii years and vi months," he read it thus: "It rained not upon the earth one—one—one years and five—one months." Henry noticed the singularity, and afterwards took occasion to blame the chaplain for it.—"Sir," answered Guymond, "I did it on purpose: for such readers I find are sooner preferred by your majesty."—The king smiled, and in a short time afterwards presented Guymond to the benefice of Saint Frideswid's, in Oxford.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

If you think the following list of individuals found on Pitcairn's Island, in the South Sea (as a sequel to the Letters of John Adams which you inserted in Volume LXXVI. page 210, and Volume LXXVII. page 138), worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany, it is much at your service.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

12, Camomile-street.

J. L. A.

A LIST OF THE PERSONS FOUND ON
PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, IN THE SOUTH
SEA.

[Those who were found on the island, and who were not of the same race as the men; Mother; are English; Island.]

DESCENDANTS

Mary* Adams

by falling from a

The children.

Rachel Adams

Hannah Adams

George Adams

Ditto from Thursday

and his Wife.

Joseph Christ

Chas. Christ

Mary Christ

Polly Christ

Harriet Christ

Ditto from

Sarah 9 years
Fletcher 6
Edward 4
Maria 3
Charles 6 months.

Mary-Ann Christian, Spinster.

Donald and Sarah M'Coy.

William 7 years
Donald 5
Henry 2½

Elizabeth Mills, Widow.

John Mills 7 years
Mat. Mills 5

Arthur and Catherine Quintal.

Arthur 2½ years
Catherine 6 months

Edward and Dinah Quintal.

John 1½ years

Jane Quintal, Spinster.

Mary Young, Spinster.

Dorothy Young, ditto.

Edward Young, Bachelor.

Robert Young, ditto.

George Young, ditto.

W. Young, ditto.

*Mrs. Christian, Sen.

*Johai.

*Johai, Jun.

DEATHS.

John Adams's first Wife fell off a mound.

covered by Otomani men.

each other.

in the middle

the English

are by Als

BY THE
KING'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

URLING'S LACE

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vases, sepulchral monuments, and other curiosities, preserved here. The remains of the ancient chapter house are well worthy the antiquarian's attention, being supported by one slender pillar in the centre, which spreading in several light branches at the top, forms perfect arches all around with the points of the Gothic windows which rise to meet it. Many other vestiges of ruins are to be traced in the park, and among the adjacent buildings, the remains of the ancient abbey, which are worthy attention, as they contain many fine specimens of architecture, and several ancient grave-stones and inscriptions. The old mansion has been demolished, and this delightful spot almost deserted, for Penrice Castle in Gower, where Mr. T. has modernized an ancient ruin in a situation bleak and sterile indeed compared to Margam. While we were viewing this charming spot, and its interesting neighbourhood, we took up our residence at the inn in the village of Pyle, built by Mr. Talbot, where every advantage of situation and accommodation is to be found for those who are induced to make excursions to visit the several objects in the vicinage of Pyle. Myrtles flourish in the open air, in this part of the country.

We left this place, and soon reached the little town of Aheravon, situated in a barren soil and dreary country, surrounded by smoke and copper works; and descended again to the charmingly situated seat of Lord Vernon, at Briton Ferry, laid out with taste and elegance; but the structure of the house does not correspond with its external beauties. Here the Neath river, issuing from the bold hills that form its vale, passes between several majestic groves, and precipitates itself into the sea.

Deserting the coast for a while, and pursuing the valley to Neath, we soon gained a sight of the high ground on the right, occupied by the park and elevated mansion of the Gnoll, built by Sir Herbert Muckworth, now transferred by marriage into the Hanbury family. The bold style of the country is well preserved and considered in the disposition of the grounds, which are indebted for their improvements to Sir Herbert's skill and taste. A tower designed for a banquetting-room on one of the bills, takes in Neath castle, river, and town, the town of Swansea, the Mumbles Point, and Bristol Channel. The park has besides a fine wood, a

dingle, and an artificial cascade well contrived. In the midst of these advantages, the Gnoll loses much of its beauty by the smoke of the various collieries which encompass it, and its vicinage to the dirty town of Neath. The population, which was considerable in former times, and a place of great antiquity, is now great, in consequence of the employment afforded to the labouring part of the community, in the different works established in its vicinity. The poor remains of Neath castle are to be traced. And the site of the refectory, the chapel, the hall, and several other ruins of Neath Abbey, may still be observed. Before this edifice fell into decay, it was esteemed the finest monastic building in the principality. The spot on which it stands is contiguous to the copper works and the collieries, and the ruin itself is the abode of wretchedness: a receptacle for the miserable families of the poorer workmen employed in those concerns.

We crossed a hill to reach those numerous collieries and copper works, which occupying an immense tract of country towards the north of Swansea, render the soil totally infertile. These works, formed by several spirited proprietors, are chiefly conducted by a Mr. Morris, and the buildings formed into streets, with a church and wharfs, bear the title of Morris-town. Through this curious place, and amidst all that train of villas and abundant population which indicate successful enterprise, we approached the walls of Swansea, now swelled into a port of some importance from its neighbouring manufactures. The immediate outskirts of Swansea present a busy picture of trade and manufacture, while the harbour of the Tawe, crowded with shipping, at once evinces the advantages this town enjoys from a more widely-extended commerce than falls to the share of any other sea port on this coast of Wales.

SWANSEA

makes a handsome appearance on the approach to it, being built on a semi-circular rising bank, near the mouth of the Tawe. Notwithstanding the lateness of our arrival, the light serenity of a fine moon light evening tempted us to wander down the banks of the river, which brought us to the new pier-head, at the entrance of the harbour, and from thence along the sands of the sea.

The bay of Swansea appeared with uncommon interest at the favourable moment when nature was more than usually indulgent, and every circumstance conspired to display its varied beauties with effect. The moon smiling in all her refulgent majesty, enlightened the ruffled surface of the ocean; a solemn kind of darkness rested upon the distant promontory of Gower; while the verdant hills that rise to the northward of the bay were partially disclosed in light. While we strolled on the sands, a few vessels appeared sailing down the channel across the silvery expanse of light that glittered in the distance. Now the blaze of the Mumbles lighthouse shewed a fiercer and more distinct light; and the nearer sea, as it collected in frothy waves towards the shore, twinkled with the intermingled lustre of the moon, and the gleaming reflection of its ruddy fire.

The remains of Swansea Castle consist chiefly of one masonry tower with a curious light parapet upon Gothic arches; this castle, and that of Oystermouth, were erected by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry the First. In the old Welsh chronicles it was called Abertawe, in allusion to its situation near the entrance of the river Tawe. This castle forms a conspicuous feature in the appearance of the town as it occurs to view from the road, in the town itself it is too much encumbered by the adjacent buildings to be seen to any advantage. From the tower may be seen a fine bird's-eye view, where the whole is brought into a distinct and beautiful perspective, forming an irregular oblong, nearly a mile and a half in length, charmingly intersected by the meanderings of the river, and varied with the shipping and small craft that frequent the harbour.

The remoter prospects surveyed from the pinnacle of this turret, merit more minute detail. Towards the south the sea bursts upon the view with an air of conscious dignity, rolling its translucent waters into the expansive semicircle formed by the boundaries of Swansea Bay; the pale hills of Somerset, that are barely visible in the skirts of an intermediate horizon, faintly circumscribe the expansive distance. The adjacent shore, a fine assemblage of gently swelling hills of the deepest verdure, forms an unusual contrast with the arid beach below. A num-

ber of beautiful straggling villas rising immediately to view, or appearing half embosomed among the trees that ornament those hills, continue to improve the effect of this display of scenery.

The streets of Swansea are tolerably regular and wide, containing several handsome houses; it has of late been greatly improved, and offers many attractions to arrest the attention of the passing tourist for a day or two at least. The church is neat, and contains some good monuments. This place is the residence of a number of genteel Welsh families; and since the custom of sea-bathing has become fashionable in this part of the world, the influx of strangers in the summertime is considerable. Lodging-houses have been fitted up in the most eligible situations, and baths of different kinds established for accommodation by speculative individuals. The Burrows, which command a pleasing view of the ocean, pier, and shipping, is the fashionable promenade for company, and contains some good lodging-houses, and two excellent warm sea-water baths. Worcester place consists of a range of neat houses. Mount Pleasant is a charming situation, and the houses are frequently inhabited by persons of fashion. Ferryside House furnishes good entertainment to visitors, and a few lodgings are let here during the season; and there are lodgings of various kinds to be had in the different streets of the town. A theatre and assembly-room contribute to the general amusement, and all the resources of polished society are here at times to be found, amidst the noise of manufactures, and the buzz of constant commerce.

Inns. The Mackworth Arms is a good house of accommodation. At the George, in Wind-street, are a good and well-frequented ball-court, and billiard-table; and at the Fountain, and Red Lion, in the Strand, are other billiard-tables.

Libraries. Oskey's, Jenkins's, Mahon's, and Wallis's, all in Wind-street, and Mr. David Jenkins's, in Castle Bailey-street, where books, newspapers, and periodical publications, are read by subscription.

In the vicinity of Swansea are several pleasing walks and objects. A little beyond Mount Pleasant is Heathfield Lodge, a handsome villa surrounded by

pretty pleasure-grounds, belonging to Sir Gabriel Powell. Belyue, the residence of Cuthbert Johnson, Esq. commands picturesque scenery. St. Helen's, the seat of Captain Jones, lies about a mile to the westward; and a mile farther is Marino, a curious octagonal building belonging to Edward King, Esq. Near this is Veranda Cottage; and at no great distance is Sketty Lodge, the occasional residence of Mr. Phillips, which being situated on an eminence, commands the whole of Swansea Bay. Farther on is Black-Pill, Cline Wood, and the Woodlands, a house in the Gothic style belonging to Colonel Ward. Near the beach stands Lilliput-hall, which, from the smallness of its dimensions, not ill deserves the title; but its unaccompanied are so beautiful, that the building is overlooked in the estimate which is formed of the place. Dilyn Hill affords a fine bird's eye view of the town of Swansea, with an amazing extent of landscape in the opposite direction.

The celebrated Richard Nash, commonly styled Beam Nash, was born in this town, in the year 1613. His father was partner in a glass-house, and his mother was married to Colonel Poyer, who defended Pembroke Castle against the rebels, after having revolted from the Parliament to the King's party in 1648, and was shot by Cromwell in the following year, after having cast lots with Langhorn and Powell.

Neither must it be forgotten that hither, as to the place originally proposed for his residence, retired the unfortunate Savage, after some stay at Bristol, where he was treated with an attention, which seemed to make him forget the humiliating terms of his banishment. He lived about a year at Swansea, in a temper of high resentment at the reduction of his stipend, occasioned by the insolence of his reflections on the contributors in his letters. The consequence was, that most of them withdrew their subscriptions. Here he addressed several poems to Mrs. Bridget Jones, a young widow of Llanelly, Caermarthenshire, and composed an epitaph on Mrs. Jones, her grandmother.

Swansea is a place of some consideration to the commercial mind, and has long maintained a decided superiority over most other Welsh towns as a place of considerable trade. So early as the

middle of last century, we have a flattering picture of its condition in this respect, and it has been gradually improving ever since. The manufacture of copper is very extensive, much aided by the liberal supply of coal, with which this county is favoured by nature. There is a very flourishing pottery carried on here, on Mr. Wedgwood's plan, and some of the ware is beautiful. In 1800, two thousand five hundred and ninety vessels were employed in the trade of this place. There is a very considerable trade for cattle and corn between this place and the coast of Somersetshire. It is, in a word, a situation of considerable commerce, a seaport, with all its permanent, and many of its casual features. A scene in which the river Tawe, and its contiguous canal, crowded with ships, coasting vessels, and the numerous craft employed in the coal trade, engross the chief attention. On the shores are docks for repairing vessels, merchandize, manufactories of many kinds, and an unceasing bustle of mariners engaged in their professional avocations.

The market of Swansea is well supplied with provisions of all kinds. The market place is said to be covered with the lead which Cromwell ordered away from St. David's Cathedral.

We had a delightful ride to

OYSTERMOUTH,

distant about four miles from Swansea. The weather was propitious. A refreshing breeze sprung up from the sea, close on the shore of which we proceeded the whole way; and the rays of evening light, which in vivid tints reflected a variety of colours on the hills, sweeping along this magnificent bay, were most beautiful. The white houses of the village of Oystermouth are finely contrasted by the rock of lime stone, at the base of which it is situated, and looks so picturesque. The sea washes its shores, and many of its little buildings are half concealed by the foliage of trees that spread along the lower part of the cliff. Above Oystermouth, there is a lodging-house called Thistle Boon, with an extensive view over the whole of Gower, and the two bays of Caermarthen and Swansea.

We went to the highest point of these tremendous cliffs, whence appears such a variety of sublime objects, as are seldom combined in one view. The isle of Lundy rising out of the ocean,

Oxmouth, Pool Bay, Pennarth, and Caswell Bay, with the extensive shores of Devon and Somersetshire, open to the sight. The rocky scenery of Caswell Bay is grand, being encompassed by rocks, which, forming themselves into a variety of grotesque shapes, render the situation highly romantic; there are numerous caverns well worth exploring: this scenery should be visited at low water. Pool dy Point affords similar objects, with the addition of a very pretty dingle up the country. Pennarth has a weather-beaten ruin at the head of a vast sand-bank, of little consequence in itself, but curious in being almost buried in the loose sand collected around it. From Pool dy Point it should be the object to keep along the shore by the sea as much as possible to Oxwich Point, so as to have a complete view of Oxwich Bay, with its grand shores, caverns, and promontories.

In point of situation, the village of Oystermouth is unique. The church from all points of view is pretty. The magnificent ruins of the castle adjoining the hamlet of Norton is of considerable dimension: from the redundancy of ivy that mantles its walls, it is scarcely discernible until a near approach, though surrounded by broken and variegated cliffs, which, together with its aspect near the sea, gives it a wild and solemn appearance. Oystermouth Castle in its ruins is very fine, majestic, and bold, commanding a delightful prospect of the country, with the Mumbles Point close at hand. The walls are so little injured by time, that the design of the apartments may be easily traced. The entrance is at the south end; it appears to have had a portcullis and double gates; judging from the appearance and extent of its ruinous rooms, it must have been a stately place. There are still winding stair cases, intricate passages, and some rooms which are inaccessible.

The Mumbles village, celebrated for its oysters, stands at the extremity of Swansea Bay, on a vast mass of splintered rock: from this elevation the wide expanse of the ocean, and the bay, are viewed to great advantage. The headland of the Mumbles forms a point of the peninsula of Gower, which extends in a long and narrow isthmus between the two great bays of Glamorgan and Caermarthenshire:

this is in general a rocky and uninteresting district, except where the sea views enliven it: notwithstanding which, near the extremity of this tract, where the castles of Penrice and Pennarth distinguish Oxwich Bay, is situated the seat of Mr. Talbot. The house is a handsome modern structure, and the grounds are well planned, and command extensive views of the sea; yet the modern aspect of its park and sheet of water seem incongruous with the rough outline of the coast and country; and it is much to be wondered that its owner should desert the noble seat of Margum, in the midst of a populous and plentiful country, to form a fairy palace, in a dreary and desolate wild. "*De gustibus non est disputandum.*"

The village of Oxwich is remarkably neat and pretty, and well sheltered with wood. The church is advantageously situated, and the modern parsonage-house is beautifully placed on the beach at the western side of the bay. Rosilly Bay presents us with the sea view of the westerly side, across the great bay of Caermarthen to Caddy Island. There are lofty downs here, which afford magnificent prospects to a great extent either way; but the immediate country below is totally destitute of wood, and therefore unpleasant. Worms Head forms the extremity of the peninsula. It runs more than a mile into the sea, and should be visited at low water for the purpose of examining its curious rocks.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

RULES whereby to judge MANKIND.

MEN of abilities are enemies to the exposition of their domestic economy, from a fear of losing that reputation in private they have gained in public; and they are of more use to the world in general, than their friends in particular. More advantage is derived from their solitude than their society.

He who possesses most knowledge of active life, combined with an inquisitive disposition, when he opens his lips to divulge such knowledge, it is a great pity he should be interrupted by those numerous upstarts and pretenders to knowledge, with which the world abounds;—the discourse of the truly learned man tends more to our im-

provement, than the limited experience that falls to the lot of many others.

By conversation we are enabled to judge of every one's merit; and though a sensible person may err with his tongue, or advance things of themselves trite and insignificant, yet his thoughts are generally found just, and he expresses himself with elegance.

Prejudice is all men's error, for how prone are we to construe every thing according to our own feelings, and to think that others are liable to the same bias with ourselves. This is what occasions so much dissatisfaction with the opinion of others, when they militate against our own. We are all born with different tastes and fancy, and we can only discover the proprietor's real disposition, by a proper scrutiny into them, they not only act upon both the virtues and vices of men, but are often the consequence of them.

When we would wish to acquire the friendship of another, we often fall far short of the mark, by pursuing the course prudence dictates to us, without bearing in mind that the rules adopted by theory have many contraries when reduced to practice.

Each individual has his particular spring of action. A knowledge of this will teach us in what way it is to be used; so by observing the particular bent of a man's mind, we can easily gain an ascendancy of him.

This knowledge of others is only acquired by uniting with them in their various pursuits: to unlock a man's heart, you must assimilate yourself to

him in every idea: this is the only sure road to gain a friend.

But there is still a great enemy to rectitude of judgment, jealousy, from which passion hardly any human being is wholly exempt: it is perpetually employed in detracting from the good qualities of our neighbours, which when we meet in them, we sedulously endeavour to place them in as unfavourable a light as we can, and when they are too glaring to be denied, we use our utmost energies to prevent their appearing in their full lustre.

This is the case with transcendent worth: beings of an inferior turn of mind cannot bear its radiancy: we are inimical to beholding it, save as we see the full body of the sun through a cloud.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE beautiful structure of St. Paul's Cathedral has ever been the admiration of every beholder. The regularity of the clocks are known to be kept in the most correct order as to time, but the dials are in want of being made more plain, especially the south side, as it is impossible on the South Bank for the quickest eye to distinguish *accurately* the time, which at such a place of trading and numerous class of people is a great inconvenience, and may probably be remedied by your inserting this note.

A BANK-SIDE RESIDENT.

4th March, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. LVIII.

A VERY CONCISE, YET STRICTLY ACCURATE METHOD, FOR FINDING THE INTEREST OF ANY GIVEN SUM, AT ANY GIVEN RATE, FOR ANY GIVEN NUMBER OF DAYS.
BY HENRY GOODWYN, ESQ. BLACKHEATH, KENT. IN A LETTER TO DR. BREWSTER.

SIR,

I HAVE experienced, for many years, the utility of the Interest Table which I have now the honour of presenting to you. Several gentlemen, of well known mathematical ability in this neighbourhood, have spoken favorably of it, not only as possessing the properties above ascribed to it, but also as furnishing a fair example of the great benefit which may be derived from introducing the circles or circulating digits, distinctly from the prefixed digits, or finite part of the decimals, whenever mixed and circulating decimals are to be applied in any extent to practical purposes.

It does not appear to me that any description of the different parts of the Table is necessary, as the titles at the heads of the columns seem sufficient for pointing out what they severally are. As to the two Tablets, however, which contain the circulating digits of the decimals, it may be observed, that each of the *nine* circles in the tablet for 5*l.* per cent. is the same; that is, consists of the same digits with one or other of those in the tablet for 1*l.* per cent. In fact, it is this

last-mentioned tablet which completes the Table; and they alone, if every thing about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were omitted, would be then, as they are now, of universal application. It is for its usefulness, then, as the *legal* and common rate of interest, that the tablet, &c. for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been superadded.

That the nine circles are all which can exist in the present case, that is all that can possibly arise from the division of any given whole number less than 365 (the days in a year) by 365, admits of easy investigation and proof. But for this, as well as for a new mode of finding the circles themselves in all such instances, I would beg leave to refer to the second section of the Appendix to the "Century," and "Tabular Series."

I am, Sir, &c.

HENRY GOODWYN.

AN INTEREST TABLE.											
Prefixed Decimal Digits, at £1 per Cent. per Annum.					Indexes to the Circu- lating Decimals.	Prefixed Decimal Digits, at £1 per Cent. per Annum.					Indexes to the Circu- lating Decimals.
000	002	004	006	008		001	003	005	007	009	
Days.						Days.					
0	73	146	219	292		37	110	183	256	329	<i>Eh</i>
1	74	147	220	293	<i>Aa</i>	38	111	184	257	330	<i>Dg</i>
2	75	148	221	294	<i>Ba</i>	39	112	185	258	331	<i>If</i>
3	76	149	222	295	<i>Ca</i>	40	113	186	259	332	<i>Db</i>
4	77	150	223	296	<i>Da</i>	41	114	187	260	333	<i>Hg</i>
5	78	151	224	297	<i>Ea</i>	42	115	188	261	334	<i>Id</i>
6	79	152	225	298	<i>Fa</i>	43	116	189	262	335	<i>Gf</i>
7	80	153	226	299	<i>Cd</i>	44	117	190	262	336	<i>Bh</i>
8	81	154	227	300	<i>Cc</i>	45	118	191	264	337	<i>Il</i>
9	82	155	228	301	<i>Ga</i>	46	119	192	265	338	<i>Ag</i>
10	83	156	229	302	<i>Ab</i>	47	120	193	266	339	<i>Hb</i>
11	84	157	230	303	<i>Eg</i>	48	121	194	267	340	<i>Ic</i>
12	85	158	231	304	<i>Ha</i>	49	122	195	268	341	<i>Gg</i>
13	86	159	232	305	<i>Ff</i>	50	123	196	269	342	<i>Eb</i>
14	87	160	233	306	<i>Fd</i>	51	124	197	270	343	<i>Ad</i>
15	88	161	234	307	<i>Dh</i>	52	125	198	271	344	<i>Gh</i>
16	89	162	235	308	<i>Fc</i>	53	126	199	272	345	<i>Bf</i>
17	90	163	236	309	<i>Gb</i>	54	127	200	273	346	<i>Bc</i>
18	91	164	237	310	<i>Ia</i>	55	128	201	274	347	<i>Ic</i>
19	92	165	238	311	<i>Bg</i>	56	129	202	275	348	<i>Gf</i>
20	93	166	239	312	<i>Bb</i>	57	130	203	276	349	<i>Fg</i>
21	94	167	240	313	<i>Gd</i>	58	131	204	277	350	<i>Dd</i>
22	95	168	241	314	<i>Ah</i>	59	132	205	278	351	<i>Fh</i>
23	96	169	242	315	<i>Ef</i>	60	133	206	279	352	<i>Fb</i>
24	97	170	243	316	<i>Gc</i>	61	134	207	280	353	<i>He</i>
25	98	171	244	317	<i>Ig</i>	62	135	208	281	354	<i>Ec</i>
26	99	172	245	318	<i>Hf</i>	63	136	209	282	355	<i>Af</i>
27	100	173	246	319	<i>Ac</i>	64	137	210	283	356	<i>Ge</i>
28	101	174	247	320	<i>Hd</i>	65	138	211	284	357	<i>Cg</i>
29	102	175	248	321	<i>Bd</i>	66	139	212	285	358	<i>Ch</i>
30	103	176	249	322	<i>Cb</i>	67	140	213	286	359	<i>Fe</i>
31	104	177	250	323	<i>Ih</i>	68	141	214	287	360	<i>Ee</i>
32	105	178	251	324	<i>Hc</i>	69	142	215	288	361	<i>De</i>
33	106	179	252	325	<i>Df</i>	70	143	216	289	362	<i>Ce</i>
34	107	180	253	326	<i>Ib</i>	71	144	217	290	363	<i>Be</i>
35	108	181	254	327	<i>Dc</i>	72	145	218	291	364	<i>Ae</i>
36	109	182	255	328	<i>Ed</i>						
01. } is the interest of £1 at {1 } per Cent. for 1 Year, or						05. } 365					
Prefixed Decimal Digits at £5 per Cent. per Annum.											
00	01	02	03	04		00	01	02	03	04	

Circulating Digits of the Decimals,															
AT															
£1 per Cent. per Annum.								£5 per Cent. per Annum.							
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
A	0	2	7	3	9	7	2	A	0	1	3	6	9	8	6
B	0	5	4	7	9	4	5	B	0	2	7	3	9	7	2
C	0	8	2	1	9	1	7	C	0	4	1	0	9	5	8
D	1	0	9	5	8	9	0	D	0	5	4	7	9	4	5
E	1	3	0	9	8	6	3	E	0	6	8	4	9	3	1
F	1	6	4	3	8	3	5	F	0	8	2	1	9	1	7
G	2	4	6	5	7	5	3	G	1	2	3	2	8	7	6
H	3	2	8	7	6	7	1	H	1	6	4	3	8	3	5
I	4	9	3	1	5	0	6	I	2	4	6	5	7	5	3

The method of using the Table will be understood from the following

RULES AND EXAMPLES.

The complete decimal of the interest on £1 for any given number of days less than a year, at the rate of $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{5}\right\}$ per cent. per annum, may be found by inspection: thus,

Seek the given number of days, in one of the day columns; and take out the {three} decimal digits which are placed directly {over} that column in which the number of days is found. Observe the two letters that follow in the same horizontal line with the number for the days. At the angle of meeting of these two letters in the Tablets for the circulating digits of the decimals at $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{5}\right\}$ per cent per annum, is the first digit of that circle, which, when annexed to the {three} decimal digits already found, will produce the complete decimal expression for the interest required.

Example.—Required the interest on £1 at $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{5}\right\}$ per cent. per annum, for 155 days.

{Over} 155 days are the {three} digits {004}. Against 155 days are the {Under} two letters G a, and at the angle of meeting of these two letters in the Tablets of Circulating Digits at $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{5}\right\}$ per cent. is the figure $\left\{\frac{2}{1}\right\}$ of the circle

$\left\{\begin{array}{l} 24637534 \\ 12328767 \end{array}\right\}$, which, being annexed to $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 004 \\ 02 \end{array}\right\}$ will be the answer. Thus,

$\mathcal{L}\left\{\begin{array}{l} 00424637534 \\ 0212328767 \end{array}\right\}$, that is, $\mathcal{L}00424637534$, at £1 per cent.; and $\mathcal{L}0212328767$, at £5 per cent. is the answer.

When the principal is greater or less than £1, or the rate greater or less than 1 per cent. the interest is first to be found for the given number of days, as if for £1, at 1 per cent. This interest, multiplied by the given principal, or by the given rate, or by both, as the case may be, will give the answer required respectively. Thus,

Since $\mathcal{L}00424637534$ is the interest of £1, at 1 per cent. for 155 days;

$\mathcal{L}00424637534 \times 400 = 1.698630136$ will be the interest of £400 at the same rate and for the same time.

Also, $\mathcal{L}00424637534 \times 5 = \mathcal{L}0212328767$ is the interest of £1 for 155 days, at £5 per cent. as found above from the Table.

And $\mathcal{L}00424637534 \times 400 \times 5 = 8.49315068$ shows the interest of £400 at £5 per cent. for 155 days.

The amount of any annual salary, for any given number of days, may also be readily found by the foregoing Table, as follows:—Having found in it the interest of £1, at 1 per cent. per annum, for the given number of days, multiply that interest by the annual salary, and remove the decimal point two places to the right: the product, so altered, is the answer.

Example.—Required the amount, for 155 days, of an annual salary of £20.

Since $\cdot 00424657534$ is the interest of £1 at 1 per cent. per annum for 155 days, and $\cdot 00424657534 \times 20 = \cdot 0849315068$, &c. by removing the decimal point two places to the right, the product will become 8.49315068, &c. the answer. And this answer is the same as that for the interest of £400 at 45 per cent. (= £20 per annum) for 155 days.

In practice, it will rarely, if ever, be requisite to take out more of the decimal digits than will be sufficient, when multiplied by the given principal, to produce three, or at the most four, decimal digits in the product; as that number will give the answer to the nearest farthing. So, in the first example, at $\frac{1}{5}$

per cent. seven, or even six, digits will be quite sufficient. Thus, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot 0042465 \\ \cdot 0212325 \end{array} \right\}$
 $\times 400 = \pounds \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.6986 \\ 8.4931 \end{array} \right\}$ the answer.

It will, moreover, greatly expedite the whole process to be able mentally and instantaneously to convert the above $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot 6986 \\ \cdot 4931 \end{array} \right\}$, or any other decimals of a pound sterling, into shillings, pence, and farthings; and the reverse: operations, of which the mode may be easily learned from almost every treatise on decimal arithmetic. In the above instance, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.6986 \\ 8.4931 \end{array} \right\} = \pounds \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 : 13 : 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 8 : 9 : 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$. Results may thus be obtained, which, for ease and accuracy, can scarcely be produced from any of the voluminous Tables of Interest that have come under the Calculator's observation. An additional advantage may be gained by means of Contracted Multiplication in finding the products; as will be evident from a few examples.

Example I.

Required the interest on £375 for 155 days at 5 per cent. per annum?

155 days, per Table, at 5 per cent.
 $= \cdot 02 + Ga = \cdot 0212328$ &c. which being multiplied by 375, or rather, when prepared for contract. mul. by

575
 698984
 148630
 10616

will produce 7.96230 = £7:19:3 Ans.

Example II.

Required the interest on £4257, 10s. for 359 days at 5 per cent. per annum?

359 days, per Table, at 5 per cent.
 $= \cdot 04 + Fe = 0.4917808$ &c. which being multiplied by £4257, 10s. = 4257 5, or rather by

5.7824
 19671232
 983569
 393424
 34425
 2459

will produce 210.85102 = £210:17:0½ Ans.

Example III.

Required the interest on £1630, 10s. for 207 days at 3½ per cent. per annum?

207 days, per Table, at 1 per cent.
 $= \cdot 005 + He = \cdot 00567128$
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. = 3.5, multiplying by which, or rather by 5.3

• 1701369
 283561

the result is 0.1984930
 £1630 10 = £1630.5, or rather when prepared for contract. multiplication, 5.0361

1984930
 1190958
 50548
 992

will produce 32.36428 = £32:7:3½ Ans.

It is manifest from the above Examples, that the use of the Table is not confined to any particular Principal or fixed Rate of Interest. Nor, excepting in so far as regards *inspection*, is it limited to any determinate number of days; for, when the interest of any given sum, at any given rate, has been found for *one day*, it is evident, that the interest of that same sum, at the given rate, for any given number of days, must be the interest so found for *one day* multiplied into the given number of days.

PREVENTION OF THE FATAL EFFECTS OF
DRINKING COLD WATER IN WARM
WEATHER, OR WHEN HEATED BY
EXERCISE.

Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it, or wash the hands and face, and rinse the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water has taken place, the best remedy is to administer 60 drops of liquid laudanum in spirits and water, or warm drink of any kind. If this should not afford relief, the same quantity of laudanum may be given in 20 minutes afterwards. When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water should be given.—*From the Report of the Royal Society.*

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LXV.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up his ideas."—LOCKE.

THE SPEECH OF CHARLES PHILLIPS, ESQ.
AT SLIGO COUNTY MEETING.

ON Monday, the 10th April, there was a large and respectable Meeting, in the Court-House, of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other inhabitants of the County of Sligo, for the purpose of taking into consideration an Address of Condolence to the King, on the death of his Royal Father, and of Congratulation to his Majesty on his Accession to the Throne;—William Park, Esq. High Sheriff, in the Chair.

Owen Wynne, Esq. moved an address. Major O'Hara seconded the motion.

Charles Phillips, Esq. then rose, and spoke to the following effect:—

"I am happy, Sir, in having an opportunity of giving my concurrence both to the sentiment and principle of the proposed address. I think it should meet the most perfect unanimity. The departed Monarch deserves, and justly, every tribute which posterity can pay him. He was one of the most popular that ever swayed the sceptre of these countries—he never forgot his early declaration, that he gloried in the name of Briton; and Britain now reciprocates the sentiment, and glories in the pride of his nativity. He was indeed a true-born Englishman—brave, generous, benevolent, and manly; in the exercise of his sway and the exercise of his virtues so perfectly consistent, that it is difficult to say whether as a man or sovereign he is most to be regretted. He commenced for the Catholic a conciliatory system—he preserved for the Protestant the inviolability of the constitution—he gave to both a great example in the toleration of his principles and the integrity of his practice. The historian will dwell with delight upon these topics. He will have little to censure, and much to commend. He will speak of arts, manufactures, literature, encouraged—he will linger long among those private virtues which wreathed themselves around his public station—which identified his domestic with his magisterial character, and made the father of his family the father of his people. He will not fail to remark how ample, and, at the same time, how discriminating was his patronage; and he will truly say, that if the pencil of West, directed to the sacred volume by his bounty—if the old age of Johnson, cheered and consoled by his royal liberality, were to stand alone, they would undeniably attest the purity of his taste, and the piety of his morals. Attributes such as these, Sir, come home to the bosom of every man amongst us—they descend from the throne; they mingle with the fire-side; they command more than majesty often can, not only the admiration, but the sympathy of mankind. Nor may we forget, independent of his most virtuous example in private life, the vast public benefits which, as a King, his reign conferred upon the country; the liberty of the press guaranteed as far as reason can require it, and where restrained, only so restrained as to pre-

vent its running into licentiousness—the trial by jury fully defined and firmly established—the independence of the bench voluntarily conceded, which deprived the executive of a powerful and possible instrument, and vested the rights, and privileges, and property of the people in the integrity of a now unassailable tribunal: these are acts which we should register in our hearts; they should canonize the memory of the monarch; they made his realm the land-mark of European liberty; they made its constitution the model for European imitation. Let us not either, in our estimate of his character, forget the complexion of the times in which he lived; times of portent and of prodigy, enough to perplex the counsel of the wise, and daunt the valour of the warrior; in such extremities, experience becomes an infant, and calculation a contingency. From the terrific chaos of the French revolution, a comet rose and blazed athwart our hemisphere, too splendid not to allure, too ominous not to intimidate, too rapid and too eccentric for human speculation. The whole Continent became absorbed in wonder; Kings, and statesmen, and sages, fell down and worshipped, and the political orbs, which had hitherto circled in harmony and peace, hurried from our system into the train of its conflagration. There was no order in politics—no consistency in morals—no steadfastness in religion—

“ Vice prevailed, and impious men bore sway.”

Upon the tottering throne the hydra of democracy sat grinning—upon the ruined altar a wretched prostitute received devotion, and waved in mockery the burning cross over the prostrate mummers of the new philosophy—all Europe appeared spell-bound—nor like a vulgar spell did it perish in the waters. It crossed the channel. There were not wanting in England abundance of anarchists to denounce the King, and of infidels to abjure the Deity—turbulent demagogues who made the abused name of freedom the pretence for their own factious selfishness—Atheists looking to be worshipped—Republicans looking to be crowned. The nobles of the land were proscribed by anticipation, and their property partitioned by the disinterested patriotism of these *agrarian speculators*. What do you think it was during that awful crisis saved England

from the hellish Saturnalia which inverted France? Was it the prophetic inspiration of Mr. Burke? The uncertain adhesion of a standing army? The precarious principles of our navy at the North? Or the transient resources of a paper currency? Sir, I believe in my soul, this empire owed its salvation during that storm to the personal character of the departed sovereign. When universal warfare was fulminated against monarchy, England naturally turned to its representative at home, and what did she find him? Frugal, moral, humane, religious, benevolent, domestic—a good father—a good husband—a good man—rendering the crown she gave him still more loyal, and not only preserving, but purifying the trusts she had confided. She looked to his court, and did her morality blush at the splendid debauchery of a Versailles? Did her faith revolt at the gloomy fanaticism of an Escurial? Far from it. She saw the dignity which testified her sway, tempered by the purity which characterised her worship; she saw her diadem glowing with the gems of empire, but those gems were illumined by a ray from the altar; she saw that aloft on his triumphal chariot her monarch needed not the memento of the republican—he never for a moment forgot that ‘he was a man.’ Sir, it would have been a lot above the condition of humanity, if his measures had not sometimes been impeached by party. But in all the conflict of public opinion—as to their policy, who ever heard an aspersion cast upon his motives? It is very true, had he followed other counsels, events might have been different; but it is well worth while to notice, would our situation have been improved? Would Great Britain revolutionized, have given her people purer morals, more upright tribunals, more impartial justice, or more ‘perfect freedom,’ than they now anticipate? Did the murder of her Prelates, her Nobility, and her King, followed by twenty years of military sway, procure for France more popular privileges than those of which we have been in undisturbed possession? Was the chance of some problematical improvement worth the contingencies? Should we surrender a present practical reality for the fantastic scheme of some Utopian theorist? Ought we to confound a creation so regular and so lovely for the visionary paradise that chaos might re-

veal to us? The experiment has been tried, and what has been the consequence? Look to the Continent at this moment; its unsettled governments; its perturbed spirit; its pestilential doctrines! Go to the tomb of Kotzebue; knock at the cemetery of the Bourbons; (providentially I have not to refer you to your own murdered cabinet;) you will find there how much easier it is to desolate than to create; how possible it is to ruin; how almost impracticable to restore. Even in a neighbouring county in your own island, look at the enormous temptation which has been offered in vain to its impoverished peasantry to induce them—to what? * Why, merely to surrender a murderous assassin, well known to have been one of a numerous association. Do you not think such principles are natural to our people? Do you not think they are the result of system? Which do you believe, that such a sickening coincidence, both at home and abroad, is miraculous, or premeditated? Sir, there is but one solution. You may depend upon it the gulph is not yet closed, whence the dreadful doctrines of treason, assassination, and infidelity have issued. Men's minds are still feverish and delirious, and whether, they nickname the fever, illumination in Germany, liberality in France, radicalism in England, or by some more vulgar and unmeaning epithet at home, they are all children of the same parent—all so many common and convulsive indications of the internal vitality of the revolutionary volcano. "Sir, I am not now to learn, that those opinions are unpalatable to certain ultra-patriots of the hour. I declared them before, and I now reiterate them still more emphatically, because they have expressed a very impudent surprise that such opinions should proceed from me. Sir, if they mean to insinuate that I ever approved the practice or professed the principles of their infamous fraternity, they insinuate a base, slanderous, and malignant falsehood. I hold it to be the bounden duty of every honest man

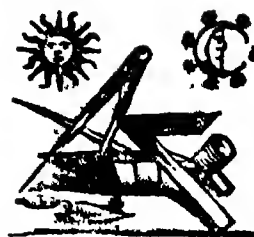
who ever pronounced a liberal opinion, to come forward and declare his abhorrence of such doctrines. What! because I am liberal, must I become rebellious? Because I am tolerant, must I renounce my creed? They have mistaken me very much. Though I would approve of any rational, practicable reform—though I would go very far upon the road of liberality—I would not move for either—no, not one single inch, unless loyalty and religion were to bear me company. I know not what they mean by their 'Radical Reform,' except they mean to uproot the throne, the altar, and the state. I entertain not their chimera of annual parliaments and universal suffrage. I prefer a legislature comprising the wealth, the talent, and the education of the realm, to a Radical Directory of shoeless cobblers and shopless apothecaries. I fly for protection to my King, and for consolation to my God, from the lawless, creedless, murderous, blasphemous banditti, who prophane them both, to the putrid carcase of an outlawed infidel. Denounce me if you choose; I would sooner die to-morrow beneath the dagger of your hate, than live in the infectious leprosy of your friendship. My fellow-countrymen, it is high time to pause. Our very virtues by excess may become vices. Let us aid the aggrieved, but let us not abet the assassin—let us tolerate the sectarian, not countenance the infidel—let us promulgate, if we can, a universal good, without shaking the basis of our social system, or the blessed foundation of our eternal hope. My own sentiments, as to the most unlimited toleration of all sects of Christians, you are not now, for the first time, to be made acquainted with. I know that many good men, and many much abler men, dissent from me; and while I give them full credit on the score of sincerity, I only seek the same concession for myself. I would open the gates of constitutional preferment to all my fellow-subjects of every religious creed, wide as I would expand to them the affections of my own heart. It is, in my mind, but fair that he who protects a state should receive a reciprocity of privileges—that no man should be made familiar with its burthens, and at the same time be told that he must remain a stranger to its benefits. This is a humble but conscientious opinion, given freely, but not servilely—seeking to make others free. I will not

* This alludes to the assassination of Mr. Browne, of the county of Galway, for the discovery of whose murderer the ribbon-men have for two months refused a reward of 2,300 pounds! yet many of these wretched creatures have scarcely a coat to cover them.

submit to become myself, or compromise one particle of self-respect. Nay, more, Sir, though I would give, and give voluntarily, every liberal enfranchisement, I would not withdraw one prop, nor deface one useless ornament on the porch of the constitution; it has been founded by wisdom, defended by valour, consecrated by years, and cemented by the purest blood of patriotism; at every step beneath its sacred dome we meet some holy relic, some sublime memorial; the tombs of the heroes, and sages, and martyrs of our history; the graves of the Russells and the Sydneys; the statues of the Hardwicks and the Hales; the sainted relics of departed piety; the table of the laws to which King and People are alike responsible; the eternal altar on whose divine commandments all those laws are founded; sublime, hallowed, invaluable treasures! unimpaired and imperishable be the temple that protects them! In the fullness of my heart I say of it, '*Eato perpetua*'—may no political Marins ever rest upon its ruins. Sir, in reference to the congratulatory part of your address, I cannot wish the august Personage to whom it refers a more auspicious wish than that he may follow implicitly the footsteps of his father. These ways are 'ways of pleasantness,' these paths are 'paths of peace.' I hope his reign may be as happy as his Regency has been victorious, and that in the plenitude of his power he will remember the country which forgot not him when that power was very distant. These are not times, however, to be either too exigent or too unreasonable; the atheist meets us in our noon-day walk; the assassin waits not for the night's concealment; all ranks, and sects, and parties should unite; all that is sacred in the eye of every Christian, dear to every parent, and valuable to every man, is menaced with annihilation; every cause of difference, whether real or imaginary, should be now suspended, until the rational shout of 'Fear God, honour the King,' drowns the war-whoop of impiety and treason; if we are to live, my countrymen, let us live in the security of laws; if we are to die, let us die in the consolations of religion."

Mr. Phillips sat down amid continued peals of applause.

The High Sheriff then put the Resolution, which passed unanimously.



The following Address, from the United Grand Lodge of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, was presented to his Majesty by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, which was most graciously received.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY,
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren, of the United Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons of England, with all humility and respect, approach your royal presence. We request, Sire, your gracious permission to condole with your Majesty on the death of our late most excellent Sovereign, your revered and venerable father.

We beg leave also at the same time, to offer our most cordial congratulation on your Majesty's accession to the Throne of this United Kingdom. While the signal events which have characterised, and the splendid triumphs which have accompanied a reign of unexampled length, extended by the wisdom and energies of your Majesty, while holding the reins of Government, during a Regency of many years, will be commemorated by the pen of the historian, it is our more pleasing duty to contemplate and dwell on the peaceful virtues and the moral qualities which adorned his late Majesty, and endeared him to his people.

As Masons interested in the progress of useful knowledge, and the dissemination of intellectual truth, we beheld with delight the encouragement which his late Majesty afforded to science; the patronage which he bestowed on the liberal arts, and the facility he gave to the diffusion of learning by supporting the cause of early and general education.

To your Majesty we do not look in vain for the exercise of similar virtues, for the continuance of such blessings to the whole community.

In the native benevolence of your Majesty's mind, we place our fullest confidence, whilst we indulge the fondest hopes. The sceptre of this kingdom is now wielded by the hand of a Free Mason; the honour, Sire, which is thus conferred on the craft, must be duly felt and appreciated by every individual brother.

Fortunately for the best interests of Masonry, the supreme authority over our order was vested in your Majesty at an early period; and from a thorough knowledge of the principles of our fraternity, your Majesty was graciously pleased, in presenting the dutiful address of our community to your royal father, in the year 1793,* to declare,

The following Address to his late MAJESTY from the GRAND LODGE of the ANCIENT FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, is said to be the production of a Nobleman of High Rank in the Political World.(a)

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"At a time when nearly the whole mass of the people anxiously press forward, and offer with one heart, and one voice, the most animated testimonies of their attachment to your MAJESTY'S Person and Government, and of their unabated zeal, at this period of innovation and anarchy in other countries, for the UNQUALIFIED CONSTITUTION of their own, permit a body of men, SIRE, which, though not known to the laws, has been ever obedient to them;—men who do not yield to any description of your MAJESTY'S subjects in the LOVE OF THEIR COUNTRY, in TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO THEIR SOVEREIGN, or in any other of the duties of a Good citizen, to approach you with this public declaration of their POLITICAL PRINCIPLES. The times, they think, demand it of them; and they wish not to be among the last in such times, to throw their weight, whatever that may be, into the scale of ORDER, SUBORDINATION, and GOOD GOVERNMENT.

It is written, SIRE, in the Institute of our ORDER, that we shall not, at our meetings, go into RELIGIOUS or POLITICAL discussion; because, composed (as our fraternity is) of men of various nations, professing different rules of faith, and attached to opposite systems of government, such discussions, sharpening the mind of man against his brother, might offend and disunite. A crisis, however, so unlooked for, as the present, justifies to our judgment a relaxation of that rule; and our first duty as Britons superseding all other considerations, we add, without further pause, our voice to that of our fellow subjects, in declaring one common and fervent attachment to a

that the Free Masons of England yielded to no subjects of the realm in the

government by KING, LORDS, and COMMONS, as established by the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION of 1688.

"The excellence of all human institutions is comparative and fleeting: Positive perfection, or unchanging aptitude to its object, we know, belongs not to the work of man: But, when we view the principles of Government which have recently obtained in OTHER NATIONS, and then look upon OUR OWN, we exult, in possessing, at this time, the wisest and best poised system the world has ever known:—A system which affords EQUAL protection (the only EQUALITY we look for, or that indeed is practicable) and impartial justice to all.

"It may be thought, perhaps, that, being what we are, a private Society of men—connected by invisible ties,—professing secrecy,—mysterious in our meetings,—stamped by an act of prerogative,—and acknowledged by no law, we assume a part and hold a language upon this occasion, to which we can urge no legal or admitted right. We are the FREE CITIZENS, SIRE, of a FREE STATE, and number many thousands of our body.—THE HEIR APPARENT OF THE EMPIRE IS OUR CHIEF.(b) WE FRATERNIZE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SOCIAL INTERCOURSE, OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, OF CHARITY TO THE DISTRESSED, AND GOOD WILL TO ALL: AND FIDELITY TO A TRUST, REVERENCE TO THE MAGISTRATE, AND OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS, ARE SCULPTURED IN CAPITALS UPON THE PEDIMENT OF OUR INSTITUTION: And let us add, that, pervading, as we do, every class of the community, and every walk of life, and disseminating our principles wherever we strike root, this address may be considered as speaking, in epitome, the sentiments of a people.

Having thus attested our principles, we have only to implore the SUPREME ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE, WHOSE ALMIGHTY HAND hath LAID IN THE DEEP THE FIRM FOUNDATION OF THIS COUNTRY'S GREATNESS, AND WHOSE PROTECTING SHIELD hath COVERED HER AMIDST THE CRUSH OF NATIONS, that he will continue to shelter and sustain her. MAY HER SONS BE CONTENTED AND HER DAUGHTERS HAPPY, and may your MAJESTY—the immediate instrument of her present prosperity and power, to whom unbiased POSTERITY shall thus inscribe the COLUMN:

To
G E O R G E,
The FRIEND of the PEOPLE,
and
PATRON of the ARTS
Which brighten and embellish life,
With your AMIABLE QUEEN and your

*(b) His present Majesty George IV, who was at that time Grand Master.

(a) The Marquis of Hastings.

love of their country, and in loyal attachment to the sacred person of the Sovereign of these realms.

These sentiments, now further confirmed by the exertion of your royal influence, in procuring for the Brethren that facility and tranquillity of assembling, of which they otherwise would have been deprived by Acts of Parliament, prohibiting in general all secret meetings. In the confidence of entertaining the same sentiments of duty and affection for your Majesty's sacred person, we humbly entreat your Majesty will continue to us your fostering care and protection, as Patron of our Community; which title, Sir, you were graciously pleased to accept from the Fraternity at large, whilst presiding as Regent over the destinies of this country. It remains for us now to invoke with fervent prayer, the Grand Architect and Ruler of the Universe, that the blessings of Heaven may descend upon your royal person; that your Majesty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare of your subjects, and to support the honour of your crown, may be brought to a successful issue, and that your Majesty's throne may be permanently fixed upon the same sure and solid foundation upon which it now stands: the united affections of a free and loyal people.

Given in Grand Lodge, at Free Masons Hall, London, this 8th day of March, 1820.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.

At the same was presented the following address of condolence to his Majesty, on the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, P.G.M. which was most graciously received.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren, of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, in Grand Lodge assembled, most sensibly participating in every subject of grief to your Majesty and your august family,

ROYAL PROGENY, long, long, continue to be the blessing and the boast of a GRATEFUL, HAPPY, and UNITED PEOPLE!

GIVEN UNANIMOUSLY, IN GRAND LODGE, AT FREE-MASONS HALL, this 6th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1793. (Signed)

RAWDON, A. G. M.

PETER PARKER, D. G. M.

(Counter-Signed,)

WILLIAM WHITE, G. S.

thus most dutifully crave leave to offer our heartfelt condolence on the demise of your Majesty's illustrious Brother, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, a Past Grand Master of our ancient and venerable Order.

Our devoted attachment to your Majesty's august person, did not permit us to blend our sorrows on this melancholy event with the declaration of our affliction, occasioned by the death of our late Sovereign, of blessed memory; but although ceremonial forms may have separated these expressions, our augmented feelings of grief on this twofold calamity were united.

In all humility, therefore, we fervently pray the Great Architect of the Universe, to take your Majesty, and every member of the illustrious house of Brunswick, under his most especial favour and protection; that he will deign to bless them with uninterrupted health and long life, to their and our felicity and comfort, and to the never ceasing prosperity of this United Kingdom.

Given in Grand Lodge, at Free Mason's Hall, London, this 8th day of March, 1820.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.

RECIPES.

No. XXX.

FOR THE HEAD ACHE.

DR PERCIVAL informs us, in his Philosophical, Medical, and Experimental Essays, that a physician was afflicted with a severe head-ache, owing to cold, for which he took, at two o'clock in the afternoon, eighteen drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards three dishes of very strong coffee. He then laid himself down in his bed, and endeavoured to fall asleep. His pain abated in half-an-hour, and in an hour was completely removed; he felt not the least disposition to sleep, although he generally indulges himself with a nap after dinner. In about a fortnight afterwards, he repeated the same experiment, with precisely the same effect; in another fortnight, he took the eighteen drops of laudanum without the coffee; the opiate composed him to sleep in an hour, but did not entirely remove the pain in the head, which confirms the Doctor's opinion, that coffee is taken in large quantities by the Turks and Arabians because it counteracts the effects of the opium, to which these nations are so much addicted.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
 AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
 FOR MAY, 1820.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land. By Charles Mills, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

NO portion of the History of the World is so peculiarly worthy the attention and reflection of mankind, as those great events which are connected with, or have arisen out of, the religious belief and practice of mankind. They present a series of facts totally at variance with our ordinary calculations on cause and effect, settling at once the wisdom of speculation at distance, and instructing by the less fallible and more impressive monitor experience.

It was far beyond the wisdom of man to discover that the pure and simple tenets of the Gospel would ever have been cited in support of a belief so complicated and mysterious as the Church of Rome inculcates; and the boldest speculator on possible or probable events would have paused ere he had ventured to suggest that, in future ages, the disciples of a religion of peace would oppose each other with the sword, in enmity as fierce, and wars as dreadful and relentless, as any that disgrace the annals of the heathen nations of antiquity. The records of the world have stamped these, and many other events equally improbable, with the seal of truth, and they offer inexhaustible and awful lessons upon the weakness, the wickedness, and the perverseness of mankind.

But none present a stronger claim to the attention of the philosopher and the statesman, and none stand more conspicuously prominent, on account of their magnitude and duration, than those wars, undertaken by the Chris-

tians for the recovery of the Holy-Land from the possession of the Mahometans, which, by the common consent of the learned, are recognized and distinguished under the title of the Crusades.

When the avarice of the Moslems granted a precarious toleration, which their bigotry denied, to those Christians whose piety or superstition urged them to a pilgrimage to the Sepulchre of Christ, little did they imagine that they were laying the foundations of a war which was shortly to expel them from Jerusalem, and threaten the total subversion of their power in the Holy-Land; and when in the arrogance of an assumed superiority, and in the plenitude and wantonness of power, they crushed the suppliant Christian to the earth, it never entered into their thoughts to conceive that the object of their insolence and scorn ere long would brave them in the field with all the pomp and circumstance of war.

"In times when a pilgrimage to Jerusalem was regarded as the duty of every Christian, and when war was the occupation and delight of Europe, Peter, a native of Amiens in France, kindled that false and fatal zeal which for two centuries spread its devastating and consuming fires. In his youth he performed feudal military service under the banners of Eustace de Bouillon, father of Godfrey, sixth Duke of Lorraine: but he did not long aspire after the honours of a hero. He became the husband of a lady of the noble family of Roussy; but as she was old, poor, and ugly, his vanity and his ambition were not gratified by the marriage. His next characters were those of a priest and an anchorite; and since in his subsequent life he was usually clad in the

weeds of a solitary, his contemporaries surnamed him the Hermit. As the last means of expiating some errors of his early days, he resolved to undergo the pains and perils of a journey to the Holy Land. When he started from the shade of obscurity, his small and mean person was macerated by austerities; his face was thin and care-worn; but his eye spoke thought and feeling, and atoned for the general insignificance of his appearance. His imagination was sanguine, but his judgment was weak: and therefore his long continued speculations upon religion in the cloister and cell, ended in dreams of rapture. He fancied himself invested with divine authority; and what in truth was but the vision of a heated mind, he believed to be a communication from heaven." Vol. I. p. 35.

The degraded state of Christians and Christianity in Jerusalem enflamed his ardent mind to the highest pitch of enthusiasm: he returned to Europe bent upon the thought of revenging the wrongs of his religion and its professors, and he was fortunate enough to engage Pope Urban the 11th to countenance his views. "It might have been supposed, that when the head of Christendom had adopted the cause of the pilgrims, individual exertion would have been useless. But devoted to his object, and swelled in self-importance by his influence with the Pope, Peter resolved to preach the deliverance of the sepulchre. He accordingly traversed Italy and France. His dress expressed abasement and mortification: it was only a coarse woollen shirt, and a hermit's mantle. His mode of living was abstemious; but his qualities did not consist of those selfish penances which are the usual virtues of the recluse. He distributed among the poor those gifts which gratitude showered upon himself; he reclaimed the sinner; terminated disputes, and sowed the germs of virtue. He was everywhere hailed and considered as the man of God, and even the hairs which fell from his mantle were treasured by the people as relics. His exhortations to vengeance on the Turks were heard with rapture, because they reflected the religious sentiments of the day. The love also of romantic adventure and the desire of chivalric danger sympathised with the advice of the preacher. Religion and heroism were in unison." Vol. I. page 32.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. May 1820.

In a council assembled at Clermont, which was attended by an almost inconceivable multitude, the exhortation of the Pontiff Da Crusade was interrupted by shouts from thousands of voices, "Deus vult, Deus lo vult, Dieux el volt." Tears and groans and acclamations were heard on every side. "The whole assembly knelt, and the Cardinal Gregory poured forth in their name a general confession of sins. Every one smote his breast in sorrow; and the Pope, stretching forth his hands, absolved and blessed them. Adhemar, bishop of Puy, was the first person who solicited a cross from the Pope. One of red cloth was affixed to his right shoulder; and immediately several ecclesiastics and laymen were invested with the sign of their new character." Vol. I. p. 55.

"For some months after the session of the Council of Clermont, nothing was heard through Europe but the note of preparation for war. Men of all ranks and degrees purchased horses, and arms, and corn. Such as had not taken the vow, paid for their timidity or prudence by supplying the wants of their enthusiastic brethren. The wretched fanatics alienated their land, or sold their instruments of handicraft and husbandry. The caution of the purchasers prevailed over the eagerness of the sellers; and the inequality of the transactions was ridiculed by the cold-hearted and sceptical. Yet, as the contagion of crusading spread, they who had been scoffers became converts; and, like their former objects of satire, sacrificed their property to the necessity of preparation.

"In the spring of the year 1096, the masses of European population began to roll. But the roads were too narrow for the passengers; the paths were obstructed by the number of travellers. When families divided, nature and fanaticism contended for the mastery. A wife consented to the departure of her husband on his vowing to return at the end of three years. Another, in whom fear was stronger than hope, was lost in violence of grief. The husband wore the semblance of indifference, unmoved by the tears of his wife and the kisses of his children; though his heart reproached him for the sternness of his countenance. On the other hand, fathers led their sons to the place of meeting; women blessed the moment of separation from their hus-

hands; or, if they lamented, it was from the cause that they were not permitted to share the honours and perils of the expedition. In some instances, the poor rustic shod his oxen like horses, and placed his whole family in a cart, where it was amusing to hear the children, on the approach to any large town or castle, inquiring if that were Jerusalem." *Ibid.* page 62.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Trial of Arthur Thistlewood and others for High Treason, at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey on Saturday, 15th April, 1820, and following Days. Taken in Short Hand, according to the Method invented by John Byrom, Esq.; illustrated with Views and Portraits. 8vo. pp. 200.

THE Editor of this work has not put words into the mouths of his speakers merely to garnish a speech, neither has he transcribed every occasional digression, which in our opinion was not necessary, as such minuteness does not add to the faithfulness of the report, nor agreeable to the ideas of the Speaker, who would not wish to see in print every extemporaneous expression that had dropped from his mouth.

The evidence is however given with the greatest accuracy, except in one or two instances, where the reporter could not catch the words of the speaker, notwithstanding he has elicited the exact sense; and where on every trial nearly the same questions have been asked, it would have enhanced the price of the publication very much to particularize every iota of what passed. The trial of Thistlewood may be considered as of the greatest interest, involving the whole matter arising from those of his partners in iniquity, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, having in their trials only inserted any extraneous matter that arose.

The reporter acknowledges to have taken his notes by means of the system of stenography, invented by the late John Byrom, Esq., and as far as precision goes, we recommend this work to the notice of the public. It is embellished with skilfully executed likenesses of some

of the conspirators, witnesses, &c. and a view of the premises in Cato-street.

Astronomical and Nautical Tables, with Precepts for finding the Longitude and Latitude of Places, &c. &c. By James Andrew, L.L.D.

THIS work, which has lain by us for some time, contains a very meritorious, and, in our opinion, a very successful attempt to simplify one of the most difficult and important problems that has ever occupied the attention of man: viz. the determination of the longitude by lunar observations.

Mathematicians are very well aware that the chief difficulty to be surmounted consists in clearing the observed distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star, which in this instance is performed by means of a table of the squares of natural semi chords, which have been constructed with immense labour, and which occupy about 120 pages of this work. The opinion that one of the most profound mathematicians of the age, Doctor Hamilton, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, entertained of our author's theorem for this use which he makes of them, is thus expressed in a letter addressed to him upon the subject.—“Your method of clearing observed lunar distances of the effects of parallax and refraction, is *correct, simple, and elegant*, and to the best of my knowledge, the principle is new.” After this recommendation by a person so well able to appreciate its merit, we deem any thing that we could say upon introducing it to the notice of every person concerned in nautical astronomy, as quite superfluous.

Much other important information is contained in this volume, particularly a perfect rule for finding apparent time from the altitude of a known fixed star, with several new rules for the solution of cases in spherical trigonometry; we feel convinced that the learned Doctor will be considered as one of the most liberal benefactors to this science, and we cannot but much applaud the just discrimination of the East India Company in placing him at the head of their Military College.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

APRIL 24. After much delay, and preparation, and more expectation, and annunciation, “*King Lear*”

was at length produced this evening; and though to neutralize the malice, for it was more than problema-

tical, of the "*Immortal Shakespeare's opponents*," the "*Free List*," *horribile dictum*! was actually suspended for three nights, yet the house was crammed to an overflow, not exceeded by any previous temptation to the play-going public: Shakspeare was *not* opposed, and Mr. Kean was elevated another step in the temple of histrionic fame. The prophetic auguries of his success were realized almost to their simplest extent; and though there were many blemishes, yet they were only such as occasionally reminded us, that Edmund Kean was in reality, not *King Lear*.

His first *entrée* was greeted with long and loud applauses; and his appearance bespoke much study and attention to the character. His interviews with his daughters, in the first act, were stately, and the celebrated curse was delivered with due energy of feeling, and fearful fidelity of horror. But it is not until the second act that *Lear* begins to be a trial for the performer, and the tragedy to wear the impress of Shakspeare's hand. What rank the actor should hold who is able to play *Lear* well throughout, is perhaps of no easy decision: he must be such as we have never seen; but this should pain no *personal* feeling, for he must be such as we can never hope to see; he must have many qualities which seem contradictory, and were to be made consistent only by the mighty pressure of that mind which has moulded them till they seem but one substance. *Lear* is not to be realized by an individual: at once the haughty and impatient king, the harsh and doting father, the scornful and humbled exile, and the madman, a compound of them all; full of high-blooded pride, and fatherly sorrow, and human anguish, and royal resentment, covered with the double miseries of an insulted parent and a ruined man; he goes through the whole history of the broken heart. He is stretched upon the rack, till he has felt its last fracture, and then loses all feeling more. His passion has nothing of solitary excitement, or single suffering. His daughters' ingratitude is deepened by his own rash generosity, by his sense of shame, and by the common privations of his nature; and he is lashed into frenzy at once by the internal, and the external storm. What rank this play should take among the tragedies of its great author is of still more difficult decision. The marvellous mind that summoned up this whole powerful

array of visions has clothed them all with a portion of its own splendor. They all wear the countenance of their superior origin; they all speak with "most miraculous organ." Perhaps *Lear* is the most allied to humanity, the most touching; *Richard* has a wild devotedness to evil, a stern foresight of blood, and a resolute and resistless advance to consummate crime; *Macbeth* struggles against the temptations of beings that rule the elements, and when he at last stands on the edge of the gulf, growing more magnificently portentous, even from his thicker envelopment in "that damned smoke of hell," is almost removed from the common sympathies of this world. *Lear* is but a *man* undone. His majesty gives him no elevation above the humbler feelings, his chief sufferings are of the mere wounded heart, and the subversion of his reason is the work of the same arrow that might strike into the peasant's brain. But his royalty is not useless in the great author's hands. It throws an intenser light on his agonies, like the flash in the midst of the storm. The height from which he falls, makes the concussion but the more complete, and leaves his mind mutilated beyond all chance of vigour to come. Kean's conception of this momentous character was throughout satisfactory, and his performance from the commencement had perhaps but one principal fault, which indeed itself may admit apology and explanation, as to cause, though it certainly should be remedied as to effect: we allude to his peculiarly tedious enunciation. We are quite prepared to hear this defended on the score of *Lear* being "*an old man,—four-score and upwards*;" but it becomes a question of calculation as to the auditors' patience, when this tardy delivery alone extends the Play, already too long, considered as an acting drama, at the least, ten to fifteen minutes longer. This, however, is an error of no moment, compared with the beauties of Mr. Kean's performance, or as had in reference to the very extraordinary and first-rate talents developed in its exhibition. All the prominent excellencies of this admired part were rendered doubly prominent in the blaze of splendor which flashed around them; and however we may have heretofore differed, and perchance may again most conscientiously differ, from Mr. Kean's *unvarying* approvers, we have no he-

sitation in declaring his *Lear* to be a *chef d'œuvre* of acting, deserving every eulogium the critic has to bestow. The other parts were generally well sustained: *Edmund* by Hamblin was creditable, but we had too recently seen Macready in the same part, and they are no more like, than "*we to Hercules*." Rae's re-appearance as *Edgar* was an acquisition to the theatre as well as to the play, and his performance was much and deservedly applauded. Mrs. West's *Cordelia* was as capable of improvement, as she is capable of improving it. Shakespeare's *Cordelia* is one of the first favourites of the stage, and the finest model of perhaps the finest form of lovely human virtue—a daughter's patient love. She is all feminine sweetness, submissive affection, and unwearying duty. Moving through that thick, and troubled atmosphere of furious passions and atrocious crimes, she passes on her unsullied way, like a spirit of light, doing her pure service, true to her holy mission, and shining through the awful darkness with the transmitted radiance of Heaven. Let the actress study this definition of the character, and we may venture to assure her that it will not be time thrown away.

The new scenery and paraphernalia of this splendid tragedy were, what we have not been used to in the olden time of New Drury-lane, before Mr. Elliston was Manager, and both Mr. Kean and the public have much reason to be grateful that its appearance was delayed until such taste and liberality were at hand to second the exertions of the actor with the talents of the artist. The celebrated storm scene was given upon a principle quite new to the stage, increasing the effect and almost fixing the reality; and we have to close a dissertation, already too extended, by stating, that the nightly repetitions have been nightly crowded.

MAY 3. A new Musical Drama, entitled, "*The Lady and the Devil*," was brought out this evening; the title of which is developed by the plot:—*Wildfang* (Elliston) having met at a masquerade a very lovely girl, the graces of whose mind at once excited, and retained his affection, prevailed upon her to accede to an assignation; and the experienced *Zephyrina*, a young widow (Miss Kelly), consents to

meet her gay and gallant lover on the following evening. Previously, however, by one of those lucky accidents, which frequently occur on the stage, but nowhere else, she discovers that the Captain occupies lodgings in an hotel immediately adjoining her own home; and upon diligent investigation, a door leading to the very chamber of the Captain is discovered, so surrounded by tapestry as to deceive the most vigilant observer. A visionary correspondence now commences between the unknown *Zephyrina* and the hoisterous *Wildfang*. The ministering aid of *Negombo*, a black slave (Mrs. Bland), is attended with infinite advantage, and a variety of incidents arise, which are attributed, *sans façon*, to the *Devil*. The second entrance of *Jeremy*, the servant of *Wildfang* (Harley), into the haunted chamber, the vigorous exertions he made to dispel all apprehension from his mind, to become calm and philosophic in the patient performance of the simple duty of watching there, as had been previously prescribed to him, drew down considerable approbation. The artifice is at length discovered by the avowal of *Zephyrina*, and *Wildfang* becomes her husband. The incidents, however, are not the best part of this piece; the dialogue is one continued effort to please, and generally accomplished its object. Harley and Elliston did what they could for their respective characters, and that was not a little. Miss Kelly also gave to the character of *Zephyrina* a life and spirit which contributed much to the vitality of the piece; and Mrs. Bland sung with her accustomed tenderness and simplicity. We should add, that the overture is exceedingly tasteful, and the whole music likely to add to the reputation of the composer. The house was well filled, and the piece given out for repetition, amidst the loudest applause.

MAY 20. The Drury-lane Theatrical Fund Anniversary Festival was celebrated this evening at Freemasons' Hall, H.R.H. the Duke of York in the Chair. The company was not so numerous as we could have wished, considering the claims upon their attention; but we are happy to add, that the evening passed off with every éclat, and the contributions were most liberal, amounting to upwards of 1200*l.* from present and absent friends.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.

- April 26. King Lear—King and the Miller.
 27. Ditto—Quaker.
 29. Ditto—Tunkeper's Daughter.
 May 1. Ditto—Shakspeare versus Harlequin.
 2. Ditto—Ditto.
 3. Ditto—Lady and the Devil.
 4. Ditto—Ditto.
 5. Ditto—Shakspeare versus Harlequin.
 6. Ditto—Devil to Pay.
 7. Ditto—Shakspeare versus Harlequin.
 8. Ditto—Modern Antiques.
 10. Ditto—High Notions.
 11. Ditto—Poor Soldier.

1820.

12. King Lear—Shakspeare versus Harlequin.
 13. Ditto—Hit or Miss.
 15. Ditto—Lady and the Devil.
 16. Devil's Bridge—Ditto.
 17. King Lear—Ditto.
 18. Haunted Tower—Ditto.
 19. King Lear—Ditto.
 20. Oratorio.
 21. King Lear—Lady and the Devil.
 22. Ditto—Ditto.
 24. Way to get Married—Ditto.
 25. King Lear—Ditto.
 26. Ditto—Ditto.

COVENT GARDEN.

MAY 3. "*Montoni; or, The Phantom*," a Tragedy in three acts, was presented for the first time to-night. Its name suggested the celebrated romance of Mrs. Radcliffe; and though the story was not that of Udolpho, yet the spirit of the play was in the spirit of the tale, for it was wild, ghostly, and romantic. The first scene exhibited the *Baron Montoni* (Macready) confronted in a cemetery, with the Abbot *Gregorio* (Egerton), who in gorgeous pontificals delivered an oration, for which even when Abbots were thus accustomed to assail Barons, the priest would probably have been thrown into the castle moat for his superabundant zeal. The charge was no less than that of fratricide, and was made in the limit of the murderer's territories. The *Baron's* protest avails him nothing: he is told of the actual walking of the Ghost, and in terror and tribulation he almost confesses his crime. The Second Act discloses his confidante *Calatro* (Yates) demanding payment for the consciousness of his atrocities, and insisting on the hand of *Rosalvina*, *Montoni's* daughter (Miss Foote). This demand is rejected with indignation, but repeated: and after an interchange of threats and promises, that evening is appointed for the marriage. A Pilgrim from Palestine comes in fortunately to perform the rites; but *Montoni*, agitated with desperate dreams, first consults him on his pangs of conscience; this Pilgrim is *Sebastian* (Abbot), the man whom he most feared and hated. The marriage is about to be celebrated, when the Pilgrim, who is the lover of *Rosalvina*, demurs, from her violent reluctance. *Montoni* storms, *Calatro* urges, the lady resists, and the Pilgrim refuses, until, moved by the impulse of the moment, he throws off his palmer's robe, draws his sword, and attempts to force off his way with *Rosalvina*. The servants

rush upon him, he is disarmed, and sentenced to die at midnight on the grave of *Roderic*, the murdered brother. At midnight the preparations are made, the executioner stands beside the tomb, and the lovers are giving their farewell embrace; when, in this moment of fearful expectation, *Calatro* rushes in half frantic, as from an apparition, in agony confesses his villainy; the firm slowly follows; it is *Montoni* walking in his sleep. The crowd are thrown into consternation while the murderer details his crimes, and concludes by stabbing himself.—This play is said to be by Mr. Shiel, the author of some of the successful tragedies that have lately been exhibited at Covent-garden. The original was, we understand, necessarily reduced, in consequence of its principal part having been written for Miss O'Neil, and the play is, of course, not to be estimated by its present state of mutilation; though, cut down as it is, it shewed power and address. Macready, in the *Baron*, was deeply tragic, and Yates, as *Calatro*, had many passages of strong effect. Miss Foote's *Rosalvina* was tender and touching; and but for *Calatro's* escape in the midst of all his villainies, there would probably have been more unmix'd applause. The play was announced for repetition amidst a contest, in which, however, the contents carried the question by a majority, though not large enough to ensure it many nights longevity. It is, in fact, not suited to the English taste, or the Covent-garden stage, and is, in plot, only fit for a second rate Parisian *Theatre du Spectacle*, or a moving melo-drame at Sadler's Wells, where the New River is happily close at hand to throw cold water on its horrors.

MAY 17. "*Virginius; or, the Liberation of Rome*," a new Tragedy, said to

be by a Mr. Knowles, and already performed at Glasgow, was presented here to-night. The story is the well known sacrifice of *Virginia* to save her from the power of *Appian Claudius* the *Decemvir*; and the acting of Macready as *Virginius*, the distracted father, would have saved a play far less meritorious. His entire performance was in the first style of the art, and well deserved the unbounded applause which was lavished on it throughout, and the peals of approbation that attended the re-announcement of this successful tragedy. It has been since frequently repeated, with renewed and increased effect.

MAY 22. The "*Tales of my Land-*

lord," those fruitful resources of modern dramatists, were again placed under requisition this evening, and furnished a new romance founded upon the story of "*Old Mortality*," and entitled "*The Battle of Bothwell Bridge*." To those who knew not the original, it was perhaps not sufficiently intelligible; while to those who were *au fait* with *Jedidiah's* amusing tale, it did not embody those parts of the story they had been used to admire most. The scenery was all it should have been, the acting excellent, and the music pleasing; though even with these potent auxiliaries, we doubt it will not be a very lasting favourite.

PERFORMANCES.

1824.

- April 26. Henry Quatre, or Paris in the Olden Time—Critic.
27. Ditto—Harlequin and Cinderella.
28. Ditto—Roland for an Oliver.
May 1. Ditto—Harlequin and Cinderella.
2. Ditto—Love, Law, and Physic.
3. Montoni, or the Phantom—Marriage of Figaro—Too late for Dinner.
4. Henri Quatre—Husbands and Wives.
5. Antiquary—Montoni.
6. Henri Quatre—Too late for Dinner.
7. Ditto—Miller and his Men.
8. Ditto—Harlequin and Cinderella.
9. Ivanhoe—Midas.
10. Henri Quatre—Ditto.
11. Henri Quatre—Ditto.

1825.

12. Comedy of Errors—Manager in Distress—Midas.
13. Henri Quatre—Honest Thieves.
14. Ditto—Harlequin and Cinderella.
15. Ditto—Midas.
16. Virginius, or the Liberation of Rome—Honest Thieves.
17. Ditto—Midas.
18. Ditto—Midas.
19. Ditto—Marriage of Figaro.
20. No performance.
21. Virginius—Battle of Bothwell Bridge.
22. Henri Quatre—Ditto.
23. Virginius—Ditto.
24. Antiquary—Ditto.
25. Virginius—Ditto.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

MAY 22. Mr. Mathews still continues "*at Home*," and his friends still visit him. "*A Trip to Paris*" has occasionally been substituted for "*Country*

Cousins," and as the time now rapidly approaches for Mr. M.'s departure, the interest of attraction naturally increases.

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

MAY 2. This evening, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by a large party, amongst whom were the Countess of Heshborough, Ladies Barber, and C. Pinder, the Hon. G. Lamb, Mr. Ponsonby, &c. &c. honoured this Theatre to see "*Ivanhoe*," and the very interesting Melo-drame of "*Calas*," both which pieces were received with, if possible, increased approbation.

MAY 15. Mrs. Dibdin's benefit, postponed from last season, and a new grand romantic Melo-drame, called, "*The Knight of Rhodes*," this evening at-

tracted a crowded audience. In point of interest, splendor, and effect, this novelty will not suffer by comparison with any of its predecessors; and the operetta of "*Is he Jealous?*" performed here by permission of Mr. Arnold, added its full share to the night's amusements, which have been acted frequently since. The great novelty in preparation, however, is too attractive, even in announcement, for us not to feel anxious for its early production.

POETRY.

THE WHITE HORSE OF WHARF-DALE.

FROM TRADITION.

BISTERS: hasten we on our way—
The Wharf is wide and strong!
Our father alone in his hall will say,
"My daughters linger long."

"Nay, tarry awhile in the yellow moon
light,
And each shall see her own true knight.
For now in her boat of an acorn-shell
The fairy queen may be,
She dives in a water-spider's bell
To keep her revelry;

We'll drop a thistle's beard in the tide—
'Twill serve for bridles when fairies ride ;
And she who shall first their White Horse see
Shall be the heiress of Bethmeslie."

Then Jeannette spoke with her eyes of
light—

"O if I had fairy power,
I would change this elm to a gallant knight,
And this grey rock to a tower:
Our dwelling should be behind a screen
Of blossoming alders and laurusine ;

Our hives should tempt the wild bees all,
And the swallows love our eaves,
For the egantine should tuft our wall,
And cover their nests with leaves :

The spindles' wool should lie unspun,
And our lambs lie safe in the summer-sun,
While the merry bells ring for my knight
and me,

Farewell to the halls of Bethmeslie !"

Then Annot shook her golden hair—

"If I had power and will,
These rocks should change to marble rare,
And the oaks should leave the hill,
To build a dome of prouder height
Than ever yet rose in the morning light.

And every one of these slender reeds
Should be a page in green,
To lead and deck my berry-brown steeds,
And call my greyhounds in ;

These lilies all should be ladies gay,
To weave the pearls for my silk array,
And none but a princely knight shall see
Smiles in the lady of Bethmeslie."

Then softly said their sister May—

"I would ask neither spell nor wand ;
For better I prize this white rose-spray
Pluck'd by my father's hand:
And little I heed the knight to see
Who seeks the heiress of Bethmeslie !

Yet would I give one of these roses white
If the fairy-queen would ride
Safe o'er this flood ere the dead of night,
And bear us by her side.

And then with her winglet her lift the latch
Of my father's gate, and his slumbers watch,
And touch his eyes with her glow-worm-
gleams.

Till he sees and blesses us in his dreams."

The night-winds howl'd o'er Bolton Strid,*

The flood was dark and drear,
But through it swam the fairy-queen's steed
The lady May to bear ;

And that milk-white steed was seen to swim
Like a flash of the moon on the water's
brim :

The morning came, and the winds were
tame,

The flood slept on the shore ;
But the sisters three of Bethmeslie
Return'd to its hall no more.

* Coleridge and Rogers have made this
Strid famous, and the White Horse is still
expected to rise on the Wharf near it, when
travellers are drowning.

Now under the shade of its ruin'd wall
A thorn grows lonely, bare, and tall.
And there is a weak and weeping weed
Seems on its rugged stem to feed :

The shepherds sit in the green recess,
And call them Pride and Idleness,
But there is the root of a white rose-tree
Still blooms at the gate of Bethmeslie !

Woe to the maid that on morn of May
Shall see that White Horse rise !
The hope of her heart shall pass away
As the foun of his nestle flies,
Unless to her father's knee she brings
The white rose-tree's first offerings—
There is no dew from summer-skies
But power like the drop from a father's
eyes !

And if on her cheek that tear of bliss
Shall mingle with his holy kiss,
The bloom of her cheek shall blossom
As the Fairy's rose of Bethmeslie. V.

AN ADDRESS

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY
FUND, AT FREEMASONS' HALL, MAY 4,
1820.

BEING THE TWENTY-FOURTH ODE.

WRITTEN AND RECITED BY W. J. FITZ-
GERALD, ESQ.

"TO hold high converse with the mighty
dead,"

To know all Cæsar thought, or Tully said ;
A guest, at great Augustus' board to dine,
And pledge friend Horace in Falernian
wine !

To hear sweet Virgil his own lines rehearse,
In all the majesty of Roman verse,
While the World's Master doth the robes
of power

To pass in letter'd ease the social hour—
Though scholar, fancy fed, such honours
share,

To them th' Imperial banquet's empty fare !
From classic dreams sublime I they wake to
find

That Authors, like the outcasts of mankind,
Are often doom'd to slave for other men,
The wretched, starving Helots of the pen !
And yet, that pen, in vice or virtue's cause,
Has power to aid, or undermine the laws,
Religion's purest doctrine to impart,
Or with the atheist's plague-spot taint the
heart !

Man, like the Upas then, with poison'd
breath,
Spreads all around him pestilence and
death,

Your annual efforts to relieve distress
From want's temptation might secure the
press ;

Root out the poison from that free parterre,
Which infidelity had planted there ;
And, to preserve the sweeter flowers from
blight,

Pluck from the violet's bed the Aconite !

But when blasphemers mock the Sacred
Page,
And fell assassins demonize the age ;
When the Press advocates the worst of
men,
Spreading the dire contagion of the pen,
The real patriot sees, with heartfelt pain,
That Freedom's axis may be made its bane !
And grieves, when statesmen are compell'd
to bind,
With some restraint, that charter of the
mind.
Thus that the flowering myrtle tree may
last,
In winter's storms, you shield it from the
blast ;
But when the raging tempests die away,
You give it freely to the breath of May !
What awful scenes are passing every hour,
To shew the gossamer of rank and power !
The Prince, who once so nobly fill'd that
chamber,
And who, this day, had promised to be
there,*
Framed in a mould to look for length of days,
Sunken in the grave—our sorrow ; and our
praise !
Then, ere his ashes to the urn were given,
His sire resign'd an earthly crown for
Heaven !
When Windsor's towers attract a father's
eyes,
He'll say, ' My son, there George the vir-
tuous lies !'
Then, with a parent's anxious wish to im-
part
A moral lesson that may touch the heart,
To the Third George's reign he'll turn the
page,
And add—read *there*—for more than half
an age,
It stands, recorded by the historian's
pen,
Our oldest Monarch was the best of men !
Ever benevolent, humane, and just,
True to his God ! and faithful to his trust ;
With all the firmness of an upright mind,
He liv'd the honour'd Titus of mankind !
The more than Titus—for the world may
say,
In doing good he never lost a day !
Amid the conflict of full twenty years,
When lawless rapine fill'd the world with
tears,
Our Sovereign stood with firm undaunted
breast,
The anchor, hope, and refuge of th' op-
press'd !
And while the Tyrant warr'd, the globe's
enslave,
Our Monarch's heroes conquer'd but to
save !
Nelson and Wellington, by blood and field,
Compell'd the Despot in his pride to yield !

* The late Duke of Kent had promised
to attend the present Anniversary.

And Europe to the Regent's firmness owes
That glorious day which dawn'd upon her
woes,
Heaven too decreed his patriarchal reign,
Though dimm'd by visions, should not end
in pain ;
When blasted Hope had check'd a Nation's
pride,
And England's blighted Rose, at Clare-
mont, died !
The Peasant's sorrow, and the Prince's
war,
The unconscious Monarch was not doom'd
to know ;
The pangs of malady that closed his reign,
Spared him a Husband's and a Father's
pain :
In mercy thus to George the Good 'twas
given
To pass, without a groan, from Earth to
Heaven !
His righteous Spirit sought its native skies,
All bless'd ! all hallow'd ! by his subjects'
sighs :
And ever honor'd be the sacred dust
Of George the Good, the Pious, and the
Just !
To our High Patron—~~Now~~ Britannia's
King,
Superior Bards may loftier homage bring,
But none, when in his presence bend the
knee,
More loyal zeal—from selfish motives free !
For ever has my humble Muse combin'd
Love for my King, with Freedom of my
Mind.
With filial care the Regent watch'd the
Throne,
And learned to govern what is now his
own :
His be that precious gem, all price above !
The full possession of his people's love :
Throned in their hearts, his Crown will then
display
A lustre brighter than the diamond's ray !
Long may he live, secure from adverse
fate,
The greatest Monarch of the freest State !

EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH POETS.

(Chiefly from Campbell's Specimens.)

No. VIII.

HOLLA, MY FANCY. WHITHER WILT THOU GO ?

From a Choice Collection of Comic and
Serious Scots Poems, Ed. 1709.

IN melancholy Fancie,
Out of myself,
In the Vulcan dangle,
All the world surveying,
No where staying,
Just like a fairy elf ;

Out o'er the top of highest mountains skip-
ping.
Out o'er the hills, the trees, and valleys,
tripping,
Out o'er the ocean, seas, without an oar or
shipping:
Holla, my Fancy, whither wilt thou go?

Amidst the misty vapours,
Fain would I know
What doth cause the vapours?
Why the clouds benight us,
And affright us,
Whilst we travel here below.
Fain would I know what makes the roaring
thunder:
And what the lightnings be that rent the
clouds asunder,
And what these comets are on which we
gaze with wonder:
Holla, my Fancy, &c.

Fain would I know the reason
Why the little ant
All the summer season
Layeth up provision,
On condition
To know no winter's want;
And how these housewives that are so good
and painful,
Do unto their husbands prove so good and
gainful,
And why the lazy drones to them do prove
disdainful:
Holla, my Fancy, &c.

Ships, ships, I will decry you
Amidst the main;
I will come and try you,
What you are protecting,
And projecting.
One goes abroad for merchandise and trad-
ing,
Another stays to keep his country from in-
vading,
And third is coming home with rich and
wealthy lading.
Holla, my Fancy, &c.

When I look before me,
There I do behold
There's none that sees or knows me.
All the world's a gadding,
Running, madding;
None doth his station hold.
He that is below envieth him that riseth,
And he that is above, him that's below des-
piseth;
So every man his plot and counterplot de-
viseth:
Holla, my Fancy, &c.
Look, look, what bustling
Here do I spy;
Here another jostling,
Every one turmoiling,
The other spoiling,
As I did pass them by.
One sitteth musing in a dumpsish passion,
Another hangs his head because he's out of
fashion.
A third is fully bent on sport and recrea-
tion:
Holla, my Fancy, &c.

Amidst the foamy ocean
Fain would I know
What doth cause the motion,
And returning,
In its journeying,
And doth so seldom answer;
And how these little fishes that swim be-
neath salt water,
Do never blind their eyes, methinks it is a
matter
An inch above the reach of old Erra Pater:
Holla, my Fancy, &c.

Fain would I be resolved
How things were done,
And where bull was calved
Of bloody Phalaris,
And where the tallor is
That works to the man in the moon,
Fain would I know how Cupid aims so
rightly,
And how these little fairies do dance and
leap so lightly,
And where fair Cynthia makes her assem-
blies nightly:
Holla, my Fancy, &c.

TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON.

THE following is an abstract of trials of
ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD and others, at
the Sessions House, Old Bailey, commenc-
ing on Saturday, the 15th, and ending on
Thursday, the 27th of April, 1820; with
circumstantial details of their execution
and decapitation.

The charge against the prisoners were for
high treason, as that crime is defined and
described in the statutes of 25 Edward III,
c. 2; and 36 George III, c. 7: and under
each statute the crime was charged in two
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. May 1820.

modes or branches, each branch forming
what is technically called a count in the in-
dictment, so that the indictment contains
in all four counts.

The first and second counts were under
the statute of Edward III, and charged the
prisoners first, with compassing, imagining,
and intending, to depose the King; and, se-
condly, with compassing, imagining, and
intending to excite rebellion and war
against the King, and put him to death.

The third count was on the statute of
George III, and charged the prisoners with

compassing, imagining, and intending to levy war, in order to compel the King to change his measures and counsels.

In all these three counts, it is to be observed, that the *compassing, imagining, and intending* to do certain things constitute the *treason*; but as such compassing, imagining, and intending, are mere acts of the mind, they can only be inferred by the Jury from some bodily action, tending to carry the criminal intention into effect, and commonly called an *overt act*. For this reason it was necessary, upon the first three counts, to allege and prove one or more overt acts: but the fourth count (which, as well as the third, was founded on the statute of George III.) differed from the preceding, in this respect, that it did not confine the charge of treason to the intention of the mind, nor state overt acts merely as demonstrations of that intention, but alleged a direct overt act, namely, the *actual levying of war*, as a treason fully consummated.

The overt acts set forth, in demonstration of the criminal intention, alleged in the three first counts, were *stated in number*; and these, as well as the *twelfth*, contained in the fourth count, are required by law to be stated with reasonable distinctness, so that the prisoners may be apprised of the real nature of the charge to which their defence is to be applied. It is not, however, necessary to set forth the whole evidence intended to be given, and consequently it will be found that the witnesses, although they would not have been allowed to state any overt acts not charged, yet describe those acts much more fully and particularly than in the indictment.

We proceed, therefore, to notice the evidence applying to each overt act, considered as a separate and distinct article of charge: and we must observe, that by the humane provisions of our law, the prosecutor is restricted from proving even these facts by any other witnesses than those whose names are contained in a list delivered, some time previously, to the prisoners; but he is not bound to produce all the witnesses whom he names; for if a fact be once established by sufficient lawful testimony, it is unnecessary and improper to go into a superfluous proof. The prisoners, however, might have produced the witnesses named over in the prosecutor's list, and whom, of course, were all in attendance. The witnesses actually produced on the part of the Crown may be thus classed.

1. Accomplices, who attended various meetings of the conspirators, were with them in Cato-street, on the evening of the arrest, and were afterwards admitted King's evidence—Robert Adams and John Monument.

2. Persons who became acquainted with the plans of the conspirators, and divulged them to the Government previously to the

time of the arrest—Thomas Hiden and Thomas Dwyer.

3. Persons speaking to circumstances in the conduct of the prisoners, prior to the arrest, confirmatory of the preceding witnesses—Eleanor Walker, Mary Rogers, Joseph Hale, Thomas Smart, Henry Gillam, J. H. Morrison, James Aldous, Thomas Monument, and Edward Simpson.

4. Police officers and others, stating the circumstances which occurred at the time of the arrest in Cato-street—George Ruitven, James Ellis, William Westcott, John Wright, Luke Nixon, W. C. Brookes, Giles Moay, Robert Chapman, Capt. Fitzclarence, and Joseph Champion.

5. Persons who saw some of the prisoners immediately before or after the arrest—George Caylock, Richard Monday, and Elizabeth Weston.

6. Officers, who subsequently seized Thistlewood and Brunt, and took the arms at Brunt's lodgings—Daniel Bishop, Stephen Lavender, and Samuel Taunton.

7. Witnesses to prove the intended dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and the communication made to his Lordship—Earl Harrowby and John Baker.

8. Witness to prove the composition of the hand grenades, &c.—Edward Haason.

The overt acts charged are as follow:—

First—*Meeting, conspiring, and consulting, to devise, arrange, and mature, plans and means to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm, as by law established.*

Adams speaks to several meetings. He was first introduced by Brunt and Ings to Thistlewood on the 12th of January, at Thistlewood's lodgings. On the 16th of January he met Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Hall, and Tidd, at the White Hart. On the 31st he met Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Hall, and Davidson, at Brunt's lodgings. On the 2d of February he met Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Davidson, and Harrison; Bradburn was expected, but did not come. From this time to the 23d there were meetings twice a day. He mentioned no other persons but those already named, as present, until the 20th, when there were Thistlewood, Brunt, Harrison, Cooke, Bradburn, Tidd, Edwards, Wilson, and another; and afterwards Palin, Potter, and Strange. On the 21st, 22d, and the morning of the 23d, several of them met. The greatest number he ever saw present was 15, until the evening of the 23d, when there were 20 at the stable in Cato-street, among whom he mentions Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, Davidson, Wilson, Strange, Cooper, Harrison, Bradburn. (The proceedings at these meetings will be noticed under the heads of the following overt acts.)

Eleanor Walker and Mary Rogers speak to the fact of Ings taking a room in the same house with Brunt, and their being visited by several persons every evening.

Hale confirms this, and specifies Thistlewood, Tidd, Bradburn, Edwards, Hall, Potter, Strange, Adams, and Davidson.

Hidden met Wilson, whom he previously knew, in the street, four or five days before the 23d of February, when Wilson asked him if he would be one of a party for an object which he then specified. Wilson again met him in the afternoon of the 23d, and appointed him to come to the meeting in Cato-street that evening. He went to the street, and saw Wilson and Davidson together, the latter of whom asked him to go in, and said that Thistlewood was there.

John Monument met Thistlewood some weeks before the 23d of February, at the house of one Ford. Thistlewood afterwards called on the witness at his lodgings, with Brunt. Brunt called on him again in four or five days, and again on Tuesday, the 22d of February, when he urged the witness to come to the meeting in Cato-street the next evening, and gave him the countersign, which was the word *Bolton*, the first man saying *But*, and the other answering *Ton*. Brunt again called on the witness on Wednesday afternoon, and appointed him to go with Tidd to Cato-street, which the witness did. He thinks there were 24 or 25 persons in the stable and loft, but mentions only the names of Thistlewood, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson. He was unacquainted with every person in the room except the three first; Davidson he identifies by his colour.

Thomas Monument confirms his brother John in to Thistlewood and Brunt's calling on him, and what he then said, and the countersign which he gave.

Dwyer some time in February became acquainted with Davidson, who, on the 9th of that month, introduced him to Thistlewood. He saw Davidson on the 22d, and was at the meeting at Brunt's on the 23d in the morning.

Caylock, Monday, and Elizabeth Weston, speak to their seeing Harrison, Davidson, and others, near the place of meeting on the 23d of February.

Ruthven, Ellis, Westcott, Nixon, Wright, Mory, Chapman, and Captain Fitz-Clarence, speak to finding the prisoners and others, to the number of 24 or 25, assembled in Cato-street; to the murder of Smithers, and other circumstances which have been often before the public.

SECOND.—*Conspiring, &c. to stir up, raise, make and levy insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our Lord the King; and to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this realm, as by law established.*

Adams says, one evening, about ten days before the Cato-street business, Harrison said, at one of the meetings, he had been speaking to one of the Horse Guards, who had told him that the whole of them

would be down at Windsor, at the King's funeral, and Harrison said this would be a good opportunity to do something that night. Thistlewood said it was a good plan. He said, when the news should reach Windsor, the soldiers would be so tired, that they would not be able, when they came back to London, to do any thing; and that by activity, some might go to Hyde Park, and prevent any person or messenger from going to Windsor. He also said, they should go over the Water, and take the Telegraph, to prevent any communication with Woolwich, that they should form a *Provisional Government*, and send to the sea ports to prevent any gentlemen from leaving England without passports. He said the present family had inherited the throne long enough, and that it was of no use for the present King to think of being crowned. At the meeting on the 20th of February, Thistlewood said they should fix on the Mansion House as the seat of the *Provisional Government*. Again, on the 22d, the Mansion House was to be made the seat for the *Provisional Government*.

John Monument says, that Thistlewood said to him, great events are now close at hand; people are expecting a change in affairs; he had been promised support by a great many people, who had deceived him; but he had now got men who would stand by him; this was some weeks previous to the 23d. On the 22d Brunt met him, and said, that owing to the King's death an alteration had taken place in their plans. I asked (says the witness) what those plans were? He said that I should know them better at a meeting to be held the night afterwards.

Hidden says, he asked Wilson how many there would be? He said twenty or thirty. Hidden asked was that all? He said there was to be another party in the Borough, another in Gray's-inn-lane, another in Gee's-court, or in the City. He said all Gee's-court were in it; but they would not stir till after the English began, as they had so often deceived them before. Gee's-court is inhabited by Irish.

THIRD.—*Conspiring, &c. to assassinate, kill, and murder, divers of the Privy Council of our Lord the King.*

Adams.—At the meeting on the 13th of February, Brunt and Ings said, that nothing would satisfy them but their plan of assassination: they had talked at a former meeting of this plan. Two or three of them had drawn out a plan of assassinating his Majesty's Ministers at the first public dinner they should have. They talked of assassination at every one of their meetings. On the 19th, they said, it is agreed, if nothing turned out before next Wednesday night, next Wednesday they would go to work; it was said they

were all sworn that they would not wait any longer. On the 20th Tidd took the chair, and sat with a pike in his hand; Thistlewood at this period said "Gentlemen, you all know what we are met for," and then turned to the door as if unwilling to mention it, and said, "the west end job." Brunt then said, "d—n my eyes, name it;" on which Thistlewood again said, "Gentlemen, we are come to the determination to do this job, that we have been talking about so long, and as we find there is no probability of meeting them (the Ministers) altogether, we shall, if no opportunity of doing them altogether occurs, take them separately, and do as many of them as we can; if we can only get three or four at a time, we must do them." Brunt then came forward with his plan, which was, that they should assassinate as many of his Majesty's Ministers as possible; that they should draw lots to assassinate some of his Majesty's Ministers, and whoever the fellow was on whom the lot fell, he should murder the Ministers, or he murdered himself; and that if any man failed in the attempt, Brunt swore, "by all that was good he should be run through the body." On the 22d, in the morning, several of them met at the White Hart. Edwards came, and told them there was to be a Cabinet dinner next night. Thistlewood said, he did not think it was true. *The New Times* was sent for, and read by Thistlewood. He read that they were to dine at Lord Harrowby's, Grosvenor-square. Brunt then said, "I'll be d—d if I don't believe there is a God; I have often prayed that he would bring all these thieves together, in order to destroy them; he has now answered my prayer." Thistlewood proposed immediately a fresh plan to be formed respecting the assassination. Brunt moved, that a watch should be set on the Earl of Harrowby's house that night. The object was to see if any men or soldiers went into the house; two were to go at six, to be relieved at nine, and continue until twelve; the watch was to be resumed at four next morning. Thistlewood said, they would do what they had determined to-morrow evening, that it would answer their purpose much better than to attack their houses separately, when only two or three could be got together; here they would have 14 or 16, a rare haul, to murder them all; I propose, continued he, when the door is opened, to rush in, seize the servants, present pistols, and threaten to kill them, if they make any noise; two to take the entrance to the stair upwards, and two others to the lower part of the house, armed with blunderbusses and hand grenades, and if any attempt to pass, to throw hand grenades, and destroy them all; others were to go where the Ministers were, to murder them all; if there should be any good men, kill them for keeping bad company; they all agreed to this, and Ings said, he would go

in first with a brace of pistols and knives, the two swordsmen would cut off all their heads, and Castlereagh and Sidmouth's should be flung in a bag by themselves. He added, "I shall say, my Lords, I have got as good men here as the Manchester Yeomanry, enter citizens, and do your duty." Harrison and Adams were to be the swordsmen. On the trial of Brunt, Adams says Ings proposed, that after the heads of Lord Castlereagh and Sidmouth were taken off, they should be placed on a pole and carried through the streets. Thistlewood approved of the plan, and said that they should be carried on a pike, behind the cannon in the streets, to excite terror. On this, Bradburn observed, that after they had used Lord Castlereagh's head, they would enclose it in a box, and send it to Ireland. On the 23d, at the meeting at Brunt's lodgings, Ings had two black belts on, the one for two pistols, the other for cutlasses; he had two bags on his shoulders, like soldiers' haversacks, he looked at himself, and said, he was not complete yet, he had forgotten his steel, he took out a large knife, brandished it about, and said, it would cut off the heads of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, and it would be thought a great deal of at some future time. Again, on Brunt's trial, Adams says, it was on the 22d January, that Brunt told him, it was intended to murder his Majesty's Ministers.

Hidden says, that Wilson, a few days before the 23d February, asked him if he would be one of a party to destroy his Majesty's Ministers, he said they were waiting for a Cabinet dinner, and that all things were ready. He said the men to be made of the hand grenades, one of them was to be put under the table at the Cabinet dinner, with the fuse a light, and those who escaped were to be destroyed by the sword or some other weapon. This witness was the person who gave the information to Lord Harrowby of the intended plan.

Dwyer was at Brunt's on the morning of the 23d. Thistlewood then mentioned that there was to be a Cabinet Dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and that the party there was to be attacked. This witness told Major James of what he had seen and heard, and in consequence went to the Secretary of State about one or half past one that day.

FOURTH—*Procuring, providing, and having large quantities of arms, with intent thereby to arm themselves and other Traitors, in order to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the Privy Council.*

The evidence on this head is the same as on the preceding.

FIFTH—*Providing arms and ammunition, in order to raise, make, and levy, insurrection, rebellion, and war, against our Lord the King, and to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government, as by law established.*

Adams, speaking of a meeting about

ten days before the arrest, says, I went into the room and saw a number of pike staves, and Thistlewood wanted to have them feruled. Thistlewood then asked why Bradburn was not present, and he added, that Bradburn was entrusted with money to purchase ferules; the staves were green, and seemed as if they had just come from the country. Thistlewood said he would not give a d—n for a man that would spend money in such a way. At the meeting on the 20th Tidd took the chair, and sat with a pike in his hand. At the meeting at Brunt's on the 3d, they went into a back room, where witness saw cutlasses, blunderbusses, &c. The knife which Ings brandished on that occasion, was a large broad knife, twelve inches long, the handle bound round with wax-end to keep a firm hold of it; there was a cupboard in the room, used for swords, hand-grenades, and flannel bags for cartridges, one of which was full; the rest of the arms were in Tidd's room, which was the depot; there were pikes made of old files.

Hale, apprentice to Brunt, says he once saw the door of Ings's lodgings open; he saw some long poles, like branches of trees cut rough, he should suppose about 20; on Wednesday there were several persons going in and out; they had some pistols, and were putting flints in them; after my master was gone I saw Tidd, between seven and eight; Mrs. Brunt called him and he came into her room; she shewed him a pike head and a sword, and asked him what she should do with them; she then gave them to him, and he took them out of the room. After the business in Cato-street, Hale says, Mrs. Brunt and I went to Ings's room; I saw several rolls of brown paper, with the tar in them; I saw only one pole remaining; I saw something rolled up, and tied with strings; I understood them to be hand grenades. Brunt, after this, returned, and Hale says, the next morning he went into the back-room, and put the things out of the cupboard into two baskets; when they had the baskets ready, two officers came in and took his master into custody.

J. H. Morrison mentions, that Ings brought two swords to him, he being a cutler, to have them ground sharp, particularly at the point.

James Aldous proves that Davidson took a brass barrel blunderbuss out of pledge on the morning of the 23d.

Taunton says, he found the two baskets at Brunt's lodging, in the same room there was a pike-staff and an iron pot; witness then went to Tidd's lodging, where he found a box full of ball-cartridges, 963 in number, two grenades, and a great quantity of gunpowder, he found in haversacks 434 balls, 69 ball-cartridges, and 11 pounds of powder, the grenades were in a wrapper. In one of the baskets at Brunt's, were nine parcels of rope-yarn and tar; in the other three of the same, two flannel bags of pow-

der, a paper of powder, and one leather bag with three balls in it.

Serjeant Hutton described and opened the grenades, the tin in the heart contained three ounces and a half of gunpowder, the priming in the tube was saltpetre, there was pitch over the tin, and then rope-yarn, in which were pieces of iron; next the tin was oakum, which was all tarred; in about half a minute it would explode, and the explosion would do much mischief; it would certainly be a most formidable and destructive instrument, and was made quite differently to those used in the army. Five large cart nails were found in the one opened. He next examined a fire-ball, which consisted of oakum, tar, resin, stone-brimstone, pounded; if lighted and thrown into a house, would be exceedingly dangerous, and if it touched wood it was sure to set it on fire.

John Monument says, Thistlewood asked me if I had any arms; he said, that every one of those who were attached to him had arms, pikes, pistols, or sabres. Tidd called on Monument in the afternoon of the 23d; took out a large pistol, and stuck it in a belt; he also took out four or five pike-heads, which he wrapped up in brown paper; he took, also, several shafts, four or five feet long.

SIXTH — *Agreeing to seize and take possession of divers cannon, warlike weapons, and ammunition, with intent thereby to arm themselves, and other traitors, and to raise, levy, and make, insurrection, rebellion, and war, and subvert, and destroy the Constitution and Government, as by law established.*

Adams.—At the meeting on the 13th of February, Thistlewood said, if they could get the two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, and the six pieces in the Artillery-ground, they could so help themselves as to have possession of London before morning. At the meeting on the 20th, he said, "I suppose it will take fifteen men to do the West-end job, and I propose to take the two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, and the six pieces in the Artillery-ground." He proposed Cooke to lead this party, and he himself would command. Harrison and Wilson were to go to Gray's Inn-lane, and in case they could not carry the cannon out of the Military School, they were to wait until a party came to assist them. If they found their strength sufficient to proceed, they were to advance to the Mansion House, and plant three of the cannon on each side of the Mansion House; if it were refused, they were to fire, and then, they supposed, it would be given up. On Brunt's trial, Adams adds, it was agreed that if Cooke succeeded in taking the Mansion House, he was to send an orderly to St. Sepulchre's Church, where he was to be met by another orderly, despatched by Thistlewood from the west-end of the town, and they were to con-

vey to the parties an account of the progress which each had made in their stations.

Hidden says, Wilson told him there were two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, which they could get by breaking a small door; he said, there were four pieces in the Artillery-ground, and they could be very easily taken by killing the sentinel.

Dwyer says, "Thistlewood told me that I was to pick out the best of my countrymen (Irishmen) and go to the Foundling Hospital, knock at the Porter's-lodge, put a pistol to his breast, and turn on to the right hand, as there were twenty-five or twenty-six stand of arms in the other lodge; there I was to seize. At the same time, another party would secure two pieces of cannon which were in the Light Horse Riding School, Gray's Inn-lane. Another party was in the mean time, to go to the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, and seize what was there."

SEVENTH.—*Consulting and agreeing to set fire to, burn, and destroy divers houses and buildings, and divers barracks used for the reception and residence of the soldiers, troops, and forces of the King; and, to provide and prepare combustibles and materials for the purpose of setting fire to and burning the same.*

Adams says, when he first saw Thistlewood, the latter said, "there was no one who was worth ten pounds who was worth any thing for the good of his country."—"As to the shop-keepers of London, they were a set of Aristocrats altogether, and he should glory to see the day that all the shops were shut up and well plundered." At the meeting on the 20th of February, after settling to take the Mansion House, it was agreed next to take the Bank of England, and that Palin should be the man who should set fire to the barracks and several parts of London. Afterwards, Thistlewood said, "Oh, Brunt! that is well thought of, as Palin is here; you and Palin go and see if the house near Fumivall's Inn is fit for setting fire to; they went, and reported it would make a d—d good fire." At the meeting on the 22d, Harrison proposed that after the execution of Lord Harrowby at his house, some should go to King Street Horse Barracks, and set fire to the premises by throwing fire into the straw in the stable.

Hidden says, Wilson told him that fires were to be lighted and the town to be kept in confusion for several days; he named some houses—Lord Harrowby's, Lord Castlereagh's, Lord Wellington's, Lord Sidmouth's, the Bishop of London's, and several others which he does not remember; this was four or five days, he believes, before the Cato street business.

Dwyer says, "I had some conversation with Thistlewood about the hand-grenades; he said, some of them were to be thrown into the Horse Barracks, and others into Lord Harrowby's house, to set fire to them and blow them up."

EIGHTH.—*Composing and preparing, with intent to publish, Addresses and Proclamations, containing solicitations and incitements to the King's subjects to aid and assist in making and levying Insurrection, Rebellion, and War, and in subverting and destroying the Constitution and Government, as by law established.*

Adams says, on the 23d, at Brunt's house, Thistlewood wanted some paper to write bills on. "I said cartridge paper would do;" the paper was brought and the bills were written. They were to set on the house to let the people know what had been done. Thistlewood read as part—"Your tyrants are destroyed; the friends of liberty are called on to come forward; the Provisional Government is now sitting. JAMES INOS, Secretary. Feb. 23."—Thistlewood was much agitated, and could write only three. Another bill was written, which was an address to the soldiers; another person was employed to write it, and Thistlewood dictated to him.

Hale says, he saw Thistlewood that day; Thistlewood asked him for a sheet of writing paper; afterwards, Brunt came out of the back room, and desired him to get six sheets of cartridge paper, giving him sixpence to buy it, which he did, and gave it to him, and he carried them into the back room.

NINTH.—*Composing and preparing an Address to the King's subjects, containing therein that their tyrants were destroyed, and that the friends of liberty were called upon to come forward, as the Provisional Government was then sitting, with intent to publish the same, and thereby to solicit and incite the King's subjects to aid and assist as in the last overt act.*

Evidence as on the preceding.

TENTH.—*Assembling themselves with arms, with intent to assassinate, kill, and murder divers of the Privy Council, and to raise and make Insurrection, Rebellion, and War, and to subvert the Constitution and Government.*

Proved by the military, police officers, and others, present at the arrest of the conspirators in Cato street.

ELEVENTH.—*Preparing, levying, and making public war, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, against our Lord the King, within this Realm.*

Evidence as on the preceding.

TWELFTH.—*Levying and making war against our Lord the King within this Realm, and attempting and endeavouring by force and arms, to subvert and destroy the Constitution and Government of this Realm, as by law established, and to deprive and depose our said Lord the King of and from the style, honour, and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this Realm.*

Evidence as on the tenth overt act.

The witnesses produced on the part of the

prisoners were few in number, and may be thus classed:

1. Witnesses to facts in the conduct of the accomplices Adams and Edwards—Mary Barker, Thomas Chambers, John Bennet.

2. Witness to discredit Dwyer—Edward Hucklestane.

3. Witnesses to the publication of the notice of the Cabinet dinner in *The New Times*—Joseph Doane, Andrew Mitchell, John Whitaker.

4. Witnesses to the characters of Tidd and Davidson—Couke, M'William, Stephen Hales, William French, Samuel Sands.

Mary Barker was daughter of the prisoner Tidd; she says, that the box and pike-staves taken away from her father's lodgings, on the 24th of February, had been left there only half an hour before by some person whom she did not know; she had seen these things there before; part of them were taken away from her father's on the Wednesday by Edwards; they were afterwards brought back, but she does not know by whom; the box had been brought to her father's a few days before; the large grenade was brought by Adams.

Thomas Chambers saw Adams and Edwards about a week before the Cato-street business. Adams said they were going to kill his Majesty's Ministers, and they would have blood and wine to supper. Edwards asked the witness to go with them. He refused. This witness was at all the Smithfield meetings; he carried a flag inscribed "Manchester Massacre;" was at Hunt's triumphant entry into London; carried the flag inscribed "Trial by Jury." On the Monday before the Cato-street business, Adams and Edwards called again on the witness, and brought a bag containing pistols and other arms, which he refused to receive. This witness used to frequent the meetings at the White Lion, in Wych-street; was acquainted with Thistlewood, Ings, Harrison, Strange, and Bradburn. He reads *Cobbett*, and has a drawer full of them.

John Bennet knew Hiden, who called on him, and often endeavoured to persuade him to go to a private Radical meeting.

It is obvious that these three witnesses go in no degree whatever to negative any of the overt acts specified in the indictment.

Edward Hucklestane thinks Dwyer not to be believed on his oath; asserts that Dwyer made an infamous proposal to him; but Dwyer being confronted with him, denies the fact, and states reasons to shew its improbability.

Joseph Doane prepares accounts of the movements of the Court, for six different newspapers, of which *The New Times* is one, but did not furnish the notice of a Grand Cabinet Dinner in *The New Times* of the 22d of February.

Andrew Mitchell is printer of *The New Times*, and produces the manuscript copy

of the paragraph in question; says it was furnished by a Mr. Lavenue, who is in the same line with Mr. Doane.

John Whitaker searched all the daily papers from the 17th to the 22d of February, but did not find the paragraph in any of them except *The New Times*.

On the evidence of these three witnesses, Doane, Mitchell, and Whitaker, who were produced for the defence on the trial of Thistlewood, the Lord Chief Justice observed, "It was a matter of no consequence how the paragraph found its way into the paper, since it was proved that a Cabinet dinner was in fact intended to have been given on the 23d of February." This was proved by the Earl of Harrowby and his servant; the latter of whom stated, that the cards of invitation were issued on the 18th or 19th, consequently any news collector might have learnt the fact from such a source; and had Mr. Lavenue been called, he would have proved that he did so learn it.

The witnesses before mentioned, who were called by Tidd and Davidson to character, mentioned no facts that were at all material. Several of the prisoners, either in their defence or when brought up for judgment, admitted facts involving the whole guilt of the meditated assassination of his Majesty's Ministers. Brunt, speaking of the meeting in Cato-street, says, Edwards had not brought so many men by thirty as he said he would bring, and it was not my intention to endeavour to do any thing. I will admit, that when Thistlewood addressed himself to the few men who were there, and spoke as the witness said, that if they did not go it would be another Despard job that some few men did go into the small room. I was determined, when I entered into this base plot, that I would lose my life rather than betray an individual.

On Friday, April 28, sentence of Death was passed by the Lord Chief Justice Abbott.

Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Tidd, and Davidson were all found Guilty. The remaining six prisoners were suffered to withdraw their pleas, and throw themselves on the clemency of the crown.

Thistlewood, on being brought up for judgment, said, "I would explain the motives which induced me to conspire against the Ministers of his Majesty. Many people will, perhaps, imagine that personal motives instigated me to the deed; but I disclaim them.—(He then alludes to the proceedings at Manchester, and continues)—I resolved that the lives of the instigators should be the requiem to the souls of the murdered innocents. With respect to the immorality of our project, I will just observe, that the assassination of a tyrant has always been deemed a meritorious action. Brutus and Cassius were lauded to the very skies for slaying Cæsar."

Ings said, it was through him (Edwards)

that I was going to do that which I must allow was of a most disgraceful and inhuman nature; on the other hand, his Majesty's Ministers conspired together, and imposed laws to starve me and my family; and if I was going to assassinate these Ministers, I do not see that it is so bad as starvation. (Afterwards, speaking of Manchester) these yeomen had their swords ground beforehand, and I had a sword ground also, but I do not see any harm in that.

Brunt said again, although he admitted he had conspired to put such men (as Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh) out of the world, still he did not think that amounted to high treason.

EXECUTION OF THISTLEWOOD, BRUNT, INGS, TIDD, AND DAVIDSON.

At eight o'clock on the evening of Saturday, April 29, Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, received the fatal warrant, and, accompanied by Mr. Pullen, the under sheriff to Sheriff Parkins, immediately went to the condemned room, in which were sitting those who were ordered for execution, attended by eight officers. When he entered, they rose in the most respectful manner. He held in his hand the Recorder's warrant, of the contents of which they appeared conscious. A dead silence prevailed, but there was not the slightest agitation observable in the countenances or manner of any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Brown addressed them in the following words:—"It is my painful duty to communicate to you, that I hold the Recorder's warrant for the execution of you, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson and Tidd, on Monday morning. I hope and trust that the short time you have to remain in this world will be employed by you in making preparation for that to which you are going."

Thistlewood immediately in the calmest manner said, "The sooner we go, Sir, the better. Our wish is to die as soon as possible." The others expressed the same sentiments.

Mr. Brown said, "If any of you wish to have the assistance of a clergyman of any persuasion during your preparation, let me know it, and I shall apply to an authority by which I am convinced you will not be refused."

Not a word was uttered by any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Brown then said, "Let me retreat you to give up your thoughts to the contemplation of the change which you are about to undergo. Your time in this life is very short; devote it to repentance, and prayer to that Being who will not desert you at the moment of fatal separation."

The prisoners did not speak nor make any sign.

Mr. Brown then left the room, and the miserable men turned to the conversation in which they had been engaged before he entered, without any reference to the tidings they had just heard.

Upon going to the condemned room, where the six conspirators who pleaded guilty were confined, Mr. Brown observed a very striking contrast in the scene which he had just quitted, as far as regarded Strange, Bradburn, Cooper, and Gilchrist. He entered with the Recorder's warrant in his hand, which contained cheering intelligence to them. Strange, Bradburn, Cooper, and Gilchrist, seemed struck with consternation; but Harrison and Wilson showed no symptoms of agitation, but appeared rather to despise than to pity the deplorable condition of their companions, and uttered not a word expressive of hope or fear.

Mr. Brown then informed them, that mercy had been extended to them, and that their lives were spared.

Strange, Cooper, Bradburn, and Gilchrist immediately fell on their knees, and, after a pause, gave utterance to incoherent and unintelligible expressions of gratitude. Harrison and Wilson were still silent and apparently unmoved. Mr. Brown said, "I have now to show you the dark side of the picture. Your unfortunate miserable companions in crime, who were tried, are ordered for execution on Monday morning; and you, Harrison, Wilson, Cooper, Strange, and Bradburn, are transported for life."

Wilson, who before had appeared perfectly callous, now exclaimed, "Ah! our poor friends; I am indeed sorry for them." Harrison said nothing; the others were too much occupied with the joy of their own escape to bestow a thought upon those who were to forfeit their lives.

Mr. Brown said, "There is one of the most remarkable circumstances attending your cases that ever took place upon any occasion; and, if you have any feeling, it must make a deep and indelible impression upon you. Those very persons against whose lives your hands were about to be raised, are the men by whose intercession your lives have been saved."

Gilchrist was respited, without mention of the commutation of punishment. And that part of the sentence which directed that their bodies should be quartered was also remitted.

After Mr. Brown had performed so much of his painful task, he proceeded to another step, which excited in the breasts of some of the prisoners a strong feeling of irritation; namely, to place them in separate condemned cells. They had entertained a hope that they would be permitted to spend the last few hours of their life together, mutually to cheer each other by their example, and to obtain those consolations which the society of friends in so melancholy a situation must necessarily pro-

duce. Mr. Brown, however, had received his instructions, and was bound to attend to them, although he might himself have been anxious to grant them every indulgence consistent with their safety. They were each removed to the place appointed, and were still accompanied by two of the under turnkeys. It appears that one of the reasons assigned for this arrangement, was the existence of a spirit of hardihood among the unfortunate men, which, while they remained together, seemed but to increase.

In the early part of Saturday they were visited by the Rev. Mr. Cotton (the Ordinary of Newgate), and exhorted by him to have recourse to those prayers which had been so strongly and humanely recommended by the Lord Chief Justice. They were, however, deaf to his entreaties, and conjointly told him, that however much they respected his motives, still that their minds were made up on religious subjects; they were Deists, and therefore not inclined to join in that form of appeal to Heaven, which, in the exercise of his sacred functions, he thought it necessary to suggest. Mr. Cotton finding that his arguments were productive of no good effect, left them with regret. He repeated his visits during the afternoon, but with no little success. He did not again join them till Sunday morning, concluding that while their minds were in a state of irritation, he was still less likely to open their hearts to that contrite feeling, from which he could alone hope to bring them to a true sense of their situation.

On entering their cells he repeated his former arguments, but they again repeated their disbelief in the divinity of Christ, and refused through his mediation to seek pardon of their offended Maker. Davidson alone listened with attention, and he at length begged Mr. Cotton to procure him a Wesleyan Minister. His wish was communicated to Mr. Brown, who, in the course of the morning attended at Whitehall, and there mentioned the circumstance; but we understand it was not complied with. This unhappy man also begged to be favoured with pen, ink, and paper, as he was anxious to write to Lord Harrowby, towards whom he continued to express the warmest respect. This request was granted, and he wrote a letter of some length, which he sealed, and which was afterwards given to Mr. Under-Sheriff Turner to be delivered. Subsequent to the visit of Mr. Cotton, the families of the wretched men were introduced to them to take a last farewell. Thistlewood's interview with his wife and son was truly affecting, and the scenes exhibited in the other cells were of the most agonizing description. The unfortunate children, capable of understanding the situation of their unhappy parents, were convulsed with sorrow. The strongest feelings of commiseration were excited in the minds of those whose painful duty it was to be present.

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On Saturday night Mr. Sheriff Rothwell and Mr. Under-Sheriff Turner had a conference with Lord Sidmouth upon the mode in which the execution should take place. It was at first proposed to erect a scaffold on the top of the prison, at that end next Newgate-street, but Lord Sidmouth was of opinion that there was no occasion for departing from the customary form. Upon the representation of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, it was agreed to dispense with that part of the ceremony which directed that the unhappy men should be "drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution." He stated that great inconvenience might arise in conveying them along the street, in the manner adopted on former occasions; namely, from the Court-yard, in front of the Sessions House, to the scaffold.

The worthy Sheriff, on his return to the City, sent for the City Surveyor (Mr. Mantague), to whom he gave directions to make the necessary preparations for enlarging the scaffold, and for fixing up posts and rails in such situations as were most likely to prevent the pressure of the multitude, who, it was anticipated, would not fail to attend. In consequence of this order, a large body of workmen were actively employed the whole of Sunday. Their operations attracted an immense number of spectators. Crowds were collected in the vicinity of the goal until a late hour on Sunday night. The preparations which took place were, however, of the most essential description. Triple rows of strong fir posts and rails, at some distance from each other, were erected across the ends of Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Giltspur-street, Fleet-lane—at the ends of all the courts leading into the Old Bailey, and at each end of the Old Bailey itself. While these works were performing in the street, several carpenters were employed in the court-yard of the Sessions House, making an additional scaffold to be placed beside that which is used on ordinary occasions. This attracted so much attention, that it became necessary to send for constables to keep off the crowds; and Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, shortly afterwards arrived with several men under his orders, who continued on duty the remainder of the day.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell determined to send to Lord Sidmouth, requesting the attendance of a body of military during the execution. Mr. Sheriff Turner proceeded with the letter to the Home Office, and was informed that the requisition should be complied with.

At five o'clock, the scaffold being in readiness, it was brought forth and placed in front of the Detector's Door. The additional part, which was strongly constructed, and about ten feet wide, was then erected. The whole was completed by torch light, and the scene altogether, when that to which it

was but the prelude was considered, was extremely awful.

Alderman Wond called twice upon Mr. Brown during the day, and requested to be introduced to the prisoners. Mr. Brown said he would willingly have complied with the worthy Alderman's request, but his instructions were not to permit any person to have intercourse with the unhappy men, save their families, unless under the sanction of an order from the Privy Council. Mr. Alderman Wood then begged that he would carry to the prisoners three written questions, and obtain the answers: but this also Mr. Brown refused, upon the principle of the strict performance of his duty.

Monday morning, May 1st, as early as four o'clock, persons began to assemble in front of the jail, and to take their seats on the tops and in the windows of houses which commanded a view of the scaffold. For this accommodation, various prices were paid, from three guineas to 2s. 6d. Every place which could admit of a spectator was filled, and as the morning advanced, the crowd rapidly increased. Soon after five, Mr. Wontner and Mr. Brown, the City Marshals, arrived, and mustered the civil force which was in attendance from all the wards, amounting to nearly seven hundred. The Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs Rothwell and Parkin, Under Sheriffs Turner and Pullen, subsequently reached the spot. The Sheriffs entered the prison, and the Lord Mayor immediately began to make arrangements for securing good order during the day. The crowd collected within the railings which bounded the front of the gaol were now driven back beyond those barriers, and the whole area was kept clear of spectators, with the exception of the police-officers. ~~The~~ excited some dissatisfaction; but the orders of the officers were immediately obeyed, and the greatest decorum prevailed.

At six o'clock, a party of infantry, which had been stationed within the gaol the whole of the night, were marched across the area to some buildings opposite, where they were hid from public view. Shortly afterwards, two troops of Horse Guards appeared at each end of the Old Bailey, and formed in line; that towards Ludgate-hill in front of the people, and that towards St. Sepulchre's Church nearly in the centre of the cross way, with a vast body of the people in front.

At seven o'clock, the crowd which was collected about the prison in every avenue leading to it or commanding the most distant glimpse of its walls was beyond all calculation; but still there was not the least appearance of disorder. In fact, such were the formidable preparations to preserve the peace that no possible alarm could exist. In the event of a riot, however, the Lord Mayor was prepared with large banners, ready to be exhibited should it become necessary to read the Riot Act, with these

words inscribed upon them: "The Riot Act has been read—disperse immediately." Happily, however prudent these steps were, no occasion offered to have recourse to them.

During nearly the whole of the night, the wretched men slept sound, and were only awakened by the unbaring of their cell doors to admit the Reverend Ordinary, whose pious zeal to convert them from their avowed tenets of Deism, prompted him to visit the gaol in the dead of night. Here he found them in their separate cells, and went to each, urging every pious argument to reclaim them to the paths of Christianity. On Thistlewood, Tidd, Ings, and Brunt, however, his arguments were unavailing, but on Davidson his endeavours were crowned with success, and in the most fervent manner this unfortunate man joined in prayer with Mr. Cotton for mercy at the hands of his Redeemer. The cells in which these delinquents were confined, though separated by strong walls of stone, were not sufficiently detached to prevent them from speaking to each other, and Ings, speaking during the night of the approaching awful exhibition they were to make, remarked to another of his companions, with savage disappointment, "that there would be plenty of persons present, but ——— they have no pluck." Our readers are aware that Davidson had hitherto preserved the same obdurate tenets as his associates in guilt; but, during Sunday, a manifest change took place in his manner, and he totally abandoned the wish to receive spiritual comfort from a Wesleyan minister, for whose assistance he had applied in the morning. This person's name is Requet, who, it seems, had been a journeyman tailor, and at sometimes preached; and as Davidson had some slight knowledge of him, he expressed a wish for his company. As this man, however, was in a situation in life not well adapted to reveal the holy tenets of salvation to a dying man, it was thought more prudent that Davidson should, if he wished, have a regular clergyman of any persuasion he might think fit. And on this proposition being again repeated to him, the rays of Christianity burst through his dungeon's gloom, and he immediately requested the spiritual consolation of the Rev. Mr. Cotton. That gentleman visited him immediately; and, as we have stated before, went to him in the night. At five on Monday morning, Mr. Cotton came to the gaol, and proceeded to the condemned cells, with the hallowed elements of the sacrament, which was administered to and received by Davidson with the utmost devotion. The Rev. Gentleman offered his sacred assistance to the other culprits, who, however, we seriously regret to state, were immutable in their infidelity. Brunt partook of some wine offered to him, for the purpose of drinking the King's health, which he appeared to do cordially. Davidson also

drank his Majesty's health, and joined fervently in the prayer for the King and the royal family, which is in the established Church Service.

At six o'clock, breakfast was ordered for the wretched men, and all but Davidson expressed a desire that they might be allowed to breakfast together. As it was known, however, that they wished to arrange and mature what each should say upon the scaffold, Mr. Brown therefore refrained from complying with this request.

The awful hour now rapidly approached when they were to quit this world. Davidson continued to pray fervently to the moment of his removal; but the other prisoners seemed totally unmoved by their approaching fate. Each conversed freely with the officers who had charge of them, and severally declared that that morning was the happiest of their lives. At length the moment arrived when they were to prepare for death, and have their irons knocked off. The Sheriffs, accompanied by their Under-Sheriffs, proceeded to the press-yard, followed by a group of gentlemen; among whom were Mr. Alderman Wood.

Mr. Alderman Wood, on first coming into Mr. Brown's office, on his arrival, expressed considerable indignation at his not being suffered to commune with the convicts when he called at Newgate on Sunday, stating, that the gaol was no longer under the direction of the City, but under that of Lord Sidmouth.

Orders had been issued from the Secretary of State's office to suffer no one to see these convicts unless by a proper authenticated order; and with this prudential and very necessary precaution, the worthy Alderman was much displeased, from motives and objects which his subsequent conduct has most fully explained.

On the arrival of the Sheriff and their attendants, in the press-yard, the culprits were brought out, and from the desperation evinced by the four whom we have already mentioned, it was deemed prudent their arms should be punished in the usual way before their irons were struck off. This ceremony was scarcely completed, and Thistlewood advanced to the block, to have the shackles which bound his legs struck off, when he was addressed by Mr. Alderman Wood, who asked him, "when he first became acquainted with Edwards?"

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, in a complacent tone, expressed his surprise that the worthy Alderman should thus interrupt the awful proceedings that were then going on.

Mr. Alderman Wood persisted in his endeavours to interrogate Thistlewood, and produced a written paper, on which he said there were three questions which he wished to put to him. He had come to the gaol to do so on Sunday, but he had been improperly prevented from seeing the prisoners, which, he contended, he had a right to do; and he

now persisted in his interrogatories to Thistlewood, alledging the propriety and known rectitude of his conduct.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell again interposed, and urged that it was highly improper, and exceedingly indecorous, that the mind of the unfortunate man, when he was standing on the brink of eternity, should be disturbed by questions respecting worldly affairs. The unhappy man was, in fact, dead in law, and this attempt to extract from him in his last moments any particular declarations, was highly improper, and could be dictated only by an improper design.

Mr. Alderman Wood again asserted his right to interrogate the prisoner, and Mr. Sheriff Parkins backed the Alderman, and seconded the alleged right.

Mr. Alderman Wood then proceeded with his interrogatories, in which, however, he was interrupted by Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, who continued to remind him of the extreme impropriety of such conduct. The Alderman proceeded, however, and again asked Thistlewood when he first became acquainted with Edwards?

Thistlewood replied that he first saw him in the early part of June last.

Mr. Alderman Wood then asked him where he first became acquainted with him?

Thistlewood replied in an indistinct tone, and in rather an agitated manner, "At Preston's." He was at first understood to mean the town of Preston, in Lancashire; but on being asked to explain, he said, "No, not Preston, in Lancashire; Preston's, the shoemaker," who, our readers will recollect, was formerly indicted on a charge of high treason with Watson, Thistlewood, and Hooper.

Mr. Alderman Wood then asked his third question, which was, whether Edwards had supplied him with any money?

Thistlewood answered, "A little money, a one-pound note at a time."

This was the substance of all that passed, and the Alderman desisted from further questions, after Mr. Sheriff Rothwell had expressed his determination to stop so improper an interruption.

The irons of the culprits were then knocked off in succession. Thistlewood requested Mr. Cotton to speak to him, but for no other motive than to request he would observe his conduct had been manly, and to state that he was perfectly happy, and died in peace with God.

Even to the last moment the humane attentions of the Reverend Ordinary to the four men whom we have pointed out, were unavailing; to every remonstrance he offered, the only answer was, they wanted no assistance of his, their minds were perfectly made up on religious subjects; and they believed they should receive mercy at the hands of God.

The arrangements being completed, the procession advanced through the dark pas-

pages of the gaol, led by the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs. The Rev. Mr. Cotton came next, devoutly praying the whole time, that the souls of the unguided men might be received with mercy at the tribunal of their God.

Thistlewood came next, with his eyes fixed, as it were, in abstract thought, and apparently lost to his situation.

Tidd walked next, and seemed somewhat affected by his situation. He tried, however, to assume an indifference to his fate, and was frequently rallied by Ings for his dejection.

Ings came next, and we must for ever lament the hardness with which he approached his fate, laughing without reserve, and using every forced effort to subdue the better feelings of nature, which remind him of his awful situation.

Brunt, in fixed and hardened obduracy of mind, next advanced, and with a sullen and morose air of indifference, surveyed the officers who were conducting him to his fate.

The unhappy Davidson came last, with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, praying most devoutly; and the officers of the gaol closed the procession.

On their arrival at the lodge from whence the debtors' door leads to the scaffold, a moment's pause took place, while the dreadful paraphernalia of death was adjusted without. Thistlewood, who stood first, clasped his lips, and with a frown surveyed, from the door-way in which he stood, the awful preparations for his fate. In a moment they were completed, and he left the gaol for ever.

While the executioner was performing his last office without, to this wretched man, the scene within the lodge was almost beyond the power of description. The dreadful obduracy of Brunt and Ings filled with horror the small assemblage of persons among whom they stood. Ings, with a hardness almost indescribable, sucked an orange, with which Mr. Sheriff Perkins had provided him, as well as all the other prisoners, and screamed in a discordant voice, "Oh! give me Death, or Liberty." Brunt rejoined, "Ay! to be sure. It is better to die free, than to live slaves!"

A gentleman in the lodge now admonished them to consider their approaching fate, and to recollect the existence of a Deity. Into whose supreme presence a few minutes would usher them.

Brunt exclaimed, "I know there is a God!" and Ings added, "Yes, to be sure; and I hope he will be more merciful to us than they are here."

Tidd, who had stood in silence, was now summoned to the scaffold. He shook hands with all but Davidson, who had separated himself from the rest.

Ings again seized Tidd's hand at the moment he was going out, and exclaimed, with

a burst of laughter, "Give us your hand! Good bye?"

A tear stood in Tidd's eye, and his lips involuntarily muttered, "My wife and—"

Ings proceeded—"Come, my old cock-o'-wax, keep up your spirits—it will all be over soon."

Tidd immediately squeezed his hand, and rushed towards the stairs leading to the scaffold. In his hurry, his foot caught the bottom step, and he stumbled. He recovered himself, however, in an instant, and rushed upon the scaffold, where he was immediately received with three cheers from the crowd, in which he made a feint effort to join, but the thoughts of his situation, we presume, seemed to stop this evolution of affected indifference.

In the interim, Davidson, who had not yet come out, leaned with his back against a dresser in the lodge, and continued with his hands clasped, praying in the most fervent manner, and calling with unfeigned and unreserved piety for the intercession of the Redeemer. Brunt and Ings, however, continued the same hardness that they had manifested throughout, and continued venting their thoughts in unreserved ejaculations.

A humane individual, who stood by, remonstrated with Brunt again, and beseeched him to ask pardon of God.

Brunt, with a fierce and savage air, surveyed his adviser contemptuously, and exclaimed, "What have I done? I have done nothing! What should I ask pardon for?" The stranger rejoined, "So you say, Brunt; but if you have ever injured any man, or done any thing which your conscience tells you is wrong, ask pardon of God penitently and sincerely, and you will, I have no doubt, obtain mercy." Brunt replied, "I die with a perfect clear conscience. I have made my peace with God, and I never injured any man." The stranger proceeded, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ!" Brunt surveyed his humane adviser again, and muttered, "My mind is made up."

"Well done, Brunt!" exclaimed Ings, and was again proceeding to sing "Oh! give me Death, or Liberty," when he was summoned to the scaffold. He turned to Brunt, and with a smile on his countenance, shook hands with him, and prepared to go. While the hatch was opening, he exclaimed, with a loud voice, "Remember me to King George the Fourth. God bless him; and may he have a long reign!" He now recollected that he had some clothes left behind, which he requested might be given to his wife. The wretched man had thrown off the clothes in which he had been tried, and had put on an old butcher's jacket, determining, as he said, "That Jack Ketch should have no coat of his." While he stood on the edge of the steps, at the door of the gaol, he said to Davis, one of the turnkeys, "Well, Mr. Davis, I am going to find out

this great secret," and then springing upon the scaffold, exclaimed, "Good bye! gentlemen. Here goes the remains of an unfortunate man."

Brunt now stood by himself (as Davidson stood away from him), and muttered about the injustice of his fate. The persons around him repeatedly entreated him to alter his religious creed during the last few moments left, and to believe in the Saviour of the world. Still immutable—still hardened in iniquity, he listened not to the remonstrances of sincere friends; who beseeched him, for his wife's sake, and for the sake of his son, to ask the protection of the Redeemer for them; but he appeared tired of these friendly importunities, and wished to ascend the scaffold next.

Davidson, however, was summoned before him, and with a composed countenance and a firm step, he passed by his former companion in guilt to his fate, without noticing him.

Brunt now appeared considerably irritated. "What," he exclaimed, "am I to be the last? Why is this? They can have my blood but once, and why am I to be kept to the last? But I suppose they are afraid I should say something to the people, because I spoke my mind on the trial. However, I don't care." Davidson had by this time been tied up; Brunt ascended the scaffold next, and was loudly cheered by the populace.

The composure of this man, particularly on Sunday, on taking leave of his wife, was of the most extraordinary description. In the interview she had with him on Sunday, he expressed himself in the most unmoved manner, as perfectly resigned to his fate, and declared then, and afterwards, that that day would be the happiest of his life. The conduct of Ings, too, violent and hardened, and unchangeable, was interrupted but once by any thing like a feeling of nature.

Exactly at a quarter before eight, the deep tolling of the bell of St. Sepulchre's church announced the near approach of that hour on which the criminals might be expected to mount the scaffold. All eyes were now directed to the debtor's door. The additional scaffold had been previously hung with black cloth, and strewed with saw-dust. The first objects which attracted notice were the appearance of the executioner and his assistants, bringing forth five coffins one after the other, which were laid in a line on that part of the stage next Giltspur-street. They were very rough in their manufacture, and appeared to be made of elm. These were accompanied by a block of wood, which was placed at the head of the first coffin, and which it was presumed was to be used in the ceremony of decapitation.

At five minutes after eight o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Cotton was seen slowly ascending the platform. He was reading. Thistlewood immediately followed—he came for-

ward with a firm and resolute step, and not the slightest change was visible in his countenance. He turned round towards Giltspur-street, and in all other directions. On advancing to the spot where he was to stand, the Rev. Mr. Cotton came in front of him, and endeavoured to engage his attention; but he exclaimed, "No, no," and Mr. Cotton desisted. The executioner then proceeded to put on the cap, and to draw it over his eyes, but Thistlewood said "No, let me see. Don't put it over my eyes." Some person now exclaimed from the roof of a house, "God bless you;" he looked round, and bowed. While the executioner was performing his offices towards the other prisoners, he repeatedly turned about. The rope being fixed round Thistlewood's neck, a signal was given, and Tidd came forward. He ran up the ladder in a hurried but firm manner; he was received with three cheers; his face was rather flushed; he bowed to the right and to the left, and then took his stand by Thistlewood, to whom he said something in an under tone; he sucked an orange which he had in his hand, and turning to some of the windows opposite, seemed to recognize some of his friends, to whom he nodded with great civility. He also rejected the assistance of the Ordinary to the last, and desired to have the gup off his eyes.

Ings next made his appearance; he rushed up the step with impetuosity, and having made a bow, turned towards St. Sepulchre's church, and gave three cheers, in which he was joined by some of the throng. The cap being put over his eyes, he exclaimed, "Let me see as long as I can!" He then sang, in a hoarse voice, "Give me Death, or Liberty!" He afterwards said, while the rope was affixed to the bench, "Here we goes, my lads! You see the last remains of Jacob Ings. Look (said he to the executioner) that you give me rope enough: there's not enough of fall!"

Thistlewood now turned towards Tidd, and in a placid tone said, "We shall soon know the grand secret."

Davidson was the fourth to appear. He advanced with a firm and manly step; he was evidently in prayer, and was immediately joined by Mr. Cotton, who prayed with him fervently. He made no objection to the cap being put over his eyes, and directed that a handkerchief which he had in his hand might be added. His conduct was most decorous, and he was evidently making the best use of his time to make his peace with God. He did not utter a syllable connected with his situation, but bowed respectfully when he came on the platform.

Thistlewood again spoke and said, "I have but a few moments to live; I hope you will report to all the world that I died a sincere friend to liberty."

Ings exclaimed, turning to a person who was taking notes, "I die an enemy to all tyrants—recollect and put that down."

Then, after a pause, he added, "I am not afraid to go before God or man. I know there is a God, and I hope he'll be merciful."

Brunt was the last to ascend; he advanced with boldness, bowed and looked round in the multitude. When his neckerchief was taken off, the stiffer fell out—upon which he said, kicking it away, "I shall not want you again." He said nothing else, and with Thistlewood, Tidd, and Ings, refused the assistance of Mr. Cotton.

The executioner having now fixed all the ropes, proceeded to draw the cap over Ings' eyes; upon which Ings then addressed him, "Now, old gentleman, finish me tidily; tie the handkerchief tighter round my eyes—tighter—that will do! Put the halter a little tighter round my neck, or it'll slip!"—This was done. He then exclaimed, "I hope you'll give me a good character, Mr. Cotton." After which he began to twirl about an old night-cap, which he had in his hand.—Davidson seized Mr. Cotton's hand, and squeezed it energetically.

Brunt stooped, and took a pinch of snuff from a paper which he had in his hand, while the caps were pulling over Tidd's and Thistlewood's eyes.

Mr. Cotton now began to pray aloud, and the executioner quitted the scaffold; in a few seconds afterwards, at five minutes after eight, the drop fell, and the wretched men were launched into eternity. They all died without a struggle, except Ings, who was a little convulsed.

During the preparations there were several exclamations from the crowd. Such as "It was Monument brought you to this,"—"Murder!"—"God bless you!" In other respects all was perfectly quiet.

CEREMONY OF DECAPITATION.

Exactly half an hour after they had been turned off, the order was given to cut the bodies down. The executioner immediately ascended the scaffold, and drew the legs of the sufferers up, and placed the dead men, who were still suspended, in a sitting position, with their feet towards Ludgate-hill. This being done, the platform was again put up as before, and the culprits were brought out. He proceeded to cut Thistlewood down; and with the aid of an assistant, lifted the body into the first coffin, laying it on the back, and placing the head over the end of the coffin, so as to bring the neck on the edge of the block. The rope was then drawn from the neck, and the cap was removed from the face. The last convulsions of the traitor had thrown a purple hue over his countenance, which gave it a most ghastly and appalling appearance, but no violent distortion of feature had taken place. An axe was placed on the scaffold, but this was not used. When the rope had been removed, and the coat and waistcoat forced down, so as to leave the neck ex-

posed, a person wearing a black mask, which extended to his mouth, over which a coloured handkerchief was tied, and his hat slouched down so as to conceal part of the mask, and attired in a blue jacket and trousers, mounted the scaffold with a small knife in his hand, similar to what is used by surgeons in amputations, and advancing to the coffin, proceeded to sever the head from the body. When the crowd perceived the knife applied to the throat of Thistlewood, they raised a shout, in which exclamations of horror and of reproach were mingled. The tumult seemed to disconcert the person in the mask for a moment; but upon the whole, he performed the operation with dexterity, and having handed the head to the assistant executioner, who waited to receive it, he immediately retired, pursued by the hootings of the mob. The assistant executioner immediately exhibited the head from the side of the scaffold nearest Newgate-street. A person who attended on the scaffold dictated to the executioner what he was to say, and he exclaimed with a loud voice "*This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood—a Traitor!*" A thrilling sensation was produced on the spectators, by the display of this ghastly object, and the hisses and hootings of a part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The same ceremony was repeated in front of the scaffold, and on the side nearest Ludgate-street. The head was then placed at the foot of the coffin, while the body, before lifted up to bring the neck on the block, was forced lower down, and this done, the head was again taken out, and put in its proper place, at the upper end of the coffin, which was left open.

The block was then removed by the hangman, and placed at the head of the second coffin. The cap and rope were removed from the face and neck of Tidd. The same livid hue which overspread the countenance of Thistlewood was perceptible. The coat and waistcoat being pulled down, the masked executioner again came forward. He was received with groans and cries of "Shoot the murderer!"—"Bring out Edwards," &c. He seemed less disconcerted than at first, and performed the operation with great expedition, and having handed the head to the person who had before received that of Thistlewood, he retired. The assistant executioner then advanced to the side of the scaffold from which the former head was first exhibited, exclaiming, "*This is the head of Richard Tidd—a Traitor.*" The same words were also repeated from the other two sides of the scaffold, and the head was then deposited with the body in the second coffin.

The block was now removed to the third coffin, and the body of Ings being cut down, was placed in it with the face upwards. The person in the mask again came forward, severed the head from the body, and retired amidst the hootings of

the crowd. The assistant executioner proceeded to exhibit the head from the three sides of the scaffold, exclaiming, "*This is the head of James Ings—a traitor!*" The head was then placed in the coffin.—The features of Ings were more distorted than those of the other culprits.

The block being removed to the fourth coffin, the body of Davidson was taken down from the gallows, the noose taken from about the neck, and the cap removed from the face. His face remained in death exactly what it had been while he lived.

The mouth was a little open, but no expression of agony or change of colour could be remarked. The body was placed in the fourth coffin, and the man in the mask having performed his part, the head was exhibited as the others had been, with the exclamation, "*This is the head of William Davidson—a traitor!*" Little or no blood had fallen from the other heads, but from this it fell profusely. The hisses and groans of the crowd were repeated on this occasion, while the head was deposited in the coffin, which contained the sufferer's body.

The executioner and his assistant now proceed to cut down the last of the sufferers—Brunt. The block was placed at the head of the fifth coffin. The blood which had stained the block was wiped off with the saw-dust, and the rope being cut, they attempted to lift the body to the place where the last part of the sentence was to be executed, when it was found that in putting up the platform, part of his clothing had been shut in with it, and it held him so tight that a considerable effort was necessary to disengage the remains of the wretched culprit. He was placed in the fifth coffin. His miserable and cadaverous countenance presented but a ghastly spectacle while he was alive; but death, its aspect was little less than terrific, and the dark hair which overhung his forehead came in frightful contrast with the purple hue produced by the agonies of death. The masked executioner, while performing his duty, happened to let the head fall from his hands on the saw-dust. The howlings and groans of the spectators were again heard at that moment, and amidst these the operator retired, having first handed the discoloured "trunkless ball," to the assistant executioner, who repeated the proclamation made in the other cases. His head was then placed in the coffin, and thus terminated the awful business of this memorable day.

The execution occupied an hour and eight minutes. It was not a quarter before eight when Thistlewood walked up the steps leading to the fatal platform; and it wanted seven minutes to nine when the head of Brunt was placed in the coffin.

From the manner in which the last part of the execution was performed, very little blood was seen on the scaffold. The bodies

being placed almost in a sitting attitude in their coffins, the blood could not flow copiously from them at the moment their heads were taken off. It was not till they were laid in an horizontal position, that the vital stream could escape freely from the heart.

The person who wore the mask, and who performed the decollations, is said to be the same person who beheaded Despard and his associates. In performing his dreadful duty, the edge of the first knife was turned by the vertebrae of Thistlewood, and two others became necessary to enable him to finish his heart-shaking task.

The coffins containing the remains of the sufferers were left on the scaffold open for a few minutes after the sentence had been carried into effect, and at nine o'clock were conveyed into the prison by the Debtors' hour, when the crowd peaceably departed.

The last act of Brunt was to take a pinch of snuff from a paper which he held in his hand. He stooped to put it to his nose, and this he was only able to effect, by pushing up the night-cap which hung over his face. He also threw off his shoes.

Tidd's lips were in motion just before he was turned off, as if in prayer. Davidson was in the most fervent prayer, and seemed to feel his situation with a becoming spirit.

At a very early hour, the neighbourhood of Blackfriars presented the novel spectacle of the precautionary military arrangements, which it was thought necessary in the Home Department to provide on this awful occasion. At 5 o'clock in the morning, six light field pieces of flying artillery arrived in front of the livery stables, near Christ Church, Blackfriars, escorted by the usual complement of men. They drew up in the centre of the street, and remained there until after the execution took place. At a still earlier hour, three troops of the life-guards arrived in the neighbourhood of Newgate, one troop and a pliquet remained near the scaffold; another pliquet was stationed on Ludgate-hill, facing the Old Bailey, and the remaining troop drew up in Bridge-street. The moment the prisoners were about to be brought out to the scaffold, an officer rode from his station in front of Newgate, communicated with the pliquet on Ludgate-hill, and then rode on to the troop in Bridge-street, to whom he immediately gave the word of command to advance. The troop instantly followed the officer, and proceeded onwards until they joined the pliquet on Ludgate-hill, with which they halted, and formed in a line, still facing the Old Bailey. The flying artillery, near Christ Church, also made a short movement in advance just at the same time. We understand that the City Light Horse were under arms in their barracks in Gray's-inn lane, and that a number of troops were stationed

at various depots assigned them at convenient intervals throughout the metropolis. In such an immense assemblage, as might be expected, some accidents occurred through the dreadful pressure of the crowd. Some women were brought out fainting, and a boy was severely hurt by the falling of a part of the railing in front of St. Sepulchre's church. The persons whose weight brought down the railing from the stone base in which it was planted, were thrown on the shoulders of those beneath them, and caused great confusion at the moment, but we did not learn that any more serious accidents occurred than the injury received by the boy we have already mentioned. The conduct of the soldiers, who were on duty throughout the morning, was most exemplary, though at times severely, and, indeed, unavailingly pressed upon by the crowd. The life-guards were incessantly attentive to prevent their horses from doing any injury, while bravely driven out of their position by the momentary agitation of the persons immediately near them.

The bodies of the miserable sufferers were buried the same evening in the subterraneous passage leading to the cells; when the coffins being filled with lime were screwed up, placed in a line with each other, and finally covered with the earth and paving stones. The reply, therefore, to the petition of the widows for the corpses of their husbands was, that they were already interred. Five of the remaining prisoners were sent off to Park-math, properly guarded, at one o'clock on the following morning; and *Gilchrist*, who appears to have been comparatively innocent, will probably undergo only a short imprisonment.

The following is the copy of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Rudge, addressed to William Davidson, on the day previous to his execution for high treason, April 30, 1820.

"William Davidson.—The object for which I address you can only be for your good; and I therefore hope, that you will receive in the spirit in which they are offered, the few words I am induced to write to you.

"You are an individual to whom a society to which I belong was the means of rendering you assistance at a time in which you stated yourself to be in the greatest distress; and an anxiety to see how you would behave yourself when on trial for your life, prompted me to be present in Court on the day on which you entered on your defence. On that occasion, you made a frequent reference to the scriptures; and the facility with which you quoted some of their sacred passages, proved at least your acquaintance with them. But to know them is one thing—it is another to be wise in them. May I venture now to suggest the propriety of your perusing them

for that purpose, and of praying to God that you may be endowed with the mind and spirit to be wise in the knowledge of things so essentially pertaining to your salvation!

"You must be sensible that, in 'many things,' in religious duties, and in social life, you have 'offended.' It much, therefore, behoves you to be in a meek and penitent frame at this awful season. Be, then, contrite for the past—for every particular sin into which the devil and your own corrupt heart have led you; and show to the world, at the hour of death, and on the scaffold, the mind and behaviour of a true penitent believer! Harbour resentment against no man; and let no protestations of innocence degrade your latter end, nor give occasion to the enemies of religion to scorn and blaspheme! The example of Christ is before you. Let the same mind be in you; and let a spirit of resignation to the Divine will illustrate the last concluding scene of your existence. Remember your widow—the dear children to be left behind you, who cannot but be affected by the manner of your death. As your fatherless offspring grow up, let not the sorrows of their after-life be embittered by the reflection of your leaving this world without perfect contrition before God, and a full faith in his mercies through Christ!

I have sent to you two of my little publications, to which I beg the regard of yourself, and of those who are in the 'same condemnation' with you. I should have written more; but I am obliged abruptly to conclude. I write this after the morning service, in which I have not forgotten to pray for you, and I have now to preach two more sermons, so that I have no time to say anything further than to commend you to God, and to supplicate his mercy in your behalf, that you may obtain remission of your sins through Christ, and may conduct yourself, for the short time you have to live, as one seriously impressed with a sense of religion, and a true conviction of the necessity of faith and repentance. I commend you to your Father which is in Heaven!

"JAMES RUDGE."

"Finsbury, 30th April, 1820."

"William Davidson,
Condemned Cell,
Newgate."

BIOGRAPHY OF SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

During the French Revolution, Thistlewood was a Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Militia, and married Miss Worley, with a fortune of 30,000*l*. When united to her, he believed the money would be at her own disposal when she came of age; but found that the interest was only for her use during life, and the principal reverted to her rela-

tions at her decease. So that after being married sixteen months, his wife dying in childbirth, he was left almost without a shilling of his wife's property. After his wife's death, he came to London, and formed an acquaintance with a number of young military officers. Was introduced into all the vices and dissipation of the metropolis, and in one night was filched, in the neighbourhood of St. James's, of upwards of 2000*l*. When, in a fit of despair, he took passage on board a packet to France.

Thistlewood's evil genius followed him across, for the moment he set his foot on the French shores, he was, for having no passport, sent by the police to a dungeon, where he remained a considerable time before he obtained his liberation. From his conduct when in gaol, he had always expressed himself a hater of oppression and injustice. An Englishman, named Heely, was arrested without a passport, and conveyed to the same prison where Thistlewood was confined. Upon receiving orders from Paris for their liberation, Heely used some insulting language to the officer who brought him to prison; the officer struck him with a cane, and Thistlewood knocked the officer down. In consequence of this outrage, they were thrown again into close confinement, and lay there for several weeks before they were able to obtain their final liberation. Thistlewood then having obtained a passport, went to Paris, entered the French service, and was present during the perpetration of numberless atrocities by the French troops. Although a man of inferior talent, yet he had considerable knowledge of military tactics; was an excellent swordsman, and was always fearless of death. He entered a regiment of French grenadiers, and was at the battle of Zurich. After a variety of adventures in France and on different parts of the Continent, he returned to England, and became possessed of a considerable estate, by the death of a relation; which he subsequently sold to a gentleman at Durham for 10 000*l*. He then felt inclined to settle himself, and courted Miss Wilkinson, of Horncastle. The gentleman to whom he sold his estate, instead of paying him the money, gave him an annuity bond, agreeing to pay him 250*l*. per annum for a number of lives. In eighteen months the gentleman became a bankrupt, and Thistlewood was again reduced. Thistlewood's father and brother, both of whom now reside and are most respectable farmers in the neighbourhood of Horncastle, then assisted him to take a farm; he continued to occupy it till he found he was losing annually a considerable sum in consequence of the high rent and taxes, and farming produce being very low; he then parted with it. He came with his present wife and son to London, and formed an acquaintance with the Spenceans. The Evans's were his constant

companions, and he took young Evans to France, and paid all expenses for near twelve months. Thistlewood's connection with Dr. Watson and the "Stocking Plot," are too recent and generally known to require detail, and we only add that he was 46 years of age at the time of his execution.

TIDD.

Richard Tidd was born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire. His age at the time of his execution was 45. He was apprenticed to Mr. Conte, of Grantham, but quitted his situation at sixteen years of age. Went to Nottingham, where he lived two years and a half; and from thence he came to London, where he resided several years. He went to Scotland in 1803, and stopped there for five years. This flight was made in consequence of his having voted for Sir Francis Burdett, at the Middlesex election, when the Hon. Baronet was opposed by Mr. Mainwaring. Tidd swore that he was a freeholder—the fact being otherwise, and fled to avoid prosecution for perjury; a reward being offered for his apprehension. On his return from the north, he went to live at Rochester, and for nine years worked at his trade of shoe-maker in that town. He was engaged in the conspiracy for which Colonel Despard suffered; but a temporary absence from town preserved him from sharing the same fate. His last stay in town commenced on the 10th of March, 1818. From that time he attended all Mr. Hunt's meetings, public and private, and was present at all the subsequent radical assemblies. He was introduced to Edwards by Brunt at his own residence. Edwards's assumed violence suited his disposition, and he eagerly closed with every proposition, however desperate.

It was a most extraordinary circumstance that he had constantly an impression on his mind, for the last twenty years, that he was to be hanged. He frequently expressed to his wife that he should die on the gallows, who felt distressed at his entertaining such an idea, but he would still persist that such would be his fate. He was unhappily too good a prophet, and thus a life of irregularity terminated in the most ignominious manner.

Tidd, during the war, enlisted into more than half of the regiments under the crown, and received the different bounties. It is astonishing how he escaped detection; he was always in disguise when he enlisted, and, as soon as he had obtained the bounty, he deserted. When he had spent the money, he enlisted into another regiment.

DAVIDSON.

William Davidson was born in the year 1786, at Kingston, in Jamaica. His father was Mr. Attorney-General Davidson, a man of considerable legal knowledge and talent, who had several children—and

William was his second son. He was sent to England when very young, for the purpose of receiving an education suitable to the rank of his father, and was sent to Edinburgh to be educated. Having learned the first rudiments of education, he was sent to study mathematics. Having left school, he went to his father's agent, a friend who resided near Liverpool. After some time he was apprenticed to a respectable attorney at Liverpool, at whose office he became tired of confinement, and the captain of a vessel promised to take him out as his clerk on his next voyage. Without taking leave of the gentleman to whom he was attached, he entered on board and soon had cause to repent, for after the vessel had left the port, he was compelled by the captain to perform duty. On the voyage a King's ship stopped the vessel, and impressed Davidson and many of the crew. He arrived in England about six months afterwards, and wrote to his father's friend a supplicatory letter. He sent for him, and at his own particular desire, apprenticed him to a cabinet maker, in Liverpool. Davidson was a reasonable young man, and was upon the point of marriage to the daughter of a respectable tradesman, at Liverpool; but her friends sent her off, and prevented the match taking place. Davidson being somewhat disappointed, determined to leave England, and to visit his relatives at Jamaica. He took a passage on board of a West Indianman; and on his voyage again experienced the misfortune of being impressed into the King's service. He took the first opportunity of running away from the vessel, and having obtained some money from his friends, he got work at his trade as a journeyman. Davidson was next employed by Mr. Rollock, a cabinet-maker, at Litchfield. As he was a most excellent workman, had considerable taste in his profession, and was chiefly employed in fitting up the houses of noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood. By some accident he met a young lady of the name of Salt, who resided at Litchfield; she was only sixteen years of age. She imbibed a strong regard for Davidson, and, unknown to her family, she allowed him to visit her. Miss Salt had at her own disposal, when of age, the sum of £1000. She communicated to her mother her passion, who objected to it; but finding that nothing could wear her from her attachment, she consented to allow Davidson to visit her daughter. He frequently paid visits unknown to the old gentleman; the latter, however, at length obtained information of these clandestine interviews, and laid wait for him; and as he entered the garden late one evening, he fired a pistol at his head; the ball it contained passed through Davidson's hat. A constable was sent for, and Davidson was taken before a magistrate, charged with attempting to commit a robbery; but upon

Davidson stating the simple facts of the case, precisely as it occurred, that he was courting the daughter, with the privity of Mrs. Salt, he immediately set Davidson at liberty, and committed Mr. S. to prison for shooting at him.

While Mr. Salt was in prison, he sent for Davidson, and promised him his daughter, if he would not prosecute him. Davidson did not appear against him, and he was set at liberty. Mr. Salt afterwards repented of his promise, and to evade the pledge he had given, he told Davidson that he would not object if he would only wait till she was of age. Davidson communicated to Miss Salt the wish of her father. She replied, "You know my sentiments towards you now, I cannot say, if I remain single till I am of age, what they may be then;" and expressed herself angry that Davidson should be inclined to agree to her father's proposal for deferring their union. Davidson had previously written to Jamaica, to his mother, and informed her of his intended union, and she had remitted £1000. to a banking house in London, and placed it at his disposal.

Miss Salt was sent by her father to see a relative in a distant part of the country, and before she had been many months there, she married another suitor.

Davidson, who had entertained very great affection for the lady, upon hearing that she had broken her faith with him, went to a chemist's shop at Litchfield, and in a fit of despair, purchased some poison, and took it; he had not swallowed it long before he communicated to a friend the rash act he had committed, when the latter immediately procured a powerful antidote, which Davidson took, and which destroyed the effect of the poison in a great degree, though he was unwell for a considerable time after. When he recovered, he left the place, and took a large house near Birmingham. With the money his mother had sent him he entered into an extensive way of business; but being, from the disappointment in his marriage, rendered quite unsettled in his mind, he did not attend to his business, and in a short time the whole of his money was expended.

Previous to his acquaintance with Miss Salt, he was employed by Lord Harrowby to fit up his house, and had frequent conversations with the noble Lord upon the plan of decorating the interior of the mansion.

After Davidson's failure in business, near Birmingham, he came to London, and was employed as a journeyman by Mr. Cox, a cabinet maker, in the Haymarket; and subsequently by a tradesman, named Whitfield, in the same line of business. About four years ago Davidson entered into business for himself at Walworth, and then married a Mrs. Lane, the widow of a respectable man, who had left her with four small children. Davidson was then a violent Ar-

menian, and attended regularly at Walworth chapel, and appeared for a short time to be doing well. At length trade fell off, and he was obliged to remove to London. He now took a lodging in Mary le bone.

He had known Harrison (one of the transported conspirators) for several years previous to his coming from Walworth, and by him he was introduced to Thistlewood, who frequently called upon Davidson at his lodgings during the Cato-street plot, and was for several weeks before his constant companion.

INGS.

James Ings was a native of Hampshire, where his relations were respectable tradesmen, and has left a wife and four children. He was afterwards a butcher at Portsmouth, and at the time of his marriage had a handsome property, consisting of several houses, and money in the funds. Trade grew bad at the termination of the war, and his property having decreased, some of his tenements were sold. He came up to London about eighteen months ago, with a little ready money, produced by the sale of a house, and opened a butcher's shop at the west end of the town. He could, however, get no business, and in a few months gave up the shop, and with a few pounds he had left, he opened a coffee-shop in Whitechapel. Business becoming dull there, he was involved in great distress, and at last was compelled to pawn his watch to enable him to send his wife and children down to Portsmouth, to her friends, to prevent their starving in London. At the coffee-house, in Whitechapel, he sold political pamphlets, besides coffee, and was supplied with them by Mr. Canlie, of Fleet-street. He now

gave up the shop, and finding that there was no prospect of supporting himself and his family with credit, gave himself up to despair. He had read the different Delistical publications during the time he sold political pamphlets, and from being a churchman he became a confirmed Deist. He was a most affectionate husband and father, and his desperate situation, no doubt, was a principal cause of his joining the Cato-street plot. Edwards, Adams, Thistlewood, and Brunt, had frequently visited Ings during the time he kept the political pamphlet shop, and when he was in more desperate circumstances, he became a bitter companion for persons engaged in such an atrocious crime as that for which he suffered the sentence of the law.

BRUNT.

John Thomas Brunt was born in Union-street, Oxford-street, London, where his father was a tailor, who apprenticed his only son to Mr. Brookes, a lady's shoemaker, in Union-street. He served Mr. Brookes till he was eighteen years of age, when his father dying, his mother purchased the remainder of his time, and his indentures were given up to her, and he supported his mother for some years by his labour. At the age of twenty-one years he articulated himself to learn the hout-clothing, and in a short time became an excellent workman. A prize-boot in the shop of a tradesman in the Strand was made by him. When he was twenty-three years of age he married a respectable young woman, named Welch. On the 1st of May, 1806, she brought him a boy, who is now living with his mother. He was fourteen years of age on the day his unfortunate father suffered the sentence of the law, and Brunt was thirty-eight.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, 1820.

* * Those printed in *Italics* were not in the last Parliament.—Those marked thus (*) are now for the respective places, all the rest are Re-elected.—Those marked thus (§) are returned for more than one place.

A BINGDON. . . John Maberly
Albani's, St. . . W. T. Roberts, *Chrysophor Smith*
Aldborough. . . Henry Fynes, *G. C. Antrobus*
Aldburgh. . . Joshua Walker, James Blair*
Amsrham. . . T. I. Drake, W. T. Drake
Andover. . . F. A. Smith, *Sir John Pollen, Bart.*
Anglesea. . . *Earl of Uxbridge*
Appleby. . . J. A. Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. G. Tierney §
Arundel. . . Robert Blake, *Lord Bury*
Ashburton. . . Sir L. V. Pall, Bart. Sir J. S. Copley, Bart.
Aylesbury. . . Lord Nugent, William Rickford
Banbury. . . Hon. Heneage Legge
Barnstable. . . F. M. Ommancay, *Mahget Nelson*

Bath. . . Lord John Thynne, Col. C. Palmer
Beaumont. . . T. F. Lewis
Bedfordshire. . . Marquis of Tavistock, *Francis Pym*
Bedford. . . Lord G. W. Russell, W. H. Whitbread
Bedwin. . . Right Hon. Sir J. Nichol, Knt. J. J. Buxton
Beverly. . . Lord Lovat, Hon. Jocelyn Percy
Berkshire. . . Charles Dundas, Hon. Richard Neville
Berwick. . . *Lord Ossington*, Sir David Milne, Bart.
Beverley. . . John Wharton, *G. L. Fox*
Bewdley. . . W. A. Roberts

- Bishop's Castle.. William Holmes* Henry Rogers, Robert Knight, Hon. E. D. Knorr
 Blechnoglev.. Marquis of Titchfield, Hon. E. H. Edwards
 Bodmin.. J. W. Croker,* Davies Gilbert
 Boroughbridge.. Marmaduke Lawson, Richard Spooner
 Boscawen.. Sir C. Donville, Bart. Hon. J. W. Warril
 Boston.. Henry Ellis, G. J. Heathcote
 Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw, Henry Wrottesley
 Bramber.. William Willeford, John Irving
 Breconshire.. Thomas Wiont
 Brecon.. G. G. Morgan
 Bridgenorth.. Thomas Whitmore, W. W. Whitmore
 Bridgewater.. William Astell, C. K. Tynte
 Bridport.. James Scott, Christopher Spurrer
 Bristol.. R. H. Davies, Henry Bright
 Buckinghamshire.. Earl Temple, Hon. Rob. Smith*
 Buckingham.. Sir Geo. Nugent, Bart. W. H. Fremantle
 Callington.. Sir Christopher Robinson, Bart. Hon. E. P. Lygon
 Calne.. Hon. James Aberconby, James Macdonald
 Cambridgeshire.. Lord F. G. Osborne, Lord C. S. Manners
 Cambridge.. Hon. F. W. Trench, E. M. Cheere
 Cambridge University.. Lord Palmerston, J. H. Smyth
 Camelford.. Earl of Yarmouth, Mark Milbank
 Canterbury.. Lord Chilton, Sir R. Lushington
 Cardiff.. ~~Cardiff~~ *Sydney Lewis*
 Cardiganshire.. W. E. Powell
 Carlisle.. Pryse Pryse
 Carlisle.. Sir James Graham, Bart. J. C. Curwené
 Carmarthenshire.. Hon. George Rice
 Carmarthen.. Hon. J. F. Campbell
 Carnarvonshire.. Sir Robert Williams, Bart.
 Carnarvon.. Hon. Charles Pictet
 Castle Rising.. Earl of Rocksavage, Hon. F. G. Howard
 Cheshire.. Davies Davenport, Wilbraham Egerton
 Chester.. Lord Belgrave, Thomas Grosvenor
 Chichester.. Lord I. G. Lennox, Right Hon. W. Huskisson
 Chippenham.. W. A. Madocks,* J. R. Grosseté
 Christchurch.. Right Hon. G. H. Rose, Right Hon. W. S. Bourne
 Cirencester.. Lord Apsley, Joseph Cripps
 Clitheroe.. Hon. Robert Curzon, Hon. Wm. Cust
 Cocker mouth.. Right Hon. J. Beckét, J. H. Lowther
 Colchester.. D. W. Harvey, J. B. Wildman
 Corfe Castle.. Henry Bankes, George Bankes
 Cornwall.. Sir W. Lemon, Bart. J. H. Tremayne
 Coventry.. Edward Ellice, Peter Moore
 Cricklade.. Robert Gordon, Joseph Pitt
 Cumberland.. John Lowther, J. C. Curwené
 Dartmouth.. John Bastard, C. M. Ricketts
 Denbighshire.. Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.
 Denbigh.. J. W. Griffith
 Derbyshire.. Lord G. H. Cavendish, E. M. Munday
 Derby.. H. F. C. Cavendish, T. W. Coke, jun.
 Devizes.. F. G. Estcourt, John Pearse
 Devonshire.. E. P. Bastard, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
 Dorchester.. Robert Williams, Charles Warren
 Dorsetshire.. W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman
 Dover.. E. B. Walbraham, Joseph Butterworth
 Downton.. Hon. Bath. Bouvier, Sir F. B. Peckell, Bart.
 Dronwath.. Earl of Sefton, Thomas Foley
 Dunwich.. Michael Barrer, G. H. Cherry
 Durhamshire.. Hon. W. V. Powlett, J. G. Lambton
 Durham.. M. A. Taylor, Sir Henry Hardinge
 East Loos.. T. P. Macquern, G. W. Taylor*
 Edmundsbury, St.. Lord John Fitzroy, Hon. A. P. Upton
 Essex.. C. C. Western, Sir Eliab Horsey
 Evesham.. Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. W. E. R. Houghton
 Exeter.. William Courtenay, R. W. Newman
 Eye.. Sir Robert Gifford, Knt. S. M. Nightingale
 Flintshire.. Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
 Flint.. Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart.
 Fowey.. Lord Valletart, George Lucy
 Gatton.. Thomas Druett, J. W. Russell
 Germans, St.. Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, Hon. S. T. Bathurst
 Glamorganshire.. Sir Christopher Cole, Bart.
 Gloucestershire.. Sir B. W. Guise, Bart. Lord R. H. Somerset
 Gloucester.. E. Webb, R. B. Cooper
 Grampound.. John Jones, Alexander Robertson
 Grantham.. Hon. Edward Cust, James Hughes
 Grimsby.. Charles Fenbyson, William Dancumb
 Grinstead, East.. Lord Strathaven, Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson
 Guildford.. C. B. Wall, Arthur Onslow
 Hampshire.. G. P. Jerrard, John Fleming*
 Harwich.. Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst
 Haslemere.. Right Hon. C. Long, Robert Ward
 Hastings.. James Dawkins, Hon. W. H. J. Scott*
 Havertonwest.. W. H. Scourfield
 Helstone.. Haring Hudson, Lord J. N. Townshend
 Herefordshire.. Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. Robert Price
 Hereford.. Hon. J. S. Cocks, R. P. Scudamore
 Hertfordshire.. Hon. William Lamb, Sir J. Sebright, Bart.
 Hertford.. Lord Cranborne, Nicholson Calvert
 Heydon.. Robert Farrand, John Baillie
 Heyesbury.. F. H. A'Court, C. A. A'Court
 High-m-Ferrers.. William Plamer
 Hindon.. Hon. F. G. Calhorne, John Plumber

Honiton.. Hon. P. F. Cust, Samuel Crawley
 Horsham.. Robert Hurst, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.
 Huntingdonshire.. W. H. Fellowes, Lord John Russell
 Huntingdon.. John Calvert, Lord Ancrum
 Hythe.. S. J. Lloyd, Stewart Marjoribanks
 Ilchester.. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. Sir S. Lushington
 Ipswich.. R. A. Crickitt, William Haldimand
 Ives, St... James Graham, Lyndon Evelyn
 Kent.. Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. W. P. Honeywood
 King's Lynn.. Lord Walpole, Sir M. B. Fulke, Bart.
 Kingston-upon-Hull.. John Mitchell, Daniel Sykes
 Knaresborough.. Sir J. Mackintosh, Knt. Right Hon. G. Tierney
 Lancashire.. Lord Stanley, John Blackburne
 Lancaster.. Gabriel Doveion, J. F. Cawthorne
 Launceston.. James Brogden, Hon. P. B. Pellew
 Leicestershire.. Lord Robert Manners, G. A. J. Heck
 Leicester.. John Mansfield, Thomas Pates
 Leominster.. Lord Hotham, & Sir W. Fairlie, Bart.
 Liskeard.. Hon. W. Eliot, Sir W. H. Pringle
 Lestwithiel.. A. C. Grant, Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.
 Lewes.. Sir J. Shelley, Bart. Sir George Shiffner, Bart.
 Lichfield.. G. G. V. Vernon, Sir George Anson
 Lincolnshire.. Hon. C. A. Pelham, Charles Chaplin
 Lincoln.. C. W. Sibthorp, Robert Smith
 Liverpool.. Right Hon. George Canning, General Gascoyne
 London.. Matthew Wood, Sir William Curtis, Bart. Thomas Wilson, George Bridges
 Loughborough.. Sandford Graham, Earl of Carlhampton
 Ludlow.. Lord Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive
 Lyme-Regis.. Hon. J. F. Fane, Vere Fane
 Lymington.. Sir H. B. Neale, Bart. George Finch
 Marlstone.. A. W. Rolarts, John Wells
 Malden.. Benjamin Gaskill, J. C. Strutt
 Malmesbury.. Kirkman Finlay, Charles Forbes
 Malton.. Lord Duncannon, J. C. Ramsden
 Marlborough.. Hon. John Wodehouse, Lord Bradenell
 Marlow.. Owen Williams, T. P. Williams
 Maves, St... Sir S. B. Morland, Bart. Joseph Phillimore
 Merionethshire.. Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.
 Michael, St... Sir George Staunton, Bart. W. T. Money
 Middlesex.. George Byng, S. C. Whitbread
 Midhurst.. John Smith, Abel Smith
 Milbourn Port.. Hon. Berkeley Paget, Lord Graves
 Macchead.. H. F. Luttrell, J. F. Luttrell
 Monmouthshire.. Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Lord G. H. Somerset
 Monmouth.. Marquis of Worcester

Montgomeryshire.. C. W. Wynne
 Montgomery.. Henry Clive
 Morpeth.. Hon. William Howard, William Ord
 Newark.. Sir W. H. Clinton, H. Willoughby
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne.. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. Cathbert Ellison
 Newcastle, Staffordshire.. W. S. Kinnersley, R. J. Wilmot
 Newport, Cornwall.. William Northey, Jonathan Raine
 Newport, Hants.. Sir L. T. Holmes, Bart. Charles Duncomb
 Newton, Lancashire.. Thomas Legh, Thomas Claughton
 Neyton, Hants.. Hudson Gurney, D. L. North
 Norfolk.. T. W. Coke, Edmund Wodehouse
 Northallerton.. Henry Pierce, W. S. Lascelles
 Northamptonshire.. Lord Althorpe, W. R. Cartwright
 Northampton.. Sir George Robinson, Bart. W. L. Maberley
 Northumberland.. T. W. Beaumont, C. J. Blanding
 Norwich.. R. H. Gurney, William Smith
 Nottinghamshire.. Lord W. D. Benthick, Frank Sotheron
 Nottingham.. Joseph Birch, Thomas Denman
 Oakhampton.. Lord Dunally, Albany Saville
 Orford.. John Douglas, H. B. Seymour
 Oxfordshire.. John Fane, W. H. Ashhurst
 Oxford.. J. J. Lockhart, Charles Wetherell
 Oxford University.. Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, Right Hon. R. Peel
 Pembrokeshire.. Sir John Owen, Bart.
 Pembroke.. J. H. Allen
 Penryn.. Henry Swann, Pasco Grenfell
 Peterborough.. James Scarlett, Sir Robert Heron, Bart.
 Petersfield.. Hylton Jolliffe, Lord Hotham
 Plymouth.. Sir T. B. Martin, Bart. Sir W. Congreve, Bart.
 Plympton.. Alex. Boswell, R. G. Macdonald
 Pontefract.. Thomas Houldsworth, Lord Polington
 Poole.. B. L. Lester, John Dent
 Portsmouth.. Sir John Carter, John Markham
 Preston.. Edward Hornby, Samuel Horrocks
 Queenborough.. Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, G. P. Holford
 Radnorshire.. Walter Wilkins
 Radnor.. Richard Price
 Reading.. C. F. Palmer, J. B. Monck
 Retford.. William Evans, Samuel Crumpton
 Richmond.. Thomas Dundas, S. M. Barrett
 Rippon.. Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, Geo. Gips
 Rochester.. Lord Binning, Ralph Bernal
 Romney.. R. E. D. Grosvenor, G. H. D. Pennant
 Rutlandshire.. Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.
 Ryegate.. Hon. J. S. Cocks, Sir J. S. Yorke
 Rye.. Peter Browne, John Dodson
 Saltash.. Matthew Russell, M. G. Prndergast

- Sandwich..Joseph Marryatt, Sir G. Warrender, Bart.
 Sarum, New..Lord Folkstone, Wadham Wyndham
 Sarum, Old..James Alexander, A. L. Crawford
 Scarborough..Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, Lord Normauby
 Seaford..C. R. Ellis, Hon. G. A. Ellis*
 Shaftesbury..Hon. Edward Harbord, Abraham Moore
 Shoreham..Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. J. M. Lloyd
 Shrewsbury..H. G. Bennett, *Panton C. rhett*
 Shropshire..J. Kynaston Powell, Bart. John Cotes
 Somersetshire..William Dickinson, Sir T. B. Leithbridge, Bart.
 Southampton..W. Chamberlayne, Sir W. C. De Crespigny
 Southwark..Charles Calvert, Sir R. T. Wilson, Knt.
 Staffordshire..E. J. Littleton, Sir J. F. Boughey, Bart.
 Stafford..Benjamin Benyon, *Geo. Chetwynd*
 Standon..Lord Thomas Cecil, Hon. W. H. Percy
 Steyning..Geo. Phillips, Lord H. M. Howard*
 Stockbridge..J. F. Barham, Joseph F. Barham
 Sudbury..William Heygate, C. A. Tulck
 Suffolk..T. S. Gooch, Sir William Rowley, Bart.
 Surrey..G. H. Sumner, W. J. Denison
 Sussex..Walter Burrell, F. J. Curteis
 Tamworth..Lord C. F. Townshend, W. Y. Peel
 Tavistock..J. P. Grant, J. N. Fazakerly*
 Taunton..Alexander Baring, J. A. Waite
 Tewkesbury..J. E. Dowdeswell, James Martin
 Thetford..N. W. R. Colburne, Lord Charles Fitzroy
 Thirsk..Robert Finckland, R. R. Greenhill
 Tiverton..Right Hon. Richard Ryder, Lord Sandon
 Totness..T. P. Courtenay, John Bent*
 Tregony..Lord Barnard, James O'Callaghan
 Truro (extra return)..Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir R. H. Fyrian, J. R. Grosset
 Wallingford..W. L. Hughes, G. J. Roberts
 Wareham..John Calcraft, J. H. Calcraft
 Warwickshire..D. S. Dugdale, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
 Warwick..Hon. Sir Charles Greville, C. Mills
 Wells..C. W. Taylor, J. P. Tudway
 Wendover..George Smith, Samuel Smith*
 Wenlock..C. W. Forrester, W. L. Childe
 Wexley..Lord F. C. Bennet, Sir G. Cockburne, Bart.*
 Westbury..Nathaniel Barton, Jonathan Alford
 West-Loze..Henry Goulburn, Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.
 Westminster..Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. J. C. Hobhouse
 Westmorland..Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther
 Weymouth and Melcombe Regis..T. F. Buxton, Masterton Ure, Right Hon. Thos. Wallace, William Williams
 Whitchurch..Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, Samuel Scott
 Wigan..J. A. Hodson, Lord Lindsay
 Wilton..Lord Fitzharris, Ralph Sheldon
 Wiltshire..John Bennett, J. D. Astley
 Winchester..J. H. Leigh, P. S. J. Mildmay
 Winchelsea..Henry Brougham, Lucius Concanon*
 Windsor..John Ramsbottom, Sir H. Taylor, Bart.
 Woodstock..John Gladstone, I. H. Langston
 Wootton Bassett..Horace Twiss, George Phillips
 Worcestershire..Hon. H. B. Lygon, Sir T. E. Hunnington, Bart.
 Worcester..T. H. Davies, Lord Deelmurst
 Wycombe..Sir T. Baring, Bart. Sir J. D. King, Bart.
 Yarmouth, Great..Hon. Geo. Anson, C. F. Robinson
 Yarmouth (Hants)..Sir P. Pole, Bart. T. H. Broadhead
 Yorkshire..Lord Milton, J. S. Wortley
 York..Hon. Lau. Dundas, Marnaduke Wyvill
- MEMBERS RETURNED FOR SCOTLAND.
- COUNTIES.
- Aberdeen..James Ferguson
 Argyle..Lord J. D. F. Campbell
 Ayr..James Montgomerie
 Banff..Earl of Fife
 Berwick..Sir J. Majoribanks, Bart.
 Caithness and Bute..Lord P. J. Stuart*
 Cromartie and Nairn..Hon. G. P. Campbell
 Dunbarton..Right Hon. Arch. Colquhoun
 Dumfriess..Sir W. J. Hope
 Edinburgh..Sir George Clerk, Bart.
 Elgin..F. W. Grant
 Fife..James Wemyss
 Forfar..Hon. W. R. Maule
 Haddington..Sir J. G. Suttie, Bart.
 Inverness..Right Hon. C. Grant
 Kincardine..Sir A. Hamsey, Bart.
 Kinross and Clackmannan..Robert Bruce
 Kircudbright..James Dundop
 Lanark..Lord Archibald Hamilton
 Linlithgow..Hon. Sir A. Hope
 Orkney and Shetland..John Balfour
 Peebles..Sir J. Montgomery, Bart.
 Perth..James Drummond
 Renfrew..John Maxwell
 Ross..Thos. Mackenzie
 Roxburgh..Sir A. Don, Bart.
 Selkirk..W. E. Lockhart
 Stirling..Sir C. Edmonstone, Bart.
 Sutherland..G. M. Grant
 Wigton..J. H. Blair
- ROYAL BURGHS.
- Aberdeen (District)..Joseph Hume
 Adstruthers..Right Hon. Sir W. RCA, Bart.

Ayr..T. F. Kennedy
 Dumfries..W. R. K. Douglas
 Dysart..Sir R. C. Ferguson
 Edinburgh..Right Hon. W. Dundas
 Elgin..A. Farquharson
 Fortrose..George Cumming
 Glasgow..Arch. Campbell*
 Jedburgh..Sir H. D. Hamilton, Bart.
 Peebles..Henry Monteith
 Perth..Hon. Hugh Lindsay
 Stirling..Robert Downie
 Tain..Sir Hugh Innes, Bart.
 Wigtown..Hon. J. H. K. Stewart

LIST OF THE SIXTEEN SCOT'S PEERS.

Marquis of Queensberry	Earl of Roseberry
Marquis of Tweeddale	Lord Forth
Marquis of Lothian	Lord Saltoun
Earl of Home	Lord Gray
Earl of Kellie	Lord Sinclair
Earl of Elgin	Lord Colville
Earl of Balcarras	Lord Napier
Earl of Stair	Lord Belhaven

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR IRELAND.

Antrim..Hon. J. R. Bruce O'Neil, Hugh Seymour
 Armagh..C. Brownlow, jun., Hon H. Caulfield
 Armagh Borough..William Stewart*
 Athlone..John McClintock
 Bandon Bridge..Lord Bernard*
 Belfast..Earl of Belfast*
 Carlowshire..H. Bruce, Sir Ulysses B. Burgh
 Carlow Borough..Charles Hanney
 Carrickfergus..Arthur Cluckester*
 Cashel..E. L. Collett
 Cavanshire..Nathaniel Smyd, Rt. Hon. J. M. Barry
 Clare..Sir E. O'Brien, Bart., Rt. Hon. V. Fitzgerald
 Clonmell..H. M. Dawson
 Coleraine..Sir John Poer Beresford, Bart.
 Cork..Hon. R. Hare, Edward Vise, Kingsborough
 Cork City..Sir N. C. Withurst, Bart., Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
 Donegalshire..Lieut.-Gen. G. V. Hart, Henry Earl Mount Charles
 Downshire..Rt. Hon. R. Vise. Castlereagh, Lord A. Hill
 Downpatrick..J. W. Maxwell
 Drogheda..Henry Metcalfe
 Dublinshire..Hans Hamilton, R. Wogan Talbot
 Dublin City..Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, Rob. Shaw
 Dublin University..Rt. Hon. William Conyngham Plunkett
 Dundalk..John Medge
 Dongannon..Hon. Thomas Knox
 Dungarvan..Captain Clifford*
 Ennis..Sir Ross Mahon, Bart.
 Enniskillen..Richard Maginnis, Sen.

Formanaghshire..Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, Lieut. Gen. M. Archdall
 Galwayshire..James Daley, Richard Martin
 Galway Town..J. S. Prendergast
 Kerryshire..Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, James Crosbie
 Kildareshire..Lord W. C. O'Brien Fitzgerald, Robt. Latouche
 Kilkennyshire..Hon. J. W. Butler, Hon. F. C. Ponsonby
 Kilkenny Borough..Right Hon. D. Browne
 King's County..Thomas Bernard, John Parsons
 Kinsale..George Coussmaker
 Leitrim..Lieut.-Col. I. M. Clements, Luke White
 Limerick..Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, Standish O'Grady
 Limerick City..Hon. John Prendergast Vereker
 Lisburn..Horace Seymour
 Londonderry..G. R. D. Dawson, Alex. R. Stewart
 Londonderry City..Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 Longfordshire..Sir J. Fetherstone, Bart., G. J. Vise, Forbes
 Louthshire..Rt. Hon. J. Foster, Rt. Hon. R. Vise, Jocelyn
 Mullow..William Wrixon Becher
 Mayo..Dominick Browne, J. Browne
 Meathshire..T. Earl of Bective, Sir M. Somerville, Bart.
 Monaghan..Charles P. Leslie, Hon. H. R. Westerman
 Newry..Hon. Gen. Francis Needham
 Portlinton..David Ricardo
 Queen's County..Rt. Hon. W. W. Pole, Sir H. Parnell, Bart.
 Roscommonshire..Arthur French, Hon. Stephen Mahon
 Ross (New)..John Carroll
 Sligo..Charles O'Hara, Edw. S. Cooper
 Sligo Borough..Owen Wynne
 Tipperary..Rt. Hon. W. Bagwell, Hon. F. Prettie
 Tralee..Colonel Coffe
 Tyrone..Rt. Hon. Sir J. Stewart, Rt. W. Stewart
 Waterfordshire..Richard Power, Lord G. T. Beresford
 Waterford City..Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.
 Westmeath..Hon. H. R. Pakenham, G. H. Rochfort
 Wexfordshire..R. S. Carew, Lord Stopford
 Wexford..W. Wigram
 Wicklow..Hon. G. L. Proby, W. H. Parnell
 Youghall..John Hyile

[In our LXXVth Volume, page 63, we inserted an Abstract of the State of our Representation; showing the Number of Square Miles; Number of Inhabitants; Members returned for each County; and the Number of Persons to One Member.]

CONTROVERTED ELECTION PETITIONS,

SESSION 1820.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE APPOINTED TO BE HEARD.

PORTSMOUTH—Petitioner, Sir Geo. Cockburn; Sitting Member, John Markham; to be heard Thursday, May 25, at three.

PETERSFIELD—Petitioners, Nathaniel Atcheson, John Camac, and Freeholders; Sitting Members, Hylton Jolliffe and Lord Hutham; to be heard Thursday, May 23, at half-past three.

BISHOP'S-CASTLE—(Double Return) Petitioners, Wm. Holmes and Edward Rogers; Sitting Members, Hon. D. J. W. Kinnaid and Robert Knight; to be heard Thursday, May 30, at a quarter before three.

DITTO—Petitioners, Hon. D. J. W. Kinnaid and R. Knight; Sitting Members, William Holmes and Edward Rogers; to be heard at the same time.

DITTO—Petitioners, Inhabitants; to be heard at the same time.

GALWAY TOWN—Petitioner, Valentine Blake; Sitting Member, Michael George Prendergast; to be heard Tuesday, May 30, at three.

CALLINGTON—Petitioners, Matthew Atwood, Wm. Thompson, and Electors; Sitting Members, Sir Christopher Robinson and Hon. Edward Pender Lyon; to be heard Tuesday, May 30, at half-past three.

TRURO—(Double Return)—Petitioner, William Gossett; Sitting Member, Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset; to be heard Thursday, June 1, at a quarter before three.

BRISTOL—Petitioners, Sir Horace David Cholwell St. Paul and others; Sitting Member, Christopher Spurrer; to be heard Thursday, June 1, at three.

BOROUGHBRIDGE—Petitioners, George Mundy, Henry Dawkins, and inhabitants; Sitting Members, Richard Spooner and Marmaduke Lawson; to be heard Thursday, June 1, at half-past three.

PETERSFIELD (2)—Petitioners, Nathaniel Atcheson, John Camac, Freeholders and Voters; Sitting Members, Hylton Jolliffe and Lord Hutham; to be heard Tuesday, June 6, at a quarter before three.

BOSTON—Petitioner, William Augustus Johnson; Sitting Member, Henry Ellis; to be heard Tuesday, June 6, at three.

DROGHEDA TOWN—Petitioners, Freeman; Sitting Member, Henry Metcalfe; to be heard Tuesday, June 6, at half-past three.

HADDINGTONSHIRE—Petitioner, Lord John Hay; Sitting Member, Sir James Grant Suttie; to be heard Thursday, June 8, at three.

ST. IVE'S—Petitioners, Sir Walter Stirling, Robert Williams Meade, and Elec-

tors; Sitting Members, Lyndon Evelyn and James Robert George Graham; to be heard Thursday, June 8, at half-past three.

PENRYN—Petitioners, Voters; Sitting Member, Henry Swann; to be heard Tuesday, June 13, at three.

IPSWICH—Petitioner, Thomas Barrett Leonard; Sitting Member, Robert Alexander Crickitt; to be heard Tuesday, June 13, at half-past three.

DITTO—Petitioners, Electors; Sitting Member, Wm. Haldimand; to be heard at the same time.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED—Petitioners, Voters; Sitting Member, Sir David Milne; to be heard Thursday, June 15, at three.

LIMERICK CITY—Petitioner, Thomas Spring Rice; Sitting Member, Hon. John Prendergast Vereker; to be heard Thursday, June 15, at half-past three.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN—Petitioners, Voters; Sitting Members, Joseph Birch and Thomas Denman; to be heard Tuesday, June 20, at three.

WEXMINSER—Petitioner, an Elector; Sitting Member, John Cam Holthouse; to be heard Tuesday, June 20, at half-past three.

MAIDSTONE—Petitioners, Freeman; Sitting Members, Abraham Whitley Roberts and John Wells; to be heard Thursday, June 22, at three.

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH—Petitioner, George Pryme; Sitting Members, Frederick William Trench and Charles Madryl Chere; to be heard Thursday, June 22, at half-past three.

CULCHESTER—Petitioners, Electors; Sitting Member, Daniel Whittle Harvey; to be heard Tuesday, June 27, at three.

WOLTON-BASSIET—Petitioners, Richard Elson, John Gordon, and Electors; Sitting Members, Horace Twiss and George Phillips; to be heard Tuesday, June 27, at half-past three.

ELGIN, &c. BURGHS—Petitioners, Hon. Alexander Den and a Merchant Counselor; Sitting Member, Archibald Farquharson; to be heard Thursday, June 29, at three.

COVENTRY—Petitioner, William Cobbett; Sitting Members, Peter Moore and Edward Ellis; to be heard Thursday, June 29, at half-past three.

GRANTHAM—Petitioner, an Elector; Sitting Member, James Hughes; to be heard Thursday, July 4, at three.

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—Petitioners, Voters; Sitting Member, Thomas Grosvenor; to be heard Tuesday, July 4, at half-past three.

WALSINGFORD—Petitioners, Voters; Sit-

ting Member, George James Roberts; to be heard Thursday, July 6, at three.

ABERDEEN, &c. BURGESS—Petitioner, John Mitchell; Sitting Member, Joseph Hume; to be heard Thursday, July 6, at half-past three.

ALNBOROUGH—Petitioner, Charles William Bryant; Sitting Members, Henry Fynes and Gibbs Crawford Antrabus; to be heard Tuesday, July 11, at three.

BOSSINEY—Petitioner, James Webster; Sitting Members, Sir Compton Domville and the Hon. John William Ward,

to be heard Tuesday, July 11, at half-past three.

TAKOONY—Petitioners, Electors; Sitting Members, Lord Viscount Barnard and James O'Callaghan; to be heard Thursday, July 13, at three.

HEBRY—Petitioners, Freemen; Sitting Member, John Baillie; to be heard Thursday, July 13, at half-past three.

NEWPORT, CORNWALL—Petitioner, John Symson Jemop; Sitting Members, Wm. Northey and Jonathan Raine; to be heard Tuesday, July 18, at three.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

THE Army and Navy Estimates for the current year have been printed, by order of the House of Commons:—

ARMY.

The total strength of the Army, including 19,800 on service in India, is 112,485.

The number to be provided for on the Home Establishment is 92,586, to which there must be added, for Corps remaining to be disbanded, 676, making the total 93,262.—The total charge for this force of 93,262 men is 3,775,586*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Exclusive of this regular force, there are Volunteer Corps, whose numbers are not stated, but for which an additional charge is made of 169,500*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

The expense of the regiments in India, which is borne by the East India Company, is 647,907*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

Of the regiments in India, two have been ordered home, the 21st and 22d light dragoons. The 21st have already arrived (on the 6th of April last), and the 22d are expected to arrive by the 24th of June.

The estimate for the Royal Military College is 21,471*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; for the Army Pay of General Officers, 178,738*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; for Garrison, 34,634*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; for full-pay of Retired Officers, 89,594*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; for Half-pay and Military Allowances, 819,999*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; for Foreign Half-pay, 125,289*l.*; for In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, 60,135*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; for Out-Pensioners of ditto, 1,087,650*l.* 11*s.*; for the Royal Military Asylum, 35,500*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; for Widows' Pensions, 114,882*l.* 4*s.*; for Compassionate List of Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds, 178,370*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; for Reduced Adjutants of Local Militia, 20,495*l.* 12*s.*; for Superannuation Allowances, 39,235*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*; for Exchequer Fees, 85,000*l.*—Total of these Supplementary Charges, 2,841,047*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The grand Total to be provided for Army Services in 1820, is 6,807,466*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

NAVY.

The first part of the Estimates for the Naval Service of the year, includes the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Admiralty, Navy-Pay, Navy, and Victualling Offices, of the Officers of the Home Yards, the Out-Ports, and Foreign Yards, and other Naval Establishments; and of the Wages and Victuals to Officers, Ship-keepers, and the Men serving on board Vessels in Ordinary; the Charge of Harbour Mooring, and Rigging; of the ordinary Repair of Ships in Harbour, and of the Docks, Wharfs, &c. The total charge for these various branches of Expenditure is 1,228,008*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* But there is an abatement on account of Old Naval and Victualling Stores received in 1819, of 263,520*l.*; which reduces that total to 964,488*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The second part of the Estimates, including Superannuations and Pensions granted to Officers, their Widows, and Relatives, Bounty to Chaplains, Compassionate List, and Royal Naval Asylum, amounts to 1,150,370*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The third part comprehends the Superannuations and Pensions granted to Commissioners, Secretaries, Clerks, and others, in the Civil Departments of the Navy. Its amount is 102,186*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Grand Total of the Navy Estimates for 1820, 2,216,746*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The surplus of the Consolidated Fund in the quarter ending on the 5th of April, 1820, amounted to 764,600*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The total deficiency at that date amounted to 7,612,911*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and was made good by the making out of Exchequer Bills to that amount.

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ended 5th April 1819, and 5th April 1820, distinguishing the Quarters; and also the Total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and War Taxes; as also the Total Produce of the Customs and Excise.

REVENUE, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.	Quarters ended				Year ended
	5th July, 1818.	10th Oct. 1818.	5th Jan. 1819.	5th April, 1819.	5th April 1819.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,598,030	2,793,889	1,530,779	1,685,310	7,580,038
Excise	4,658,989	4,927,459	5,119,929	4,658,557	19,058,925
Stamps	1,599,471	1,672,175	1,530,532	1,570,757	6,373,968
Post-Office	324,000	569,000	319,000	355,000	1,358,000
Assessed Taxes	2,708,970	787,136	2,801,778	835,210	6,195,126
Land Taxes	141,220	181,801	408,330	118,410	1,179,827
Miscellaneous	112,282	49,150	131,981	75,245	370,058
Unappropriated War Duties	3,198	56,151	41,733	95,727	180,184
Total Consolidated Fund.	10,916,509	10,810,311	11,381,191	9,124,982	42,235,726
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.					
Customs	289,111	873,865	994,885	494,010	2,531,574
Excise	806,310	134,124	299,580	82,827	623,017
Pensions, &c.			16		16
Total Annual Duties ..	395,421	1,007,989	1,294,481	576,837	3,154,607
Permanent and Ann. Duties	11,311,930	11,818,300	12,619,175	9,641,219	45,590,063
WAR TAXES.					
Excise	872,106	805,224	821,275	836,491	3,138,551
Property	151,430	72,219	604	*	227,549
Total War Taxes	1,026,985	877,443	821,998	836,491	3,665,900
Total Revenue, distinguish- ing the Consolidated Fund the Annual Duties, and War Taxes	12,338,874	12,695,803	12,441,173	10,577,713	49,056,563
REVENUE, distinguish- ing the Customs and Excise.					
Total produce of Customs, as particularized above ..	1,857,119	2,669,714	2,465,664	2,119,950	10,111,912
Total produce of Excise, as ditto	5,637,801	5,886,809	6,528,030	5,377,878	23,120,523
Stamps Post-Office, Assessed Property, and Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, and Unap- propriated Duties, Pen- sions, &c. as ditto	4,843,920	3,150,245	4,740,169	3,050,485	15,821,128
Total Revenue, distinguish- ing Customs and Excise ..	12,338,874	12,695,803	13,444,173	10,577,713	49,056,563
Deduct the Receipt upon Property, and Unappro- priated War Duties	157,637	108,703	45,998	95,797	407,533
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property, and Unappro- priated War Duties	12,181,237	12,587,100	13,398,777	10,481,916	48,649,030

REVENUE, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.	Quarter ended				Year ended 5th April, 1820.
	5th July, 1819.	10th Oct., 1819.	5th Jan., 1820.	5th April, 1820.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,345,078	1,346,974	1,938,823	1,878,413	6,518,478
Excise	4,708,119	1,959,307	5,748,351	5,165,663	21,573,421
Stamps	1,544,728	1,573,497	1,595,332	1,453,229	6,086,706
Post-Office	367,000	374,000	378,000	302,186	1,422,186
Assessed Taxes	2,257,900	784,348	2,301,875	873,713	6,214,000
Land Taxes	441,753	198,137	443,955	449,409	1,385,294
Miscellaneous	12,785	77,028	177,074	48,800	366,917
Unappropriated War Duties	59,461	19,252	11,191	8,519	78,748
Total Consolidated Fund..	10,755,966	9,872,587	12,519,931	9,880,011	42,478,182
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.					
Customs	909,769	1,107,009	273,018	82,291	2,674,004
Excise	118,104	127,261	72,379	...	317,684
Pensions, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Total Annual Duties....	1,027,873	1,234,270	345,397	82,291	2,989,588
Permanent and Ann. Duties	11,773,017	10,806,530	12,865,328	9,962,302	45,467,770
WAR TAXES.					
Excise	811,971	588,276	620,805	671,336	2,750,405
Property .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total War Taxes ...	811,971	588,276	620,805	671,336	2,750,405
Total Revenue, distinguish- ing the Consolidated Fund the Annual Duties, and War Taxes	12,613,591	11,454,796	13,486,133	10,633,637	48,218,175
REVENUE, distinguishing the Customs and Excise ..					
Total produce of Customs as particularized above ..	2,244,639	2,753,167	2,931,879	1,966,704	9,190,382
Total produce of Excise, as ditto	5,092,270	5,674,687	6,410,513	5,897,013	23,642,513
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, and Unap- propriated Duties, Pen- sions, &c. as ditto	4,706,082	3,026,918	4,814,717	2,873,933	15,384,290
Total Revenue, distinguish- ing Customs and Excise ..	12,613,591	11,454,796	13,486,133	10,633,637	48,218,175
Deduct the Receipt upon Property, and Unappro- priated War Duties.....	29,461	19,252	11,491	8,519	78,748
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property, and Unappro- priated War Duties	12,604,130	11,435,544	13,474,642	10,025,118	48,139,427

* *Mem.* This is exclusive of the Sum of £78,135 reserved in the Exchequer as the Hereditary Revenue of the Crown.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NET AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM 10TH OCTOBER, 1819, TO 5TH APRIL, 1820; DISTINGUISHING EACH QUARTER, AND SEPARATING IRELAND FROM ENGLAND.

	5th January, 1820.	5th April, 1820.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain.....	13,439,235 7 8	10,629,600 4 3½
Ireland,	1,073,170 18 8½	.....
£.	14,512,406 6 4½	

Total for Great Britain,.....£24,068,835 11s. 11½d.

The Exchequer is not enabled to make a return of the Revenue of Ireland, for the quarter ended 5th April, 1820, the accounts not being received.

Exchequer, the 8th day of May, 1820.

WM. ROSE HAWORTH.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

THIS Gazette notifies that on the 26th Lord Cliven was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire; and the Marquis of Lothian was invested by his Majesty with the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle: and that on the 28th, the Count de Moltke, on a special mission from the King of Denmark, and General Lewncl-off, on a special mission from the Emperor of all the Russias, had private audiences of his Majesty, to take leave previous to their return to their respective courts.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

This Gazette notifies, that the King has been pleased to grant unto John Tippet, of Helston, Cornwall, Gent. licence and authority that he and his issue may take and use the surname of Vivian only instead of that of Tippet.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

DECLARING HIS MAJESTY'S PLEASURE TOUCHING HIS ROYAL CORONATION, AND THE SOLEMNITY THEREOF.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation, upon Tuesday the first day of August next, at our Palace, at Westminster; and forasmuch as by ancient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of our loving subjects do claim and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the Coronation, as is times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the Coronation of our famous Progenitors and Predecessors; we, therefore, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful

rights and inheritances of our loving subjects whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of and publish our resolutions therein; and we do hereby give notice of and publish the same accordingly: And we do hereby further signify, that by our Commission under our Great Seal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authorised our most dear brothers and faithful Councillors, (Here follows the names of the different male branches of the Royal Family, together with those of the Privy Councillors, as usual in state acts,) or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf; and we shall appoint our said Commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of our Palace, at Westminster, upon Thursday the eighteenth day of this instant May, at twelve of the clock at noon of the same day, and from time to time to adjourn as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of our said Commission, which we do thus publish, in the intent that all such persons whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims concerning the services before mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our said Coronation; and we do hereby signify unto all and every our subjects whom it may concern, that our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who, either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of our Coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth, and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by ourselves, under our hand, to be allowed,

we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 6th day of May, 1820, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

This Gazette notified that on the 10th, the following Foreign Ministers had audiences of his Majesty; viz. The Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de San Carlos, to deliver his letter of recall and other letters from his Sovereign; the Prince de Castelfidada, the Neapolitan Ambassador, to take leave; Count St. Martin d'Agliè, the Sardinian Minister, to deliver his new credentials; Baron Longsdorf, the Hessian Minister, to deliver his new credentials; Count de Tawentzien Wittemberg, on a special mission, from the King of Prussia, to take leave; and Monsieur de Schwartz, on a special mission from the King of Wurtemberg, to deliver letters of congratulation on his Majesty's accession. It further announces, that his Majesty, the same day, conferred the honour of Knighthood on William David Evans, Esq. Recorder of Bombay; Robert Baker, Esq. Chief Magistrate at the Public-office, Bow-street; John Tobin, Esq. Mayor of Liverpool; Thomas Mantle, Esq. Mayor of Dover; and George Smith Gibbs, of the City of Bath, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to her late Majesty.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

This Gazette notifies that on the 10th inst. the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon F. C. Darwin, M.D. Senior Bailiff of the City of Lichfield; also, the appoint-

ment of Sir J. M. Stronge, of Tynan, Armagh, Ireland, Bart. one of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

This Gazette notifies that on the 17th his Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on F. M. Ommanney, Esq. and on C. Grey, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras; and that he has appointed the Rev. H. Syngé to be Chaplain to the British Merchants resident at Bahia.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

This Gazette notifies that the King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Sir George Naylor, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, York Herald, Genealogist and Blue-Counter Herald, of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, King of Arms of Hanover, and of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South-East, and West parts of England, vacant by the resignation and surrender thereof by George Harrison, Esq. late Clarenceux; also, to grant unto Charles George Yung, Esq. Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms, the office of York Herald, vacant by the promotion of Sir George Naylor, Knight, to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms; It also notifies the appointment of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM APRIL 26, TO MAY 26, 1820.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under-named; viz.

MASON, No. 8, Albion-alley, Little Bridge-street, Blackfriars;

JOHN HAWES, dealer in horses, lodging at No. 3, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and having stables in Whitefriars, connected with

JOHN PYWELL, a horse dealer, mentioned in August, 1816;

J. SCHWABER, mentioned at various times, are reported to this Society as improper to be proposed to be ballotted for as members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the members, that a tall, thin, shabby genteel looking man, about thirty years of age, calling himself

HARRISON, 7, Old Fish-street, a few days ago ordered some gowns from a Member of the Society, and on their being sent, payment was made in the "MILBURN BANK BATH NOTES" which were mentioned to the members in 1811, 1812, and 1814, and cautions the members against taking them, stating, that they are signed, "FOR J. SCOTT, J. SCHWABER, and CH. J. SCHWABER," and are all addressed to MESSRS. SAMUELSON, BROTHMAN, and Co. No. 11, Crutchedfriars, London.

COMMEMORATION OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.—A most numerous Meeting of noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, connected with the various Charitable Institutions patronized by the lamented Duke of KENT, was held at Freemasons' Hall, to give perpetuity to those sentiments of esteem and veneration so universally cherished for the many virtues and unbounded philanthropy of his late Royal Highness. At about half-past twelve the seats were very generally occupied, when the Committee entered, and the chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, supported by the Earls of Breckinridge, Darnley, and Donoughmore, Lords Clifford and Clifton, Sir Thomas Bell, Sir Thomas Clifford, many Members of Parliament, Clergymen, and other distinguished public characters. The humble Chairman opened the business of the day with an equally elegant and eloquent eulogium on the departed Duke, whose most appropriate epitaph in this land of charity, his Grace said, would be like that of the immortal architect of St. Paul's—*Si Monumentum requiras,—Circumspice!*

The first resolution recognising the invaluable services and example of the Duke of Kent in the cause of beneficence, was moved by the Earl of Darnley, and most powerfully seconded by W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. The resolution for opening a public subscription, limited to one guinea, for the erection of a Monumental Statue of his Royal Highness in the metropolis, was moved by the Earl of Breckinridge, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Collyer. The appointment of noblemen and gentlemen as Trustees to the fund, was next moved by Lord Clifford and the Rev. Dr. Rindolph, and the request to William Williams, Esq. M. P. and James Thomson, Esq. to become Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, and also establishing a Committee of management, was moved by Sir Thomas H. Clifford, Bart. and seconded by Frederick Webb, Esq. The remaining motions of presenting copies of the resolutions to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and to the various charities patronized by the late Duke, were moved and seconded by Alderman Wood, M. P. Charles Fiches, Esq. M. P. the Earl of Donoughmore, and Wm. Williams, Esq. M. P. Upon the motion of Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. and James Thomson, Esq. the chair was then taken by the Earl of Breckinridge, and a vote of thanks passed to the Duke of Bedford, which his Grace acknowledged, and the meeting adjourned. A considerable sum was then subscribed in the Hall, and we are happy to add that the exertions of the committee, and the support of the public, leave no doubt of early and complete success to a measure, to which no friend of humanity can refuse his countenance and his co-operation.

— Saturday, May 13, having been fixed by

the Duchess of KENT for receiving the resolutions voted at the recent public meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, founders of the subscription for the intended Monument to the memory of the late lamented Duke, at two o'clock on that day, the deputation appointed by the Committee attended at Kensington Palace, and had the honour of being introduced to her Royal Highness, when a copy of the resolutions was presented, and the following address read by James Thomson, Esq. the honorary secretary:—

"To her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, &c.

"MADAM,

"The Committee appointed by the late public meeting to present the resolutions of the assembled members of those numerous Charitable Institutions distinguished by the patronage of your late illustrious consort, entreat permission to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of their most respectful condolence on that lamented bereavement, which has not only deprived your Royal Highness of an affectionate and beloved husband, but has also taken from society one of its noblest ornaments, and from benevolence its purest example.

"I need above all other kingdoms of the earth for the number and munificence of her Charities, it has long been the glory of Great Britain to boast that royal patronage, which extended their utility and fixed their permanence. To the memory of the Duke of KENT, therefore, the friends of humanity owe their deepest gratitude, and in offering this sacred tribute to departed excellence, they feel that the influence of his Royal Highness's philanthropy will yet benefit his country, and that the recollection of his virtues will live for ever.

"To your Royal Highness, we are confident, no sympathy can be so precious as that which cherishes the memory of our departed Patron; and in imploring those blessings, which can alone alleviate the anguish of so great a loss, and in entreating the divine protection for your Royal Highness's infant, and interesting hope of the House of Brunswick, we are expressing the feelings of that affection, which has a place in every bosom, and the sentiments of that loyalty, which lives in every heart."

To which her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is impossible for me to convey to you in my situation, and with my feelings, a just expression of the many sentiments that prevail at this moment, in hearing from you the resolutions come to at a public meeting composed of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the various Charitable Institutions, patronized by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and it is highly gratifying to me to see thus recognized his unwearied exertions in the cause of Instruction and Charity.

"To the Deputation who have waited on

me, I beg to return my best acknowledgments for the manner in which they have conveyed these resolutions to me."

Her Royal Highness was attended by the Princess Feodora, and the ladies of her household, as well as by General Wetherall, and Captain Conroy: and the Deputation were subsequently introduced to the infant Princess Alexandrina, who, we are most happy to add, was in excellent health.

The following gentlemen attended upon this interesting occasion:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane, Charles Forbes, Esq. M. P. Mr. Abernethy Wood, M. P. William Williams, Esq. M. P. Treasurer, and James Thomson, Esq. Honorary Secretary. The Earl of Durnley, Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. and William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. were, unfortunately, prevented from attending as part of the Deputation.

The best consolation for the loss of departed worth, is reflection on the benefits derived from its example. His late Royal Highness has thus left an imperishable memorial, and probably, ages hence, some of those excellent institutions, of which he planted the first seeds, may continue to produce the ripened fruits of national and individual melioration. It is justly observed in the address, that one of the proudest distinctions of this country, is the multiplicity of its establishments devoted to the cause of humanity, and moral improvement; and, we may add also, that in this country is best exemplified the true principle of charity, where the peasant associates with the Prince in the discharge of the same amiable christian duties—where royalty itself does not disdain to patronize, and personally steps to enquire and make the co-operation of all to relieve the miserable, to reclaim the erring, and to restore the penitent. In this heavenly cause, we have seen the bright example of our late revered Monarch closely followed by his present Majesties, and by every Prince of his regal house; but by none with more earnest zeal and unabated ardour than by that illustrious personage, whose premature death is so generally, so deeply, and so sincerely deplored.

THE CORONATION.—Saturday, May 13, in pursuance of an Order in Council, the regular officers of the Herald's Office, proceeded to make proclamation of the intended Coronation of his Majesty on the 1st of August next. The persons appointed to take part in the ceremony assembled, at eleven o'clock, in Old Palace-yard, and were marshalled by Sir George Sayer in the order in which they were to proceed.

The crowd collected on the occasion was by no means numerous, and seemed principally to have been formed from persons accidentally drawn to the spot by the military parade, a whole regiment of the Horse Guards Royal being in attendance. At twelve o'clock precisely, the cavalcade prepared to move. The heralds, who were

mounted upon horses belonging to the band of one of the regiments of Horse Guards, came forth from the Court-yard in front of the Speaker's house, and having arrived in front of the great gate of Westminster-hall, were received by a flourish of trumpets.

Chester Herald then took off his hat, and his example being followed by the other officers in attendance, he read the Proclamation, which will be found in another part of our Number. At the conclusion, the household trumpets, accompanied by the drums, played "God save the King."

The whole then moved in the following order, the band playing the Jubilee March:

- The High Constable of Westminster.
- Horse Guards.
- Furriers of the Horse Guards.
- Trumpeters of the Horse Guards.
- A troop of Horse Guards.
- Eight Marshalls men, in full uniform, with their staves, on foot.
- Household Band, on foot, in their State uniforms.
- Six Deputy Serjeants at Arms, on horse-back, attired in full Court dress, with swords, and wearing over their shoulders silver chains, to which were appended the Order of St. George, and the Royal Arms. Their silver-gilt maces were borne by Officers by their sides.
- Chester Herald.
- Pursuivants.
- Richmond Herald.
- Pursuivants.
- Somerset Herald.
- Pursuivants.

All in their official heraldic dresses of ceremony.

The procession was closed by a troop of Life Guards.

The whole proceeded slowly to Charing-cross, and up the Strand, till they arrived at a short distance from Temple-bar, the gates of which had been shut. An order was now given to halt, and Blue-Mantle pursuivant, attended by eight Horse Guards, rode up to the bar; and having tapped, the gates were opened by the City Marshal. Mr. Wontner then asked his business? when he replied by demanding admission to read his Majesty's Proclamation relative to the Royal Coronation. Mr. Wontner shut the gate, and immediately joined the Lord Mayor, who was in attendance in his state carriage, and communicated to his lordship the purport of the demand. The Lord Mayor directed that Blue-Mantle might be conducted to him. Mr. Wontner immediately rode back and again opening the gate requested Blue-Mantle to advance alone. This he did, and was forthwith introduced to the Lord Mayor, who asked him personally the object of his mission. Blue Mantle replied, as he had to Mr. Wontner, and handed to his lordship the Order in Council for making proclamation of the King's Coronation. The Lord Mayor, under the sanction of this order, immediately

ordered that the gates should be thrown open. This order was obeyed, and the procession advanced, in the manner already described, to the end of Chancery-lane, where the Richmond herald read the proclamation under similar circumstances to those which attended the reading in Palace Yard.

The procession in its further progress was followed by the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. in state, when the reading was repeated at the Royal Exchange. The procession then went on to Gracechurch-street, and turned round into Lombard-street, through which they proceeded to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and his attendants quitted the procession, and the rest passed back to Westminster.

AMERICA.—New York papers have been received to the 21st April. The commercial distress in the United States has produced a *gross* deficiency in the revenue, and the difference between the receipts and expenditure for the year 1820, was estimated at nearly four millions of dollars, including the funds available at the conclusion of the year 1819, which are nearly 800,000 dollars. The deficiency of 1821 is estimated at 3,635,000 dollars, but several of the American papers state it will be much more, on account of the revenue entirely arising from import duties. A bill has, in consequence, been introduced, authorising a loan of 2,000,000 dollars, the remainder to be taken from the Sinking Fund.

REVOLT OF ALI PACHA.—According to information received at Venice, by a vessel from the Ionian Islands, which left Corfu on the 26th of April, it appears that Ali Pacha, of Albanian, has been called to Constantinople, by the Grand Vizier, in account for his conduct; but that he had refused to obey the summons, and had raised the standard of revolt against the Porte. It was added, that both Greeks and Turks had taken the oath of allegiance to him, and that he was at Prevesa, organizing his army. It was reported at Corfu, that Ali had declared himself King of Epirus, and that to attach to his interests the Greek population, which is by far the most numerous in his States, he had caused himself to be baptized.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—By a late return it appears, that in 1818, the land cleared and cultivated, consists of 284,000 acres, or double the surface of Rutland. That the produce was 1543 bushels of wheat, and 42,000 of maize; and the stock 700 horses, 6,500 cattle, 700 sheep, and 100 hogs; while the total population was 25,000.

The ashes of Pompeii have recently given place to new discoveries; among other things, a very fine statue of a priestess; and hopes are entertained that several other interesting discoveries will be made.

The banditti in the neighbourhood of

Rome are represented as renewing their depredations upon travellers. Some of them have been wounded in an affray with the military, and a chief, named Rinaldi, was killed.

A group of small islands has been discovered by Captain de Peyster, of the ship *Rebecca*, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the track between Valparaiso and the East Indies.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt, has been elected President of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Benjamin West, Esq.

The general consumption of porter has been less within the last twelve months, by one-fourth, compared with that of the preceding year.

A manufacturer at Warwick has succeeded in an invention to render the smoke of steam engines consumable without any part of it escaping.

A chymist at Dresden has just discovered a composition, by means of which the effect of gunpowder will be doubled.

A capacious and safe harbour, named Port Macquarrie, has been discovered in New South Wales, two hundred miles north-east of Port Jackson.

The following is a statement of the value of all the Irish Archbishoprics, and Bishoprics per annum:—Armagh, 14,000*l.*; Dublin, 14,000*l.*; Tunm, 9,700*l.*; Cashel, 9,000*l.*; Clogher, 9,000*l.*; Dromore, 6,500*l.*; Down, 7,000*l.*; Derry, 15,000*l.*; Kilmore, 7,000*l.*; Meath, 8,000*l.*; Raphoe, 10,000*l.*; Fernes, 8,600*l.*; Kildare, 8,000*l.*; Ossory, 6,000*l.*; Cloyne, 7,000*l.*; Cork, 6,500*l.*; Killaloe, 7,000*l.*; Limerick, 8,000*l.*; Waterford, 8,000*l.*; Clonfert, 4,000*l.*; Elphin, 12,000*l.*; Killala, 4,000*l.*—Total, 185,700*l.*—These incomes arise generally from lands of which the Catholic Church was despoiled by Henry the Eighth. Great as they are, they are nothing to what the lands would produce if they were out of lease. The annual rental of the Armagh estates is supposed to be no less than 150,000*l.* a year; that of the other estates is proportionably enormous.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—It appears from a Parliamentary return, that the number of persons who visited this national repository of literature and science, from the 26th of March, 1819, to the 25th of March, 1820, was 53,614. In the year preceding, 1818-1819, they amounted to 63,253. Every year, since 1813, the date from which the return is made, the number of visitors has been progressively increasing. When we consider that during two months in the year (August and September) there is no admission, and that during the remaining ten months, the days of admission in each week are only three (*viz.* Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,) it may be regarded as a pleasing proof of the intellectual curiosity of the metropolis.

ORPHAN'S FUND.

An Account of the Payments made Monthly Into the Chamberlain's Office on account of the Orphans' Fund for Duty received on Coals from 31st March, 1819, to 15th April, 1820; with a Statement of the Balances remaining after each payment:

1819.					1819.								
April 30	.....	Paid	.....	£3452	5	7	March 31	.....	Balance	.....	£29019	3	9
May 31	.....			3147	12	10	April 30	.....			10,415	11	10
June 30	.....			4240	3	1	May 31	.....			11,584	13	10
July 31	.....			4434	3	2	June 30	.....			11,097	9	1
August 31	.....			3169	1	10	July 31	.....			10,945	19	11
September 30	.....			4935	14	2	August 31	.....			11,941	8	7
Ditto	.....			3611	17	11	September 30	.....			7,671	19	8
October 30	.....			4031	18	11	October 30	.....			6,089	17	3
November 30	.....			1482	6	1	November 30	.....			7,586	5	8
December 31	.....			3760	10	4	December 31	.....			7,991	9	4
1820.					1820.								
January 31	.....			4340	3	9	January 31	.....			7,013	19	3
February 29	.....			5444	6	1	February 29	.....			5,503	11	8
April 15	.....			2154	11	10	April 15*	.....			10,510	13	10

Of this last item, *£1104 13 10 was received 3d April,
1823 11 6 do. do. 10th do. ———.

BIRTHS.

APRIL 22. The lady of Thos. Denne Shute, Esq. of a son.

26. The lady of Walter Long, Esq. of a daughter.

MAY 1. The lady of the Rev. Dr. Jones, of a son.

4. In Great Marlborough street, the lady of Joshua Mayhew, Esq. of a son.

9. In White-hall-yard, the lady of the Attorney-General, of a daughter.

14. In Harkness-road, Mrs. J. H. Dettman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Islington, C. Thomas, of County-terrace, Surrey, to Miss Sarah Maria Wingrove, of Cumberland-row.

MARCH 31. Mr. Lilliston, draper, of Ipswich to Miss A. Buncombe, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

APRIL 15. Mr. Thomas Hookham, of Old Bond Street, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. George Augustus Stirling, of Brewer-street, Golden square.

At the New Chapel, Leghorn, Daniel Cave, Esq. of Cleve hill House, Gloucestershire, to Francis, youngest daughter of Henry Locock, Esq. M.D. of Northampton.

The Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, of Tharnton, in Yorkshire, to Maria, only daughter of the late Major Bolton.

Thomas Jeffery, Bumpstead, Esq. B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Fanny, second daughter of the late Roger Smith, Esq. of Manor-house, Watworth.

17. At Madeira, Richard R. Sheffield, Esq. to Mary-Anne, only daughter of Wm. Griffiths, Esq. Camberwell.

Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R.N. to Louisa, Henrietta Bode, only daughter of F. Bode, Esq.

18. George West, Esq. of the Royal Engineers, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Henry Revell, Esq. of Round Oak Surrey.

Mr. W. Wilson, jun. of Bernard-street, Russell square, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Walter Hebdon, Esq. of Stackwell.

Thomas Wrang, Esq. of Belper, Derbyshire, to Georgiana, daughter of John Padon, Esq. of Byramston-street, Portman-square.

22. George Ely, Esq. of Rochester, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Thompson.

Capt. Hulme, of the Royal Scots, to Jane, daughter of the late John Wills, Esq. of Doctor's Commons.

24. At Edinburgh, John Scotland, jun. Esq. W. S. of Lascar, Fifeshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Burn, Esq. of Jes-field.

25. In the County of Leicester, John Tylston Pares, Esq. second son of John Pares, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Edwyn Andrew Burnaby, Esq. Baggrave, Hull.

26. Thomas Parker, Esq. of Wood-street, Cheap-side, to Esther, second daughter of Samuel Steel, Esq.

29. Mr. Samuel Clark, of the Circus, Minories, to Joanna, daughter of Captain John Maclean, of Great Prescott-street.

Mr. John Badderley, of Lemon street, Goodman's-fields, solicitor, to Elizabeth Kiddman, niece of John Kiddman, Esq. Racquet-court, Fleet-street.

At Mary-le-bone-church, Captain Wm. S. MacDonald, to Miss Bamburn, of Portman-place, Paddington.

At Wandsworth, James Pulman, Esq. of Parliament place, to Harriet Murry, second daughter of the late William Walker, Esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

William Emerson, Esq. of Easton Square, to Miss Russell, of Cadogan-place.

MAY 1. At St. Pancras church, Mr. James Edwail Maddox, of the Polygon, to Miss Mills of the same place.

The Rev. J. Van Hornert, Esq. of London, to Caroline, third daughter of T. Richardson, Esq. of Nurwood.

Charles Cecil Ashorp, Esq. of the General Post Office, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Henry Churcholl, of Deddington, in the County of Oxford.

2. At Aldborough, E. Fairfax, to Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bradley, Vicar of that place.

Wm. Field, Esq. of Mincing-lane, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late C. L. Stephenson, Esq. of Putnam, Bucks.

John Steel, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Jane, daughter of the late John Hodgson, Esq. of the former place.

4. Patrick Power, Esq. of Giffords Hall, in the County of Suffolk, to Catherine, fourth daughter of N. Power, Esq. Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

At St. Andrew's, Fenchurch, by the Rev. Harry Porter, Vicar, J. V. Ashury, Esq. surgeon, to Dorothy, third daughter of the late Charles Jacomb, Esq. of Guildford-street.

A. Alwin, of Lower Thames-street to Miss Cooper, of Chatham.

At St. Luke, Chelsea, Mr. William Johnson, of Northfleet, Kent, to Miss Weyman, of North end, Fulham.

9. Henry Rouse, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell square, to Frances, only child of the late James Bishop, Esq. of Stamford Hill.

John Harrison, Esq. of Risson, Yorkshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of James Compton, Esq.

11. William Salter, Esq. of Port-au-Prince, to Miss Elizabeth Purvis, of Walworth.

Mr. Henry Hemsley, of Amsterdam, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Wm. Maynard, Esq. of Brixton, Surrey.

Mr. Terrey, of Milsom-street, Bath, to Maria Matilda, eldest daughter of the late John Dutton, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

At the Collegiate Church Manchester, E.

Wright, Esq. to Miss Mary Duffield, niece of T. Holdsworth, Esq. M.P.

At Mary-le-bone Church, by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Thomas Wiglesworth, Esq. son of the late J. Wiglesworth, Esq. of Townhead, York, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. And. Downes, of Witham, Essex.

13. Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Cheapside, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Clark, Esq. of St. John-street.

Mr. William Moggridge, son of Mr. Matthew Moggridge, to Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. Richards, Great Sutton-street.

Mr. Marmaduke Jagon, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Jennings, of Streatham.

15. Wm. Malton, Esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Sophia, eldest daughter of John Le Guise, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds.

Charles Crompton, Esq. of South Lambeth, to Miss Louisa Ann Vandiest, of Stockwell-common.

Catherine Jannetta Lamisa Putland, third daughter of the late Wm. Putland, Esq. to John George Frederick Hassel, Esq. M.D. of Boulogne sur le Mer.

16. Mr. George Maher, of Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Meubry, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

Cuthbert Rippin, Esq. of Stanhope-castle, Durham, to Eleanor, third daughter of Thomas Maxon, Esq. of Mincing-lane.

George Fisher, Esq. of Cnudrit-street, to Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Varnham, Esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-square.

The Rev. Richard Fildwood Snelson, of Ryegate, to Eliza, second daughter of Solomon Davis, Esq.

18. Wm. James Woodward, Esq. of Peckham, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of James Hewlett, Esq. of Great Jamaica-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. Josiah Slec, to Miss Harriet Taite, both of Bermudsey.

Mr. G. B. Harrison, to Miss Dunant.

John Lley Kemp, Esq. of East Grinstead, to Miss Sarah Marsden, daughter of George Marsden, Esq. of Liverpool.

19. At Torrington, Devon, John Forbes, Esq. M.D. of Penzance, Cornwall, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Burgh, of Calcutta, Bengal.

20. John Knox Wade, only son of John Wade, Esq. of Camherwell-green, to Lydia Newborg, eldest daughter of G. A. Nash, Esq. of Tottenham green.

Robert Belcher, Esq. of Henley, to Mary Sheldrake Kemmery.

21. Mr. Henry French, of Newcastle, to Miss E. S. Smith, only daughter of Mr. T. O. Smith, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

23. Robert Kemp, Esq. of Gower-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of W. J. Reeves, Esq. of Woburn-street, Russell-square.

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Chaffey, of Bow-lane, Cheapside, to Dinah, only daughter of Mr. John Banyard of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

24. Dr. T. Hart, of Red-lion-square, to Rose Friedeberg, of Stamford-hill.

Mr. Wm. Phillips, of Holborn, to Miss Lepard, of Lambeth.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Clifton, aged 17, Helena, daughter of John Huddleston, Esq.

Lately, in his Counting-house, Seething-lane, Edward Friend, Esq. late of Fieldgate-street.

Lately, Mr. John Moore, of Aldgate High-street, in his 55th year.

Lately, at Bromley, aged 51, the Rev. James John Talman, A.M. Chaplain of Bromley College, Vicar of North Curry, and of Stugumber, Somerset, leaving an afflicted widow and eleven children to deplore his loss.

Lately, in Pratt-street, Lambeth, Joseph Harrison, Esq. aged 67.

Lately, at Chelsea, Captain Edward Elin, R.N. and C.B.

Lately, at Brussels, in his 44th year, Moses Baer Schlesinger, Esq. late of Clapham, Surrey.

Lately, in the East Indies, John Hilbert Kaye, Esq. second son of Joseph Kaye, Esq. of New Bank buildings.

SEPT. 14, 1819. At Madras, Lieut George Monbray Smith, 3rd son of the late George Smith, Esq.

Nov. 9. At Bengal, aged 40 years, Mrs. Catherine Herbert, the wife of John Herbert, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Meredyth, of the County of Wexford, Ireland.

JANUARY 11, 1820. At Port Louis, Mauritius, William George Waugh, Esq.

MARCH 22. At Paris, after a short illness Emma, the wife of Lieut-General Coghlan, and second daughter of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. of Doddington Hall, Cheshire.

At Oxford, Hunts, Thomas Sismey, Esq. aged 67.

30. At Clapham, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Dorrington, after a long and painful illness.

APRIL 3. The Rev. John Potticary, of Blackheath, Kent.

5. John Venning, eldest son of William Venning, Esq. Holloway-place, Petersburg, in his 20th year.

12. At his residence in Sackville-street, Arthur Young, Esq.* in the 79th year of his age, for the last ten of which he had been blind. His death was accelerated by one of the most painful disorders incident to the human frame—the stone, and it was owing to an accident, which happened but a few days before his death, that any suspicion of his having the affliction arose.

In sitting down on a chair lower than the one to which he was accustomed, he felt a jerk or jar in the lower part of the belly, and from the moment to that of his death, he endured the most acute sufferings. It was ascertained after his death, that the accident had broken a membrane, by which the stone had been kept attached, and from its size, it must have been many years forming. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Brimfield, near Bury St. Edmunds, where a small property has been in the possession of the family above two hundred years. The funeral was attended by a large assemblage of poor from the surrounding country, all anxious to testify their respect for the loss they had sustained in so benevolent a benefactor; his kindness must be long regretted both by “The young who labour, and the old who rest.”

as few men, with so limited an income, conferred greater benefits in their neighbourhood.

19. At Brussels, Samuel Drewry, Esq. late of Harlesden green, in the County of Middlesex, in the 63rd year of his age.

J. F. Wood, Esq. Vineyard walk, Clerkenwell.

22. At Groll Castle, Debarah, the relict of James Moore O'Donrl, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Mathews, of Oak Cottage, Hampton, in his 67th year.

23. At Blackheath, Peter Lawless, Esq. of Ernespie, Scotland, aged 54.

24. At Twickenham, in his 90th year, Mr. Thomas Willb.

25. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, in the 51st year of his age, the Hon. Augustus Richard Butler Danvers, uncle to the Earl of Lansdowne.

At Wenslade House, Devon, Josias Du Pré Parcher, Esq. in the 60th year of his age.

At his house 21, James street, Buckingham gate, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. L.L.D.* An honor of the Trenties on the Police of the Metropolis and River Thames, and on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, aged 76.

At Genshill, in the King's County, Richard Edward Digby, Esq. son of the late Dean of Clonfort, in Ireland.

26. The Rev. Isaac Denton, Vicar of Croshawite, Cumberland.

27. Justinian Augusta, only daughter of

* For a Portrait and Memoir, vide Dec. 1795, Vol. 29.

* For Portrait and Memoir, vide Murch; 1818, Vol. 73.

James Tweedale, Surgeon, Upper St. Martin's lane.

At Islington, Mrs. Chambers, aged 76.

Thomas Falthot Grosuch, Esq. of Queen's Square, Westminster.

28. John Garden, Esq. Whitehall-place, in his 65th year.

James Leaver, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

29. At his seat at Farleigh, near Maldstone, William Phelps Perrio, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

MAY 1. In Reading, John Carter, Esq. aged 54.

Jane, wife of John Forsyth, Esq. of Deptford.

2. At his house John street, Blackfriars-road, in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Matthew Miller.

3. At West-green, near Tottenham, in the 23d year of his age, Arthur Babington, Student of Trinity College, Cambridge, fourth son of Dr. William Babington, of Aldersburgh.

4. In Tyndale-place, Islington, Thomas Griffith, Esq. in the 66th year of his age.

At Lisson Grove, St. Marylebone, Thos. Patrick, Esq. in the 82d year of his age.

At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Ferris, wife of Dr. Ferris, of that town.

At her house, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in the 79th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Henenge Osburn.

At Bevis Mount, in Hampshire, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Henry Hutton, Esq. barrister at law, &c.

At Brighton, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Chitty, widow of the late Joseph Chitty, Esq. of Chudwell, in Essex.

5. In Great Ormond street, Mrs. Atkins, relict of Mr. Atkins, formerly master of Sir John Gresham's Grammar School, Norfolk.

At Paris, Parr Bulkeley, Esq. late of Gloucester place.

6. At his house in Portman-square, John Denison, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas Barton, Rector of Aldham, Essex, in the 76th year of his age.

Mrs. Du Bois, widow of William Du Bois, Esq. of Stanwell.

In the 30th year of his age, Mr. Edward Carr Webb, late of the Bank of England.

At his house in Aberdeen, Patrick Milne, Esq. of Cohnomogate.

8. At Pan, the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Selkirk.

9. At his seat, Langley, Essex, S. J. Tufnell, Esq.

9. At her house Hackney, Mrs. Mary Dawson, widow of the late Thomas Dawson, M.D. of that place.

10. At Lowestoffe, Suffolk, in his 48th year, Henry Humphreys, Esq.

At Maze-hill, Blackheath, Frances, eldest daughter of Richard Dixon, Esq.

At Cheltenham, in the 57th year of his age, Major-General Sir Haylett Framingham.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, Captain John Anderson.

11. At Knole Lodge, Warwick, in the 54th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Blyth.

12. At Clapham Rise, in his 63d year, John Newman, Esq. of Finmore-house, Oxon.

At Croydon, in the 63th year of his age, Mr. George Smith, of that place.

13. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Hoppe, late of St. Paul's Church-yard, in the 81st year of his age.

14. At Torquay, Devonshire, Henry Foner, Esq. of Berwick, St. John, in the 69th year of his age.

At his house Great Ormond street, Michael Bush, Esq.

At the house of her niece, Mrs. Mary Cox, Blackheath, in the 94th year of her age, Mrs. Bell, relict of John Bell, Esq. late Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office.

15. Mr. Thomas Hayley, late of Long-acre.

In the 82d year of her age, the Baroness Anna Wethelana Van Grovestins, at South Parade, Queen's Elm, Little Chelsen.

17. At Bellmore House, Hampstead, Sir J. Jackson, Bart. of Arley, Bedfordshire.

18. Mr. John Welh, of King's-row, Wulworth, in the 78th year of his age.

18. At Gainsborough, Mrs. Ann Wilson, relict of the late John Wilson, Esq. of South Newington, in the 79th year of her age.

20. At his house, Rye-lane, Peckham, Mr. Thomas Cracklaw, of Great Tower-street, aged 58.

At Lutton, aged 76, Mrs. Collett, relict of Thomas Collett, Esq. of Hench, Hempstead.

21. In Gower street, Bedford-square, after seven months illness, Alexander Heudius Sutherland, Esq. F.S.A.

24. At the residence of her father, Clapham common, of a rapid decline, in the 22d year, Matilda, eldest daughter of Thomas Newton, Esq. Warwick square.

25. At Laytonstone, in the 68th year of his age, George Leac, Esq.

The Rev. WILLIAM HOLLINGS.—This gentleman was a native of Hereford, brought up in the Grammar School there, afterwards graduated in Brasenose College, Oxford. Taking holy orders, he officiated several years as Curate of Ullingswick, in that county, under Dr. Talbot, but left the situation in disgust, and under a vow that he would never resume his clerical functions. This resolution was strictly adhered to during the remainder of his life, and it originated in the disappointment and mortification which he experienced in the refusal of the patron to appoint him to the

vacant benefice, on the recommendation of the parishioners in the year 1759.

His understanding was good; his education respectable; and his conversation not unpleasant. Cleanliness did not distinguish his person, and his dress was singular and shabby. Avarice was the ruling passion of his mind, and its sway was never disputed but in the instance already mentioned, of his voluntary dereliction of professional emolument. His house and furniture strictly corresponded with the appearance of their master; no domestics of any description were admitted within his walls, lest they should rob him; and every office, culinary or otherwise, was performed by himself. His diet was cheap and homely—a few pennyworths of tripe and a quart of the water in which it had been boiled, occasionally constituted, with the aid of a sixpenny loaf, two meals of more than usual indulgence. The cookery was simple and efficient; it consisted in soaking the crumb hollowed out from the loaf in the liquor of the tripe, for the first day's repast; and in placing the tripe itself in the cavity of the loaf, for the next day's junket. A streak from the butcher was an extravagance of very rare occurrence; his gun and his fishing-rod afforded a casual supply; but his principal reliance was on the bounty of his relatives, or the donations of the numerous friends, who, from their own avidities, or from his professions, considered themselves reasonable expectants of his property. He left his bed at the earliest hours, in search of some kind of game or other: if he was observed in a wood, his gun was his excuse; if near a river, his rod; whilst the fishing basket on his back answered the double purpose of containing his plunder and concealing the hole in his coat. On one of these marauding expeditions (when hares were often mistaken for rabbits, and tame ducks for wild ones), he had the good fortune to discover, in his favourite walk on the banks of the river Lugg, the mutilated remains of a large-sized pike, which, after glutting the appetite of the otter, was destined to the prey of our hero, and supplied him with at least half a score dinners of unusual splendour. On another occasion of a similar nature, he was apprehended whilst sitting near the confines of a wood, and watching for game within a circuit of the adjoining field, which he had carefully marked out by sticks placed in the ground, to shew the distances at which he might depend on the effects of his gun, with the least possible risk of discharging it to no purpose but the loss of the powder and shot.—The gamekeepers conducted him in custody to the Lord of the Preserve; mutual congratulations ensued on the apprehension of the grand poacher who had so long eluded their vigilance, and his capacious and disguised pockets were unloaded before the party.—

Great, however, was their surprise and disappointment, when, instead of the game expected, these ample pockets were found to contain a miscellaneous collection of potatoes, sticks, turnips, glass phials, and bog-head hongs, all purloined from a neighbouring cottage, in which he had obtained shelter from a storm. Thus, if feather and fur and fishes failed his resources were not exhausted; the turnip-fields or the hedges could always assist him, and on his removal from one house to another he filled three bagsheds with the broken sticks which he had thus acquired, and he neatly preserved that quantity in his gullet to the time of his death, by his almost daily or rather nightly supplies.

In his rural walks he formed many intimacies with the cottagers of the district, and under the pretence of remembering them in his will, he often put them to the expense of maintaining him for a week. From his more able friends he frequently solicited the gift of a hare, which he turned to good account, by fixing a long residence with those to whom he presented it. An unpleasant rebuff once attended an application of this kind.—The late Mr. D., of Hinton, made it an indispensable condition of complying with his request, that the applicant should prove, that on some one occasion of his life he had given away that which cost him the value of the hare. It is superfluous to add, that the condition was impracticable, the request was unsuccessful, and Mr. D. was never forgiven.

The appearance of Mr. Hollings was grotesque in the extreme; the capacity of the pockets seemed to be the principal object in the construction of his coat; it was formed of cloth of the coarsest texture originally of a black colour, but the effect of time had strongly tinged it with the *verd antique*, so valuable in the eye of the antiquary. His waistcoat was of similar materials, and being prudently fitted up with long pockets, in compliment to his coat, was met above his knees by a pair of worn-out haat stockings, and thus happily spares the description of any intermediate garment. His hat was round and shallow; his hair was sandy, and despoiling the vain conceit of a black and bushy wig, acquired for him the appellation of "*Will with the golden whiskers*." Thus adorned, and equipped too with his rod and basket, a miniature portrait of him was last year taken by Mr. Leeming, of Park-street, with the usual ability and success of that artist. The mother of Mr. H. lived with him to the time of her death, which occurred about thirty years since. She left a set of chemises nearly new, and the circumstance of her son's wearing and washing them afterwards, might have been concealed from history, had he not often been observed to place them on the drying line in his garden. Other parts of the wardrobe of his father

and mother, which even Mr. Hollings' ingenuity could not adapt to his own personal uses, were found in the house at his death, and afford no bad specimens of the costume which prevailed in the reign of Geo. II.—His garden has been alluded to—that garden contains a pear tree of unusual merit; and to prevent any injury from complying with the wishes of his friends for a supply of its grafts, he regularly procured at the proper season, a large bough from some inferior stock, and substituted its branches for those of the favourite tree. He once possessed more extensive property in land, which being situated in the front of a worthy Baronet's demesne, was purchased at a price nearly double its worth; but Mr. H. long repented the sale, from an idea, that under all the circumstances of the case, a still greater price might possibly have been extorted.

This long, and (it is feared) tedious sketch, is now drawing to a close. About six weeks since, he abruptly and harshly pressed immediate payment of interest and principal from a tradesman who had misused another person with his name in borrowing a hundred pounds. The interest was paid, and an acknowledgement given on unstamped paper. The party feeling himself aggrieved, laid an information against him, and the penalty of five pounds was extorted.

This was his death blow; in his own words, "from that moment he could neither eat nor drink, nor sleep." Under this mental depression he lingered about five weeks, gradually declining in health and spirits, until the morning of the 26th of March, when (his street door being forced) he was found dead in a miserable house, in a miserable room, and on a miserable bed, with-

out attendant, without fire, without sheets, without curtains, and without any other visible comfort! The scene which succeeded bids defiance of description; none but they who have witnessed the effects of a London hoax, filling all the street with applicants of all descriptions, can form an idea of what now occurred. Wives, widows, and maids, urged the promises they had received; parsons and proctors, lawyers, and doctors, assembled on the spot—one person required remuneration for drugs—another for drams—a third for dinners—and a fourth for cyder. In short, the demands, the expectations, and the confusion seemed universal—and on unfolding his will, it appeared, that with the exception of a few trifling legacies, his relatives were wholly excluded, his expectant's disappointed, and a property of about 3000*l.* was divided, to their great surprise, between a respectable yeoman in the country, and a gentleman in the city, who had managed his pecuniary concerns. Of the hospitalities of the former he had occasionally partaken; and his favour towards the latter was particularly excited by the return of a 5*l.* note, which Mr. Hollings had deposited in his hands beyond the sum intended. On this occasion Mr. H. emphatically exclaimed—"Then there is one honest person in the world!"

Thus lived and thus died the Rev. Wm. Hollings; he was buried at Wilkington under the salute of a merry peal of bells, as directed by his will, and ordered to be repeated on a suitable endowment, during twelve hours, on every anniversary of his funeral; if he be merited in the credit of much positive good, perhaps he cannot justly be charged with the commission of much positive evil.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lyson's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbus Paper, and may be had separate, price 4*s.*; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

In the press.

ENGLAND'S Brightest Gems; or, A brief sketch of the Anniversaries of the Religious and Charitable Institutions, held in London, in May, 1820.

By Mr. Barry Cornwall, in one vol. 8vo, a new Poem, in three parts, called *Marcinn Colonnus*; with Dramatic Sketches, and other Poems.

By Mr. John Lutcock, *Notes on Rio de Janeiro and the Southern Parts of Brazil*, taken during a residence of ten years in various parts of that country.

An Account of a Tour in Normandy, undertaken chiefly for the purpose of inves-

tigating the architectural antiquities of the Durhy, by Dawson Turner, &c. F.R.S. &c.

The second part of Mr. Colman's *Antiquities of Normandy*.

Methodism, a Poem.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—Since the establishment of this useful Institution, upwards of 2150 Patients have been admitted, the greater number of whom have been cured or relieved.

At a late meeting of the Governors, thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. Curtis, the Surgeon of the Institution.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN MAY,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed; and may be had of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

THE Life of George the Third, by Edward Holt, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

The Retreat, or Sketches from Nature, by the author of Affection's Gift, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

A Sicilian Story, by Barry Cornwall, 11s.

A Description of the Colony of New South Wales, by W. C. Wentworth, Esq. 2d edit. 16s.

Le Gesta D'Earico IV. Poema, by G. Guzzaruni. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Picture of Margate, 8vo. with a map and 20 views, 9s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE regret that the *Remarks of an Englishman on the Exhibition at the Royal Academy* arrived too late for insertion. They will certainly appear in our next.

We beg to refer our readers to the accurate report of the State Trials which our present Number contains—confident, that a more succinct account has not, within the restricted limits of a periodical Publication, been presented to the public.

In the Acknowledgments to Correspondents of last month, column 2, line 6, insert a comma after "will;" and in line 18, for "This venial error," read, "These venial errors."

Many articles are unavoidably postponed, on account of the unusual length of the Memoir, and the report of the State Trials above alluded to.

A. S. on *Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope*, in our next.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, APRIL 29, TO TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1820.

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES,

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

ARMITAGE, DAN. Huddersfield, York, minkree, &c. May 9.
GENDRY, JOHN, Goldsmithy, Cornwall, merchant, April 29.
KISSARD, CHAS. Pett, Hastings, tailor, May 9.

KAY, RICH. Bury, Cotton spinner, May 6.
MATTHEWS, WM. Birmingham, upholsterer, May 6.
MARH, RICH. Holmpton, York, farmer, May 10.

BANKRUPTS.

ABELL, THOS. Nottingham, lace manufacturer, June 24, Funch-bowl, Nottingham. [Huist, Nottingham, and Knowles, New inn.] May 19.
AINSWORTH, THOS. and RICHARD. Bolton, THORNEY, J. Warrington, and COLE, P. Turton, Lancaster, Whitsters, June 14, 15, and July 4, Bridge-inn, Bolton. [Maddocks, Gray's-inn sq.; and Boardman and Co. Bolton.] May 27.
BIGGAR, WM. Manchester, brazier, June 10, Star, Manchester. [Sharpe and Co. Manchester; and Milne and Co. Inner Temple.] April 29.
BALE, GILL. Bristol, victualler, June 1, 2, and 10, Phough, Cheltenham. [Meredith, Lincoln's-inn New-sq.; and Gwinnett and Co. Cheltenham.] April 27.
BIRTON, WM. Oxford-st. upholsterer, June 10, [Hill, Welbeck-st. Cavendish-sq.] April 29.
BOWER, JOHN and JOSEPH, Bradford, York, wool-staplers, June 10, Court-house, Leeds. [Mackinson, Temple; and Foden, Leeds.] April 29.
BOUCKE, JOSEPH, Albemarle-st. Piccadilly, wine-merchant, June 13. [Reardon and Co. Corbett-co. Bircechurch-st.] May 2.
BENSON, THOS. Sheffield-moor, grocer, June 17. [Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-st. Chapplegate.] May 6.
BILLIDGE, HEN. Liverpool, stationer, June 1, 2, and 17, at the office of Whitley and Mason, Liver-

pool. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Whitley and Mason, Liverpool.] May 6.
BLACK, JAMES, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, watch-maker, June 12. [Maltby and Co. Chancery-lane.] May 6.
BAINES, EDW. Leicester, tailor, June 20, Three Crowns, Leicester. [Cooke, Leicester; and James, High-st. Hullam.] May 9.
BARTHOLOMEW, RICH. Hasldon, Berks, farmer, June 20, Bear, Reading. [Pitman, Symond's-lane, Chancery-lane; and Hoffman, Reading.] May 8.
BLAZHILL, CHAS. St. Martin's-lane. Charing-cross, locksmith and bell-hanger, June 3 and 27. [Ellis and Co. Abingdon-st. Westminster.] May 16.
BOYDELL, JOSEPH, Redding-green, coal-merchant, June 3, and July 1. [Pulley, Winchester-st.] May 20.
BRIGHT, ROB. Nassau-pl. Commercial-road, haberdasher, June 3, and July 1. [Lawrance, Dean's-co. Doctors'-common.] May 20.
BATTENS, JAMES, Southampton, grocer, June 7, 8, and July 4, Star, Southampton. [Marrett, Southampton; and Willis and Co. Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] May 23.
COPE, MATT. Derby, ironmonger, June 10, King's Arms, Derby. [Moss, Derby; and Wolston, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] April 27.

- CLARK, WM.** South Shields, linen-draper, June 15. Oyston's, Golden Lion Inn, South Shields [Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard; and Banbridge and Co. South Shields.] May 5.
- COOK, WM. GEO.** High-st. Shadwell, optician, June 13. [Parlington, Dyer's-bu. Holborn.] May 2.
- COLLINS, JOHN EDMUNDS**, Wood-st. Cheap-side, cloth-factor, June 17. [Leigh, Charlton-st. Mansion-house.] May 6.
- CREASY, THOS.** Chelmsford, draper, June 17. [Bond, Ware, Herts.] May 6.
- CONEY, RICH.** Strand, plumber, June 24. [Norton, New Union-st. Little Moorfields.] May 12.
- CARR, JOHN**, Wortley, and **TETLEY, DAVID** RIMINGTON, Armley, York, merchants, June 21. Court-house, Leeds. [Faw and Co. Henrietta-st. Current garden; and Hemmingsway, Leeds.] May 12.
- CRAMP, SAM.** Vine-st. Millbank st. Westminster, curd-draier, June 24. [Budlow, Monument yard.] May 12.
- CLARKE, JOHN**, Wakefield, bookseller, June 3, 6, and July 1, Star, Manchester. [Hills, Chancery-la.; and Craigwell, Manchester.] May 20.
- CLUNIE, WM.** St. Martin's-lane, baker, June 1 and July 1. [Shuter, Millbank st. Westminster.] May 20.
- CAIG, PETER**, Liverpool, tailor, June 12, 14, and July 4, George, Liverpool. [Wheeler, Castle-st. Holborn; and Curry, Liverpool.] May 23.
- DANVERS, THOS.** and **JAMES**, jun. Temperance-row, Tower hill, merchants, June 6 and 20. [Hodgson, Castle-st. Holborn.] May 9.
- DIHON, R. WM. FRED. ALEX.** Bicester st. Oxford-st. Jew's-Row, June 27. [Hall and Co. New Buswell-cu.] May 16.
- DOWNS, HEN.** jun. and Co. Old Broad-st. shop and insurance brokers, June 9, 10, and July 1. [Readon and Co. Corbet cu. Gracechurch st. May 20.
- DUPERRAT, JOHN**, Brackley, Northampton, tailor, June 3, 5, and July 1, White-lion, Banbury. [Lunt, Banbury; and Lowe and Co. Temple.] May 20.
- DAWSON, JAMES**, Meltham, York, clothier, June 7, 8, and July 1, Pockhouse, Huddersfield. [Walker, Lincoln's inn fields; and Clough and Co. Huddersfield.] May 20.
- EDWARDS, MARY** and **KFZIA**, Newport, Monmouth, linen-draper, June 19, White-lion, Bristol. [Blake, Bristol; and Jenkins and Co. Newport.] April 29.
- FRY, RICH.** Leicester sq. Green draper, June 17. [Thompson, Bow la. Chiswick.] May 6.
- FEATHERSTONE, JAMES**, Fore-moor, Worcester, vintner, June 17, Pack horse, Worcester. [Beck, Devonshire-st. Queen-sq.; and Hill, Worcester.] May 6.
- FELICER, JOHN**, Vine st. Lambeth, timber-merchant, June 21. [Shuter, Midbank-st. Westminster.] May 12.
- FALLON, WM.** jun. Hatfield, York, malster, July 1, Wheat-st. Chesham. [Edmonds, Exchange-runder of Flax, Lincoln's inn; and Hubbert and Co. Chesham.] May 20.
- FRUSE, GEO.** Wigan, Lancaster, Shopkeeper, June 14, 15, and July 4, Bank-st. Wigan. [Lilly, Chancery la.; and Morris, Wigan.] May 21.
- GASTON, THOS. JOHN**, Liverpool, merchant, June 14, at the office of Richard Brooke, Liverpool. [Brooke, Liverpool.] May 2.
- GANDERTON, JOHN FANE**, Pershore, Worcester, plumber, June 14, Angel, Pershore. [Hurd and Co. Temple and Diney, Pershore.] May 2.
- GEORGE, STEPH.** Nibleth, Pimlico, linen draper, June 24, White-hart, Northeth. [Williams, Caermarthen; and Alexander and Co. New inn.] May 12.
- GREEN, WM.** Liverpool, money scrivener, June 1, 2, and 24, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock, Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. London.] May 12.
- HOLT, WM.** jun. Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturer, June 10, White-lion, Manchester. [Shuttleworth, Rochdale; and Clappindale, Crace-co. Freet-st.] April 29.
- HARDMAN, JAMES**, Spoutland, cotton spinner, June 19, George, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; and Mitne and Co. Temple.] May 2.
- HOBBS, JOHN**, Titchfield, draper, June 17, Bugle, Titchfield. [Alexander and Co. New inn; and Padden, Farnham.] May 6.
- HARDY, JOSEPH**, and Co. Birmingham, merchants, June 24, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Baxter and Co. Gray's inn-pl.; and Bird, Birmingham.] May 9.
- HOMES, RICH.** and Co. Northampton, grocers, June 3 and 29. [Gregory, Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] May 9.
- HAYLES, THAS.** and Co. Portsmouth, grocers, June 29, Crown, Gosport. [Alexander and Co. New-inn; and Cruickshank, Gosport.] May 12.
- HARRIS, CHRIST.** Bradford, Willis, tanner, June 24, Angel, Bath. [Dawson Co. Guildford-st.; and Stone, Bradford.] May 12.
- HALL, HUGH**, Nelson-terrace, Kingsland, broker, June 1 and July 1. [Derby, Harcourt-bu. Temple.] May 20.
- HOPPERTON, EDW.** Liverpool, upholsterer, June 3, 6, and July 1, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple; and Hardwell, Liverpool.] May 20.
- HAMMOND, CHRIST.** Durham, draper, June 3, 6, and July 1, George, Manchester. [Wood, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] May 20.
- HANCOCK, JOHN**, St. James's-st. Piccadilly, coach-maker, June 3 and July 1. [Pitches, St. Swinburn's la. Lombard-st.] May 20.
- HONYMAN, JOHN**, Church st. Spital-fields, silk-manufacturer, June 10, 15, and July 4. [James, Bucklebury.] May 23.
- HUGHES, BENJ.** Bristol, virtualer, June 9, 10, and July 4, White-lion, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's inn sq.; and Cornish, Bristol.] May 23.
- JONES, HENRY H.** Holywell, Flint, draper, June 24, Albion, Chester. [Williams, Holywell; and Chester, Staple-inn.] May 12.
- JOHNSON, NEHEMIAH BAYLIS**, Birmingham, bed and mattress-manufacturer, June 6, 7, and July 1, Castle, Birmingham. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry; and Webb, Birmingham.] May 20.
- ILLINGWORTH, RICH. STONHEUR**, Waterloo-pl. Pall-mall, wine-merchant, July 1. [Knight and Co. Basinghall st.] May 20.
- KINDER, JAMES**, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, June 10, Star, Manchester. [Kay, Manchester.] April 29.
- KAY, RICH.** Hurry, Lancaster, cotton spinner, June 21, Star, Manchester. [Cunliff, Manchester; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] May 12.
- LYNN, THOS.** Jerusalem Coffee house, Cornhill, merchant, June 18. [Widd, College hill.] May 6.
- LEVERETT, JOHN**, East Derham, Norfolk, inn-keeper, June 17, Ram and horse, Norwich. [Yeates, Middle Temple; and King, Swaffham.] May 6.
- LONGBRIST, JOSEPH**, Lgham byre, carpenter, June 3 and 24. [Ranahie, Tokenhouse-yard.] May 12.
- LEITCH, WM.** Exeter, grocer, June 13, 14, and 24, New London, Exeter. [Britton, Broad-st.; and Bouton, Exeter.] May 12.
- LEITCH, WM.** jun. Mark-la. merchant, June 10, 15, and July 1. [Healing, Lawrence la. Chesham.] May 21.
- LENNY, JOSEPH**, Chester, grocer, June 29, 24, and July 1, End Hill, Chester. [Kellall, Chester; and M'Neil and Co. Temple.] May 20.
- LOLL, WM. FANUP**, Llandilo, Carmarthen, druggist, July 4, Bear, Llandilo. [Thomas, Llandilo.] May 21.
- LEITCH, RICH. WM.** Radnall, Stafford, dealer, June 1, 2, and July 4, George, Stafford. [Cudins, and Co. Stafford; and Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn.] May 2.
- LOWE, GEO.** Commercial bu. Mincing la. wine-merchant, June 10, 15, and July 4. [Watkins and Co. Stone-bu. Lincoln's inn.] May 23.
- MATHIN, JOHN FRANK**, and Co. Gloucester-st. Queen sq. surgical-instrument makers, June 10. [Hayward, Fore-co. Temple.] April 29.
- MATH WMAN, RICH.** Leeds, merchant, June 13. [Robinson and Co. Austin-frers.] May 2.
- MOORE, THOS.** Loughdon, Derby, dealer, June 17, Blue Bell, Leicester. [Bond Leicester; and Alexander and Co. New-inn.] May 6.
- MILNER, JAMES**, Cambridge, dealer, June 20, Puckrell, Cambridge. [Percocke, Cambridge; and Inone and Co. Lincoln's inn-fields.] May 2.
- MATTHISON, JAMES**, Huddersfield, merchant, June 1, and July 1, Wellington, Huddersfield. [Alison, Huddersfield; and Walker, Lincoln's inn-fields.] May 20.
- MACNAIR, JOHN**, jun. and Co. Cornhill, mercantile, June 10, and July 4. [Latimer, Gray's-inn sq.] May 23.

- NEWINGTON, JOHN**, Tunbridge, farmer, June 10. (Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton st.) April 29.
- NOWILL, JOSEPH**, Cheap-side, stationer, June 17. (Abbott, Mark-la.) May 6.
- NEWELL, SAM**, Hunsam, baker, June 21. (Fisher and Co. Furnival's Inn.) May 19.
- OGLETHORPE, JOSEPH**, Liverpool, porter merchant, June 1, 2, and 17. (George, Liverpool. (Harrison, Liverpool; and James, Ely-pl. Holborn.) May 6.
- PARKER, THOM. HARRISON**, Kingston, Surrey, wine-merchant, June 10. (Hornham, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.) April 22.
- PERRY, SAM**, Liverpool, merchant, June 19. (George, Liverpool. (Gowney, Liverpool; and Lowe and Co. Southampton bu. Chancery-la.) May 2.
- PRICE, THOM.**, Rodborough, Gloucester, civil engineer, June 20. (George, Strand. (Hawker, Strand; and King, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet street.) May 9.
- PHILLIPS, GEO.**, Manchester, plumber, June 21. (Star, Manchester. (Willis and Co. Watford-acc. and Arkers, Manchester.) May 12.
- PARRISH, THOM.**, Brompton-la, Stafford, glass cutter, June 24. (Wheathead, Buxley, Worcester. (Belhows, Dudley; and Williams, Swinton-la. Long-Lord-st.) May 19.
- PHILLIPS, A. W.**, Bathhouse-pl. Oxford st. jeweller, June 27. (Powers, Currier-st. La. com. sq.) May 10.
- RAVEN, ROBERT, WM.**, RICH, New London-st. coach factor, June 27. (Sophia st. Broad-st. bu.) May 10.
- RICHARDSON, WM.**, Wrotham, Kent, bookkeeper, June 1 and July 1. (Pratt, Rochester; and Clarksons, Essex-st. Strand.) May 10.
- RAE, ALPH**, and Co. Proprietors of the East London Theatre, dealers, June 3 and July 4. (Pond, Adonis-co. Broad-st.) May 2.
- ROUTH, JAMES**, Fulham, plumber, June 10. (Aug. Leuchurch-st.) April 29.
- SILVER, JOSEPH**, and Co. Shoe-la. merchants, June 17. (Keatey and Co. Ludgate-st. street.) May 6.
- STONHILL, WM.**, Stewkley, Buckingham, hatter, June 8 and 21. (King's Head, Aylesbury. (Ashford, Staple-mn. and Hooper, Dunstable.) May 12.
- SEABLE, LUKE**, Weybridge, Surrey, baker, June 21. (Faulstich and Co. Giffarth co. Throgmorton-st.) May 12.
- STUDD, JOHN LYNCH**, Kirke-st. Hatton-garden, merchant, June 24. (Wilde, College-hill.) May 19.
- STONHILL, JAMES**, Halifax, York, grocer, June 27. (Wain Swan, Halifax. (Wighworth, Gray's-mn. and Wain Swarth and Co. Halifax.) May 16.
- STAYER, ROBERT**, Manchester, bookseller, June 2, 4, and 7. (Palace Inn, Manchester. (Chew, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford row.) May 10.
- ST. WALTER, ABRAHAM**, New Sarum, Wilts, grocer, June 1 and July 1. (White Hart, New Sarum. (Toney, Salisbury; and Brindley and Co. Temple.) May 23.
- SKILLICK, JOHN**, Leeds, York, linen draper, July 4. (Cotton House, Leeds. (Atkinson and Co. Leeds; and Stocker and Co. New Rowell co. Cross-st.) May 21.
- SMITH, JOHN**, Cuth Saint Aldwens, Gloucester, below Chandler, June 14, 15, and July 4. (King's Head, Gloucester. (Lowd and Co. Arle-ster; and Lamb's ring and Woolley, Gloucester.) May 21.
- WILLIAMS, DAVID**, and Co. Manchester, linen-draper, June 10. (Star, Macclesfield. (Willis and Co. Watford co. Throgmorton-st.) and Wilson, Manchester.) May 2.
- WILLIAMS, JOSEPH**, Whittle, Derby, cotton spinner, June 24. (Angel, Blackpool. (Widmeyer, Marple, near Stockport; and Midm and Co. Temple.) May 12.
- WILKINSON, JAMES**, Birmingham, japanner, June 24. (Hen and Chickens, Birmingham. (Long and Co. Holborn co. G. ay's inn; and Smith and Co. Birmingham.) May 14.
- WALKINS, THOM.**, Ross, Hereford, grocer, June 24. (Lamb, Backs-bury.) May 12.
- WORTHINGTON, JOHN**, Norwich, cabinet-maker, June 27. (Angel, Norwich. (Hosier and Co. Norwich; and Geldard and Co. Thavema-st.) May 10.
- WHITEHEAD, JAMES**, Dunsbury, York, clothier, June 7, 8, and July 4. (Star, Manchester. (Levy, G. ay's inn; and Arkers, Manchester.) May 23.
- YOUNG, ED.**, New Sarum, Wilts, grocer, June 1, and 27. (White Hart, New Sarum. (Honey, Salisbury; and Brindley and Co. Temple.) May 19.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS.

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 25, TO TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1820.

- ADAM, W.**, Lambeth, May 16.
- ADAM, A.**, Plymouth Dock, June 5.
- ADDEND, C. S.**, Harrow-road, Paddington, June 17.
- ADELTON, W.**, and Co. C. S. 21, Lancaster, June 10.
- ADRIEL, W.**, Plaistow, Essex, June 11.
- ADRIEL, G.**, Carlisle-st, Surrey, June 17.
- BAKER, F. H.**, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, May 29.
- BANDER, C.**, Strand, Gloucester, May 26.
- BRANWELL, R.**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 25.
- BOWLES, W.**, and Co. New Sarum, and Harrow, J. Shaftesbury, May 31.
- BURTON, W.**, Cornhill, May 29.
- FORREST, R.**, Vinegar-st. Westminster, May 20.
- HURLEIGH, J.**, Bristol, May 22.
- BANKES, R.**, Liverpool, June 1.
- BIRKIN, W.**, Kingston upon Hull, May 19.
- BECKER, C. C.**, Ladbury, May 16.
- BARK, R.**, North-sarum, York, May 14.
- BAYLEY, G.**, and Co. Manchester, May 31.
- BASS, P.**, Ashborn, Derby, May 26.
- BURNE, B.**, Austin-frars, May 27.
- BLAKE, J.**, Parson's green, Fulham, May 27.
- BURKLAND, M.**, Bayswater, May 27.
- BURROUGHS, J. M.**, New Sarum, Wilts, June 1.
- BROWN, G.**, Broad-st. Westminster, May 20.
- BROWN, W. E.**, Brixton, May 30.
- BACHAN, T.**, Charlotte-st. May 30.
- BILL, C. F.**, Castle-st. Bethnal-green, June 27.
- BRADLEY, M.**, Huddersfield, York, June 8.
- BODY, W.**, Newbarn, Sussex, June 10.
- BECKWITH, C.**, Preston, Lancaster, June 18.
- BROWN, S.**, and Co. St. Mary-hill, June 24.
- BALLMER, J.**, City-chambers, Bishopgate-st. June 6.
- BRICE, W.**, Bristol, June 10.
- HOYLE, W.**, Kingston upon-Hull, June 20.
- BLACKBORN, J.**, Witham, Essex, June 20.
- BRANT, W.**, Kennington, June 13.
- COHAM, W.**, jun. and Co. Ware, Herts, May 23.
- CHUBB, C.**, Porte-st. Southampton, May 23.
- COCKLE, J.**, and C. Shadwell-dock, May 27.
- CROSS, W.**, Lombard-st. May 30.
- CUTHBUSH, J.**, Ashford, Kent, May 27.
- CRUMME, R.**, Ladbury, May 27.
- COLLIN, E.**, Broad-st. June 1.
- COX, W. H.**, Broad-st. June 1.
- COWELL, B.**, Rutton at Ham, Kent, June 10.
- CLIFFE, C.**, George-mn. Commercial-road, July 1.
- DAVISON, J.**, Beer-la. Tower-st. May 20.
- DOWNES, J.**, Brewer-st. Westminster, May 20.
- DAVIS, W.**, Newbury, Berks, May 27.
- DAY, J.**, and Co. Tavistock-st. Covent-gar. May 27.
- DAY, R.**, Crossed-la. July 8.
- DEBENNE, J. S.**, North Walsham, Norfolk, June 8.
- DAVIS, E.**, and Co. Church-st. Lambeth, June 6.
- DELLON, J.**, Milk yard, Lower Shadwell, June 17.
- DAVIS, J.**, Trowbridge, Wilts, June 19.
- DIXON, B.**, Lamb's-conduit-st. June 17.
- DAVISON, J.**, East India Chambers, Lendenhall-st. May 27.
- EVANS, H.**, Cleapside, May 27.
- INGLAND, T.**, Smithfield, June 15.
- FARTER, R.**, Broad-st. Cheap-side, May 20.
- FARTER, T.**, Batty Mills, York, May 25.
- BURDER, W.**, Haslingstock, Hants, June 10.
- FISHER, W.**, Union-pl. Lambeth, June 3.
- GRAHAM, J.**, Birmingham, May 21.
- GOODALL, W.**, and Co. Garlick-hill, May 27.
- GERMAN, R.**, Plymouth Dock, May 18.
- GRIFFITHS, M.**, and Co. Bristol, May 25.
- GAWAN, J.**, Union-st. Somers-town, May 27.
- GARDIN, T. E.**, Lion, June 10.
- GROVES, J. P.**, and Co. Coleman-st. May 20.
- GUNWOOD, S.**, Hares, Suffolk, June 6.
- GALT, J.**, Paternoster-row, June 24.
- GOODCHILD, J.**, jun. Bishop Westmouth, Durham, June 12.

AGLIHAR, D. Deonslone, 1, May 29.
Addis, F. Bowditch, Worcester, May 29.
Atkinson, J. Dalton, York, May 29.
Austin, G. Longacre, May 30.
Ashton, S. and the Agents, Manchester, June 1.
Asquith, L. G. and D. Barnard, New Kent-road,
June 1.
Atkinson, T. Huddersfield, York, June 10.
Atkinson, M. Newcastle upon Tyne, June 13.
Baine, J. Gloucester, York, May 16.
Brickfield, E. Taunton, Somerset, May 16.
Buet, W. Church of Greenway, May 20.
Burnell, W. H. and C. L. York, May 22.
Bucker, T. Emsworth, Hants, May 22.
Bunce, J. Truro, Cornwall, May 27.
Beale, J. Stourbridge, Worcester, May 27.
Basse, W. Bristol, May 27.
Bower, F. W. Bristol, June 1.
Briant, W. Kenilworth, June 1.
Bills, S. Darlington, Stafford, June 1.
Blyth, F. Dyers' bn. Huthorn, June 2.
Brickdale, M. Taunton, Somerset, June 6.
Bollingbroke, H. Great Yarmouth, June 10.
Bowler, W. and Co. Castle-st. Southwark, June 10.
Bramley, J. and Co. Sileby, June 10.
Chettleburgh, D. jun. Norwich, May 27.
Clark, J. T. Tenthill st. Westminster, May 30.
Dickinson, W. Scleby, York, May 30.
DeLamare, F. H. Romford, Essex, May 30.
Dennis, G. Linton, Kent, May 30.
Dewar, R. and Leaver, S. W. 1, June 1.
Dixon, and L. Merson, de. Leaver Edmonton, June 6.
Dymally, J. and J. and J. Leaver, 10, Cornhill, June 6.
Eggleston, G. Exeter, June 17.
Elliott, J. H. and Co. Southwark, May 30.
Evans, J. L. Salisbury, May 22.
Fletcher, H. 1, High-Weazmouth, Dun-
elm, May 2.
Flear, W. Throck, in June, Fleet market, May 27.
Forster, G. B. W. 2, Upper Twy, May 28.
Frost, A. and T. W. Vinton, 11, Great, June 5.
Gale, R. Norwich, May 15.
Goddard, W. jun. Ipswich, Suffolk, May 20.
Gault, J. Asmer, 1, 10, May 22.
Golding, J. Colchester, May 22.
Griffin, T. Trentham, Staff. 27, May 27.
George, S. Bristol, May 27.
Gerard, D. 104 Cornhill, June 3.
Garnett, R. Nantwich, Chester, June 2.
Gray, M. J. Gunpowder street, June 6.
Gray, J. Princes-lane, June 6.
Gulley, J. F. Gravesend, Kent, June 10.
Goodwin, W. Cambridge, June 10.
Heaton, T. John st. Steyner, May 27.
Harrison, W. Yellersley, Derby, May 27.
Hough, S. Eastonstone, Essex, May 27.
Holmes, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, May 27.
Hudd, G. Notwood, May 27.
Hosking, R. B. and J. jun. South Brent, Devon,
May 27.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 24, TO THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1920.

[illegible]

- Horrocks, H. and Horrocks, J. Wainess, Lancaster, scene dyers.
 Hargreaves, J. and Bradley, J. Manchester, general-agents.
 Howell, J. and Bonnell, J. Holywell-st. Shoreditch, linen-drillers.
 Howarth, J. and Shepherd, J. Macclesfield, liquor-merchants.
 Hayley, J. and Hayley, T. Huddersfield, plumbers.
 Hester, R. and Terry, E. Tenchurch-st. school-mistresses.
 Haggerston, J. H. and Whiteley, G. T. Cambridge, attorneys-at-law.
 Hall, J. and Coulson, R. North Audley-st. jewellers.
 Haworth, J. and Wild, R. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, spindle-manufacturers.
 Hobson, J. and Robinson, J. Leeds, woollen-printers.
 Haasall, J., Walley, J. and Venables, T. Whitchurch, Salop, manufacturers of pyroligneous acid.
 Jones, J. and Cooper, F. Worthing, Sussex, cond-mill-brewers.
 Johnson, J. Johnson, M. and Johnson, E. Pontefract, York, grocers.
 Jelliman, J. and Greenshaw, J. T. Commercial-pl. City-road, blacking-manufacturers.
 Knowles, W. and Knowles, J. Newnham, Gloucester, linen-drillers.
 Kingsley, W. and Schick, P. Tottenham-court-road, silver-plate workers.
 Kell, J. B. Kell, G. J. and Wilson, T. G. Old Kent-road, Surrey, timber-merchants.
 Knight, J. Brooks, W. W. and Lee, J. Whitchurch, Salop, attorneys.
 Knowles, J. and Penstone, R. Sheffield, schaeff-manufacturers.
 Knight, J. and Knight, M. Leman-st. Goodman's-fields, tallow-chandlers.
 Linn, C. and Herbert, E. Black-friars'-road, patent wheel-makers.
 Lambell, D. and Ames, J. Hinton, Wilt, surgeons.
 Law, J. Law, J. and Hammett, T. Sheffield, York, silver-smiths.
 Levers, J. and Holland, J. Nottingham, dyers.
 Long, J. and Bight, T. L. Rotherhithe and Woolwich, merchants.
 Marsden, T. Baker, T. Kirk, W. and Kitchen, J. Sheffield, carpenters.
 Mason, W. and Housman, W. Crescent-pl. New Bridge-st. attorneys.
 Maggs, P. Williams, J. F. and Radlock, J. dec. Bristol, snuff-makers.
 Milligan, T. and Milligan, S. Stratton st. Eccadilly, silk-mercers.
 Mackintosh, A. and Douglas, K. Leadenhall-st. merchants.
 Marshall, J. Marshall, J. and Barwick, H. Horsforth, York, wood staplers.
 Macleary, J. and Wilson, S. Glasgow, sugar refiners.
 Miles, J. and Staunton, W. Amersham, Bucks, livery-smiths.
 Mallinson, S. and Woodhead, R. Haxthax, York, house carpenters.
 Mackenzie, A. and Wakeling, G. Mary-le-bone st. St. James's, upholsterers.
 Mortimer, S. W. and Badcliffe, J. N. Birmingham, comb-harness-manufacturers.
 Nuddland, A. and Laybourn, D. Liverpool, ship-brokers.
 Newbould, S. Newbould, J. and Hoole, J. Sheffield, saw-manufacturers.
 Neale, J. and Ostry, J. G. Great Winchester st. merchants.
 Ousey, T. and Ousey, J. Ridge Hill, Ashton-under-Line, manufacturers.
 Oliver, D. and Hinton, M. Exmouth-st. Clerkenwell, tea-dealers.
 Orbell, J. and Deck, J. Bury St. Edmund's, cutlers.
 Ousey, J. and Hawkehead, R. Manchester, commission-agents.
 Parris, W. sen. and Parris, W. jun. Dymchurch, Kent, blacksmiths.
 Powell, E. and Hare, J. Ludlow, Salop, brick-manufacturers.
 Patmore, P. and Routledge, J. Ludgate-hill, jewellers.
 Parsons, W. and Dibble, G. Sherborne, Dorset, tanners.
 Paget, J. W. Smith, H. C. and Baxter, D. Atherstone, Warwick, solicitors.
 Price, R. and Stubbs, W. St. Martin's-la. Westminster, cutlers.
 Pighols, J. yeoman, Pilling, J. and Pilling, W. Bradford, York, corn millers.
 Peterson, F. and Schmullinger, J. jun. Raven-row, Mile-end-road, rope-manufacturers.
 Ridley, T. dec. and Ridley, H. Ipswich, Suffolk, wine merchants.
 Regent's Harmonic Institution, Regent-street.
 Rose, W. and Eminson, J. Bassingham, Lincoln, grocers.
 Robinson, W. and Shaw, R. Norwich, manufacturers.
 Rocket, W. and Cash, J. Bell-ys. Fleet st. smiths.
 Riddell, R. A. and Young, J. Linslade, Buckingham, merchants.
 Rivers, J. and Young, A. Manifold-pl. Lambeth, white soft soap manufacturers.
 Ridsdale, J. sen. Ridsdale, J. Johnson, T. and Ridsdale, J. jun. Wakefield, York, merchants.
 Rushworth, J. and Elam, J.
 Stansfield, J. Stansfield, H. and Stansfield, H. Leeds.
 Stour, R. and Beck, J. Down Barns, Northolt, farmers.
 Shaw, W. and Heseltime, C. Lower Marsh, Lambeth, wax and tallow chandlers.
 Smith, E. and Smith, J. Ely-place, Holborn, lace-dealers.
 Sawyer, E. and Pocknell, W. St. Martin's-lane, oyster-merchants.
 Strickland, E. R. and Moses, J. N. Coventry, chemists.
 Stimpford, J. and Jackson, I. Ashton-under-Line, cotton-spinners.
 Swin, B. and Lallip, T. Lincoln, steam-packet-merchants.
 Stoddard, T. R. and McKend, W. Hamburg, commission merchants.
 Sudford, S. and Owens, T. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.
 Stodart, H. and Stuart, R. Strand, bookellers.
 Smart, T. and Collyer, J. N. 80 St. Ann, Soho, carvers and gilders.
 Stanforth, W. sen. and Stanforth, W. jun. Sheffield, surgeons.
 Shoolbridge, C. Findon, and Stapley, R. Chanton, Sussex, farmers.
 Spencer, W. Fairclough, J. Smith, J. Hall, J. Thornder, R. Hildborough, J. Stedra, G. and Starkin, J. Edgworth and Quailton, Lancaster, calico-printers.
 Thompson, R. and Thompson, J. Manchester, merchants.
 Tharp, A. and Bralley, W. Elder-st. Spital sq. silk-manufacturers.
 Titer, B. F. Buxfield, R. and Buxfield, J. Norwich, cabinet-makers.
 Trimbley, J. and Todhunter, J. Watling st. merchants.
 Taylor, H. and Taylor, E. Manchester, calico-printers.
 Town, W. and Town, F. Wibsey, York, confectioners.
 Tucker, W. and Tucker, J. Moretonhampstead, Devon, schoolmasters.
 Vickers, A. I. and Jove, F. Bristol, Spanish-wool-merchants.
 Varney, J. and Pledge, W. Birmingham, brush-makers.
 Vachan, J. and Longmore, J. Bristol, West India merchants.
 Vanhouse, J. sen. Vanhouse, J. jun. and Laing, J. Macclesfield, West India brokers.
 Wain, T. and Ladymann, T. Preston, Lancaster, builders.
 Wilson, J. and Wilson, B. Skipton, York, worsted-spinners.
 White, T. and White, J. Dowgate-wharf, coal-merchants.
 Wharton, R. and Wharton, H. Little Crosby, Lancaster, carpenters.
 Webster, T. and Webster, T. Liverpool, butchers.
 Ward, B. and Fletcher, R. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, brass founders.
 Wiggins, W. B. and Warner, R. Whitechapel-road, house-agents.
 Witty, R. and Riby, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, painters.
 Walker, H. Ares, J. and Birkett, J. Keswick, Cumberland, woollen-manufacturers.
 Young, R. Young, A. and Twizell, J. North Shields, hardwaremen.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 381.)

FRANCIS LAMBERT, of Coventry-st. St. James, Westminster, Middlesex, Silversmith and Jeweller; for a new method of mounling and producing, and also removing, preserving, and replacing, the figure in weaving gold lace, silver lace, silk lace, worsted lace, cotton lace, thread lace, and other laces, whether made or composed of the aforesaid articles, any or either of them, or a mixture thereof. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated April 11, 1820.

HENRY CONSTANTINE JENNINGS, of Cuthberton-street, Fitzroy-square, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Esquire; for a lock of fastening for general use. Dated April 11, 1820.

WILLIAM HALL and **WILLIAM ROSTILL**, of

Birmingham, Warwickshire, Tortoiseshell Box Makers and Partners in Trade; for certain improvements in the manufacture of hatts, handles, or hilts, for knives, forks, swords, or any other instruments to which hatts, handles, or hilts, are necessary, and can be applied whether made of turtle or tortoise shell, or other suitable materials. Dated April 11, 1820.

THOMAS BURN, of Shrewsbury, Salop, Plumber; for certain improvements in machinery for manufacturing lead and other metal into pipe and sheets. Dated April 11, 1820.

EDWARD COLEMAN, Professor of the Veterinary College, St. Pancras, Middlesex; for a new and improved form of construction of shoes for horses. Dated April 11, 1820.

LONDON MARKETS, MAY 19. —

COFFEE.—There were extensive public sales of Coffee brought forward on Wednesday; the prices gave way 2s. per cwt. 218 casks, 2158 bags Foreign; ordinary middling Porto Rico 118s. and 119s., good ordinary pale 113s. a 114s. 6d. This forenoon an extensive public sale was brought forward; it consisted of 415 casks British Plantation, 50 casks 447 casks Foreign, which completely establishes the prices of the market; every description of Coffee may again be stated 1s. lower; St. Domingo sold extensively at 115s. and 115s. 6d. for good quality; the middling and fine middling Jamaica may be stated at the depression of 2s. a 4s.; extensive parcels of the latter sold 130s. a 150s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The market is still indifferently supplied with new Sugars; the demand continues languid, and as the desire to effect sales immediately on landing is evinced, in several instances prices of Muscovades have given way 1s. per cwt. This forenoon 120 hhds. Barbice Sugar were brought forward by public sale; the whole were dry common browns, and sold about 1s. lower, 58s. and 59s. There is little alteration in Refined goods; the sales are considerable, and the quantity in the hands of the trade does not accumulate—Molasses in steady request. The demand for foreign Sugars continues confined to the white qualities; the inferior descriptions may be purchased on lower terms—51 chests Brazil Sugars, by public sale, fine white reholized 53s., 53s. 6d., and 54s. 6d., white middling 46s. ordinary 38s. 6d. and 39s.; yellow 32s.; 1079 bags Bengal Sugars sold on low terms—white, middling, 41s. 6d. and 42s.; ordinary, 39s. and 40s.; yellow, 32s. a 33s.;—2024 bags Manila went at high rates—dry brown, 24s. 6d. and 25s.; damp, 21s. and 21s. 6d. The following public sales of Sugar took

place this forenoon:—1200 bags East India went at prices again 2s. lower, making a reduction of 3s. a 4s. per cwt. within the last ten days; 200 chests yellow Savannah Sugar met with no offer above 71s. 6d. the whole were taken in.

COTTON.—There has been little doing in the Cotton market the last four days, and only about 700 bags sold; the holders, in general, keeping firm at the late advance; Good Pernambs are wanted for export, and full prices can be obtained; Bengals are dull, but the holders at present do not give way. Since last Thursday, about 2000 bags have been sold: 350 Pernambuco 15½d. a 16d. in bond; 50 Burweds 11½d. a 12d. do.; 50 Madras 8d. do.; 400 Surats 6½d. a 8½d. do.; 1200 Bengals 6d. a 8½d. do. The Liverpool market appears to have made a stand, the buyers having supplied themselves of late, and the arrivals continuing heavy, it is expected the prices will decline.

OILS.—The prices of Whale Oil have considerably improved, on account of a revived inquiry for export. Spermi is lower, on account of the recent arrivals.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The Rum market has been very heavy this week; the few purchases made were at prices a shade lower. Brandy has also given way, and the sale is heavy at the reduction. Geneva is heavy. The contract with Government was taken this forenoon, 100,000 gallons of Rum at 2s. 3d. per gallon. The very low price of the contract will probably further depress the market currency.

TALLOW.—Foreign Tallows are 1s. lower, and heavy at the reduction. Yellow Candle (sup arrival), 57s. 6d. and 58s. The Tallow market is to-day quoted 65s. which is the same as last week.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

(Kailash April 22; Lhasa; April 25. Leaving May 6. Ending May 19.

AGRICULTURAL AVERAGE PRICES of Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, May 20, 1844.

ACQUISITION FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES, by the Quartermaster General, and of 047 MEAL per Day, of 128 lbs. Stated They, of 140 lbs. Avocadoes, of the Four Weeks, being taken, for the 10th of April, 1899, from the London Gazette of 15th day, April 29.

Printed by Authority of Parliament. **WILLIAM DOWLING, Receiver of Corn Returns.**

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

Computed from the returns made in the Week ending
 Apr. 1, 1891, to Apr. 7, 1891, and May 1, 1891, to May 7, 1891, and May 1, 1891, to May 7, 1891.

April 20, 1937, 746. per cwt. | May 3, 1938, 90. per cwt. | May 19, 1938, 94. per cwt. | May 17, 1938, 94. per cwt.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M. **By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to His Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.**

1820.]	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1820.]	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1820.]	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Apr. 26, 20.85	52	SW	Fair		May 6, 20.71	55	W	Fair		May 16, 20.66	59	SW	Rain	
27, 20.70	45	N	Rain		7, 20.67	61	SW	Ditto		17, 20.74	56	SW	Clou.	
28, 20.05	46	SW	Cloudy		8, 20.66	64	SW	Rain		18, 21.80	55	SW	Rain	
29, 20.11	50	SW	Fair		9, 20.54	64	SW	Fair		19, 20.71	60	SW	Snow	
30, 20.10	51	W	Rain		10, 20.72	62	SW	Ditto		20, 20.10	62	SW	Ditto	
May 1, 20.25	52	SW	Fair		11, 20.91	61	SW	Show.		21, 20.16	65	SW	Fair	
2, 20.30	45	SW	Cloudy		12, 20.37	59	SW	Fair		22, 21.14	64	SW	Ditto	
3, 20.09	45	SW	Ditto		13, 20.94	57	NE	Ditto		23, 20.96	67	E	Ditto	
4, 20.01	47	E	Ditto		14, 20.81	55	SE	Ditto		24, 20.71	70	S	Ditto	
5, 20.00	43	NE	Fair		15, 20.79	59	S	Ditto		25, 20.75	60	SW	Rain	

PRICE OF SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. May 22d, 1820.

Share.	Price.	Div.	Share.	Price.	Div.
of	per	received	of	per	received
£.	£.	per Ann.	£.	£.	per Ann.
Birmingham Canal, divided,	15	515	7	—	—
Chenabail	100	120	8	174	10
Conventry	100	60	44	18	—
Derby	100	112	0	—	—
Fremantle	100	680	58	5	10
Grand Junction	100	210	9	107	5
Grand Surrey	100	55	1	100	5
Grand Union	100	54	—	100	5
Do. Loan	—	11	5	37	2 10
Grantham	100	120	7	—	—
Leeward Liverpool	100	275	10	100	5
Leicester	—	265	14	57	2 10
Loughborough	—	240	119	—	—
Melton Mowbray	—	171	8	100	5
Merry and Trevel	—	550	10	575	40
Monmouthshire	100	141	10	100	2 10
Northbrook	—	75	0	50	2 10
Oxford	100	111	32	100	118
Shrewsbury	100	120	0	500	74
Shropshire	100	140	7	100	4 10
Somerset Coal	—	74	3	25	1 4
Ditto Lock Fund	—	74	4	25	1 4
Stafford and Worcestershire	100	65	49	200	32 10
Stourbridge	145	505	14	10	1 4
Thames and Severn, New	—	35	10	50	61
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	—	200	75	100	95 10
Trunk	—	200	11	100	40
Warwick and Birmingham	100	210	11	100	8 10
Warwick and Napton	100	210	11	100	8 10
Witton Dock	100	24	—	100	21
Commercial Dock	100	60	1	100	2 10
East India	—	162	10	—	10
London	—	—	—	—	—
West India	—	—	—	—	—
Southwark Bridge	100	—	—	—	—
Vauxhall	100	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	100	5	10	—	—
Commercial Road	100	107	5	—	—
Ditto East India Branch	100	100	5	—	—
East London Water Works	100	58	10	—	—
Grand Junction	50	37	2 10	—	—
Liverpool Rother	250	100	—	—	—
London Bridge	—	57	2 10	—	—
Birmingham Fire and Life	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance	1000	550	25	—	—
Albion	500	400	2 10	—	—
Edinburgh	—	575	40	—	—
County	100	17	2 10	—	—
Eagle	50	2 12 6	5	—	—
Globe	100	118	6	—	—
Imperial	500	74	4 10	—	—
London Fire	25	24	1 4	—	—
London Ship	25	19	1 4	—	—
Royal Exchange	—	220	10	—	—
Union	200	32 10	1 4	—	—
Port Light and Lake (Chart	—	—	—	—	—
Company)	50	61	4	—	—
City and Dock Company	100	95 10	7	—	—
London Institution	200	40	—	—	—
Surrey	100	8 10	—	—	—
Yankee Mail	100	21	1 4	—	—
London Copper Company	100	50	2 10	—	—
Margate Pier	—	—	—	—	—

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

Single Life of	Stock	per cent.	per Ann.
40	5	4	0
45	5	12	0
50	6	1	0
55	6	13	0
60	7	9	0
65	8	11	0
70	10	5	0
75	12	12	0

All the intermediate rates will be given in proportion.

Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Broad-street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from April 25, to May 23, 1820, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, C. L.	112-14 12-3	Barcelona	324 4 34
Ditto at sight	111-18 11-0	Seville	31 1 315
Rotterdam, C. L. & U.	112-2 12-4	Genoa	30
Antwerp, ex money	112-5 12-6	Lisbon	471
Hamburg 2 L.	30-7 30-11	Genoa	444 4 442
Vienna 2 L.	30-8 37-1	Venice Banco Liv.	27-60
Paris, 3 d's sight	25-41 2-5	Malta	46 4 45
Ditto, 3 d's sight	25-41 2-5	Naples	301
Bombay, ditto	25-41 2-5	Piermont per oz.	116d.
Frankfurt on the Main, ex money	154 154 1/2	Lisbon	51
Vienna, E. & M. Bank	110-8	Opport	51 4 503
Trieste ditto	10-9	Rio Janeiro	54 4 55
Moscow	94 4 55	Ban	55 4 55
Cadiz, effective	94 4 55	Dublin	94 4 54
Bilboa, effective	94 4 55	Cork	94 4 54

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin ..	61. 0s. 0d. 80s. 0d. 0d.	New Dollar	61. 4s. 11d. 80s. 0d. 10d.
Foreign Gold in Bars	31. 17s. 10d. 80s. 0d. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard ..	61. 5s. 0d. 80s. 0d.
New Doubloons	31. 15s. 0d. 80s. 0d. 0d.	New Louis, each	—

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM APRIL 25, 1820, TO MAY 25, 1820, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days.	Bank	3 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	Long	Imp.	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	4 per cent.	2 per Day	Cons.
1820.	Stock.	Reduc.	Consol.	Consol.	Consol.	Navy.	Anus.	3 per Ct.	Stock.	Stock	Sea St.	Sea St.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	for Acct.
April 25	20 223	22 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2			37 1/2			20 1/2	6 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	27 224	22 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	6 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	28 224	22 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2			77	63 1/2	69 1/2	20 1/2	4 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
May	29		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	3 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	1 Holiday												20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	2 226	25 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	3		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2			77 1/2	65 1/2		20 1/2	6 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	4 226 1/2	25 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	3 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	5 226		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	6 226		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	8		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	9 226		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	10		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	11 Holiday												20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	12 227		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	13		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	15 226 1/2	27 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	16 226		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	17 Holiday												20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	18 226 1/2	26 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	19		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	20 225 1/2	26 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	21 Holiday												20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	22		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	23 Holiday												20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	24 226	5 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2
	25 226 1/2		69 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2						20 1/2	5 pr. 69 1/2	1/2

All EXCHANGE RATES dated in the Months of June and July, 1818, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

1. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castagn, in the year 1718, now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETTERHAL. Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London;

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR JUNE, 1820.

[Embellished with a Portrait of FREDERICK ACCUM, Esq.]

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AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Europ Mag. Vol. LXXVII. June 1820.

3 Q

SEASON, 1819-20.

EAST INDIA SHIPS,

With their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Purser, Time of coming afloat, Sailing, &c.

Ship's Name.	Company.	Managing Owners.	Commander.	First Officer.	Second Officer.	Third Officer.	Fourth Officer.	Surgeons.	Purser.	To be afloat.	To be in the Dock.	When sailing.
1819 Thomas Smith...	Bomb. & China.	S. Majoribanks	W. Majoribanks	A. Chrysie	Hugh B. Askew	Fred. Madan	Arth. Vincent	Suron. Shewman	Wm. Maltman	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Earl of Barkness	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Warwick Hastings	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Thomas...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 London...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Asia...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Asiatic...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Castle Remy...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Canning...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Lady Madril...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Dulra...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Marquis of Hastings	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Prince Regent...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Delta of York...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Dorsetshire...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Winchester...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Buckinghamshire	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Princess Amelia...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Orwell...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Scotby Castle...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Machilone of 717	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 General Hewitt...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.
1819 Lady Campbell...	Bomb. & China.	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	Wm. Evans	Rob. H. Rhind	F. F. MacLean	Fred. G. Moore	Hen. Arnot	Wm. Broce	1819. 19 Oct.	1819. 18 Dec.	1819. Jan.

7th April, 1890.



From a painting by the European Magazine, No. 3, London, 1772 (reproduced in 1872)

Frederick. Accum Esq.
 1815

From a painting by the European Magazine, No. 3, London, 1772 (reproduced in 1872)

FOIA b 7 - D

OPERATIVE CHEMIST; LECTURER IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY;
ON CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURE;
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY; FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY;
ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF
BERLIN. &c. &c.

"Every man who receives a liberal education, at present, is a citizen of the most independent state of the world."—Fourier's *Journal*, Vol. 1, p. 91.

[illegible]

The general attention of the last few years has been paid to the science of Chemistry cannot have escaped the notice of the most superficial observer. No department of experimental philosophy has been cultivated with more ardour and success—no branch of physical knowledge has become more fashionable; and in none are the votaries of science more numerous. It embraces a wide circle among the manufacturing and wealthy classes of the community, and it is intimately connected with that enthusiasm and laudable desire for exploring the productions of nature, which characterize the age in which we live. Chemistry within our own times has become a central science, from which all things emanate, and to which all things return. It may be pronounced a Phædus, which the genius of man has erected in the sanctuary of the operations of art and nature, to throw a light over all its details. It is not confined to the elucidations of what is already known,

Among the most active labourers in the field of chemical science of this country, must be named the Gentleman whose Portrait is affixed to this Number of our Magazine.

FREDERICK ACCUM is a native of Germany. We are unable, however, to give any information respecting his early days in his own country; but from the register at the Alien Office, it appears that he came into England in the year 1793—that he was then twenty-three years of age—that he was born at Buckeburg, in Westphalia—and that he was by profession a chemist. It is there likewise recorded, that he was engaged as an assistant in the chemical laboratory of Mr. Brande, in Arlington-street, apothecary to the King; though how long he served at that establishment we are unable to record. We remember him attending, in 1796, the anatomical theatre in Windmill street, and St. George's Hospital; but whether he ever pursued the practice of surgery as a profession, we cannot state.

About the year 1798, he became a frequent contributor to Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. His first paper was on the separation of Alumina and Magnesia. In the same year he furnished a Memoir on the genuineness and adulterations of the chemical preparations employed in medicine. In 1800, he published an Essay on the antiquity of the art of etching on glass—and soon afterwards he resumed the continuation of the former Memoir on the genuineness and adulterations of the chemical articles employed in medicine. Besides these Memoirs, which must be pronounced as the first literary productions of this chemical philosopher, numerous other papers from his pen are to be found in the subsequent volumes of Nicholson's Journals, as well as in Tillock's Philosophical Magazine, and in various other periodical works.

About the year 1800, he settled as an Operative Chemist at his present place of residence, in Compton-street, Soho, where he built a laboratory, and commenced preparing for sale chiefly those of the nicer chemical preparations which are seldom to be met with in commerce, but are essential for the pursuits of philosophical chemistry.

Being now fully established, he gave private instruction in operative and experimental chemistry, and took resident pupils in his house, who worked in his laboratory under his immediate superintendence. And it is a pleasing reflection to be able to state, that men of exalted rank and dignified stations have acquired the acquisition of chemical

science among his furnaces; for, from the Dedication of the Elements of Crystallography, published by him, it is evident, that the present Duke of Northumberland, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Count Munster, and Sir John Sebright, Bart. were then among his laboratory pupils: and we have good authority to state, that the late Duke of Bedford, Lord Palmerston, the unfortunate Lord Camelford, and several other noblemen, were at the same time his pupils, and worked in his laboratory.

In the year 1801, he was appointed Chemical Operator at the Royal Institution; but this situation he resigned, we believe, a few years after.

In the year 1802, he came forward as a public Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy. His first courses and demonstrations were delivered at his own laboratory, in Compton-street, Soho: but this place being afterwards found not sufficiently capacious for his audience, the number of which rapidly increased, he delivered his demonstrations and lectures at Dr. Hooper's Medical Theatre, in Cork-street.

From that time, Mr. Accum's reputation as a public and private Lecturer on Chemical Science became more extensively conspicuous, and early in the year 1803, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Surrey Institution, where he has ever since continued to deliver public courses of lectures, on operative and philosophical Chemistry—on Mineralogy—and on Chemistry applied to the Arts and Manufactures, to the greatest satisfaction of his audience; while his lectures have acquired him a high degree of celebrity as a public teacher.

It must be obvious that the talents of a philosophical operative chemist must be of particular interest to those whose operations depend on the principles of chemical science. In consequence of this truth, he has become among manufacturers the most popular consulting chemist, wherever chemical aid is desired;—and it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, that he is well known in our public courts of justice, and in the Committees of Parliament, where he often appears to explain chemical processes, or to report and give evidence on subjects connected with chemical science.

In attempting to trace to a more recent date the career by which Mr.

Accum has secured to himself the high reputation and patronage of an operative and philosophical chemist, and which has rendered his name so eminent among the chemical philosophers in this country, we shall give a list of his literary productions, of which the following have been published:

(1.) *A System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry*, in 2 Vols. 8vo. 1803. This work, which formed the text book of his lectures, delivered at his own laboratory, exhibits a clear and comprehensive view of the science of chemistry, and the accuracy and precision with which it is drawn up, has rendered it highly acceptable to the public, who have called for repeated editions of it. It has been re-published on the American continent, and is translated into several foreign languages.

(2.) *A Practical Essay on the Analysis of Minerals*, 1804. Of this book also several editions have appeared; it is excellently contrived to assist the less experienced analyst, and even the more experienced chemist will find in it hints of no little importance, which he can scarcely discover in systematic authors. (See Critical Review.) "It must be pronounced an useful companion, not only for the mineralogist, but for all who deem subjects of this nature worthy of their attention."

(3.) *A manual of Analytical Mineralogy, intended to facilitate the practical analysis of Minerals*, in 2 Vols. 12mo. 1806. This work, which has passed through several editions, is admirably adapted for those who intend to become practically skilled in the summary analysis of minerals. It exhibits in a concise manner the general practical proceedings necessary for the chemical examination of ores, earths, stones, and other minerals, 1808.

(4.) *A Practical Treatise on Gas Light, exhibiting a Summary Description of the Apparatus and Machinery best calculated for illuminating Streets, Houses, and Manufactories with Carburetted Hydrogen or Coal Gas, with Remarks on the Utility, Safety, and general Nature of this new branch of civil Economy*, 1816. This work it appears originated in consequence of many years experience, during which time the author was professionally called upon to witness, and verify the most extended series of operations that ever have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability, safety,

and general nature of the art of applying coal gas as a substitute for tallow and oil, and which have as it were fixed the fate of this art. The numerous experiments carried on upon a very large scale, which the author was called upon to institute, for the purpose of adducing them for the use of those who applied to Parliament for being incorporated as a Chartered Company, in evidence before the House of Commons and House of Lords, enabled him to collect such a body of information as could not have been obtained by any other private means by any private individual. The substance of these results were printed by order of Government, and the author has incorporated them in this treatise, together with such other facts and observations as presented themselves in the routine of his profession. "This book, therefore, is highly useful to those who wish to acquire a practical knowledge of the subject on which it treats, and will enable mechanics to erect the apparatus necessary for carrying the gas light illumination into effect. It will give to those who are unacquainted with the nature of the gas light illumination, a fair and not overcharged statement of the merits and defects of this new art; whilst, at the same time, the chemist will meet with facts relating to the subject of lighting with coal gas, which will arrest his attention and add to the general stock of chemical knowledge." (Philosoph. Mag. 1815)

This work has passed through four editions in this country, and it has been translated into the French, Italian, and German languages.

(5.) *Elements of Crystallography after the Method of Stacey*, 8vo. 1816. This work is designed for the purpose of initiating into the principles of Crystallography those who possess no previous knowledge of it; and as the doctrine which explains the production of crystalline forms and their metamorphoses abounds in mathematical and algebraic calculations, and cannot be studied with ease and success by such as are unacquainted with the mathematics, the author to render this book more generally useful, made arrangements to accompany and furnish with the work a set of geometrical solids, partly solid, and partly dissected, so as to give the untutored eye a distinct conception of the laws of that geometry of nature which are followed by

the integrant particles of crystallisable bodies when they combine, and of which the orderly arrangements produce symmetrical crystals, so that with the book in the hands and the help of the models, those who are actually unacquainted with the mathematics, are enabled to study with great advantage the laws of crystallography, and their relations and consequences.

(6.) *A Practical Treatise on the Use and Application of Chemical Re-agents and Tests*, 1818. Of this work the 3d edition has lately appeared. It has also been translated into the French language.

It is by far the most complete and judicious manual, showing the utility and application of chemical tests, yet published. The examples, in elucidation of the action of the various chemical tests, are selected with judgment, and they are such as are easy to be performed, and the exhibition of which requires no other substances than such as are readily to be procured in all solutions. The work has run in a short time through several editions, and a French translation of it has lately appeared.

(7.) *Chemical Amusement: comprising a Series of Curious and Instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by Danger*, 1819. This work has been written with a view to blend chemical science with rational amusement. To the student it serves as a set of popular instructions for performing a variety of curious and instructive experiments, well calculated for illustrating the most striking facts which the science of chemistry has to offer. The experiments are such as may be performed with ease and safety in the closet, and the exhibition of which requires neither costly apparatus nor complicated instruments. There are several editions of this work.

(8.) *A Description of the Process of Manufacturing Coal Gas, with Elevations, Sections, and Plans of the Apparatus now employed at the Gas Works in London and the principal provincial Towns of Great Britain, accompanied with comparative estimates, exhibiting the most economical Mode of procuring this Species of Light*, 1820.

This treatise, as its title expresses, exhibits the superior processes of manufacturing coal gas now employed in the metropolis and the provincial towns of Great Britain, illustrated with Elevations, sections, and plans of the most

improved gas light machinery, which has stood the test of practice, and is now in action at the most celebrated gas light establishments in this country. A second edition of the work has lately appeared.

(9.) *A Treatise on Adulterations of Food and Culinary Poisons; exhibiting the fraudulent Sophistications of Bread, Beer, Wine, Spirituous Liquors, Tea, Coffee, Cream, Confectionary, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Cheese, Olive Oil, Pickles, and other articles employed in domestic economy, and methods of detecting them*, 1820. This work has arrested general attention; it is chiefly for the purpose of laying open the dishonest artifices of fraudulent dealers, that Mr. Accum published this very interesting popular work, in which he has given a most fearful view of the various and extensive frauds which are daily practised on the unsuspecting public, and the methods of detecting them. A new edition of the work has been published last month.

Such are the works published by Mr. Accum: from the notices before the public, we learn that he has now in the press two works: namely, *a System of Chemistry for self Instruction*, after the method of Sir Humphry Davy, and *a Description of the Chemical Apparatus and instruments employed in operative and experimental Chemistry*. C.

ESSAY on the HUMAN TEMPER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I AM of opinion, that conjugal felicity depends more upon contrast, than similarity of temper; to support which doctrine, new as it may seem, many ingenious arguments might be used; but I will confine myself to a few plain and simple reasons, which I will endeavour to illustrate by examples drawn from life. That friendship only can exist by a contrast of temper, is a maxim as undisputable as that friendship may exist between man and man, where there is found to be a manifest superiority, whether of fortune, power, fame, sense, or any other good quality, in either of the parties: envy will embitter the subsisting friendship, or emulation will endeavour to gain the mastership.

The mind of man is so formed, that it cannot submit to such distinctions, without being impressed by the contrast, which impression subverts the

very basis of disinterested friendship; the rich may become the admiration of the poor; the powerful of the weak; the famous of the obscure; but though they may duly appreciate each other's friendship, yet they cannot be said strictly to love each other. The closest bond of union may exist between a beggar and a king, provided the former has knowledge or virtue enough to withstand the pomp, riches, and power of the other, and bring them to a level with his own pretensions. Two persons possessing the same talents, which talents are the distinguishing principles of the mind, yet there must be a sense of superiority on one side or the other, since nature forms her way by gradation. Friendship seeks for no interest in the attachment, no selfishness, no emulation: how then is it possible to find that passion among persons of a congenial disposition.

Contrary dispositions equalize with each other; they respectively allow each other's merit, neither envy nor emulation sever the bonds of union between them. They mutually instruct each other, and are never surprised by dispute or opposition; their road leads the contrary way, and when they meet to enjoy each other's society, their meetings are unattended by jealousy, watchfulness, and suspicion.

This contrariety of disposition is the only compact of the bond of union; opposites in life can only form perfect union. Nature points out this lesson to us through the whole of her extensive range: for instance, we find that nothing but the protuberant will aptly join with the hollow, the convex with the concave.

In the former rude state of this country, the contract made by our forefathers, and which they considered binding in their bargains, was to break a scallop between them, and each take a shell into his custody. Their conviction in thus acting was, that none but these shells could possibly re-unite with each other; and the debtor was to pay the money or the obligation, due only to the possessor of the other shell, which was considered binding the contract. Nature acts invariably upon the same principle, as nothing but oppositions can be firmly united to each other.

The passion of love is allowed to possess a greater degree of attachment than friendship. Love between the sexes is more than friendship between

man and man. The foundation of friendship is mutual esteem between that party: that of the sexes adds a new tie, a distinct attachment. The opposition of the sexes make their alliance closer, and we see, notwithstanding some exceptions, roughness and valour in the man—in the woman, softness and timidity.

We shall discover in the end, that it is this principle of opposition which rivets the marriage state. Man's duties are enterprise, activity, and business, to provide for her maintenance, and to secure her and children from the vicissitudes of fortune; her's are to be dedicated to domestic affairs, to make the house of the man who ventures every thing for her, an asylum against care and solicitude, to welcome him with a cheerful countenance;

"To smother him fondly to her arms,

• And shield him from the ills of life."

The character of the man should form a perfect contrast to that of the woman, and seeing the designs of nature are to urge them on insensibly, as it were, to the enjoyment of true felicity, we must naturally suppose that the principle operates throughout; that the different opposite passions may form a coalition with each other, and, like the shell of the parted scallop, possess the contrary indentings: then the marriage state may be truly said to be in unison—bone of bone, and flesh of flesh.

Now for a few cases to illustrate my position: *Lord Lavish* was one of the most extravagant characters living; he committed numberless excesses, till chance threw in his way *Lady Lucy Sparkle*. The sameness of their pursuits caused them to form a predilection for each other; he paid his addresses to her, they were accepted, the settlements were made, and the knot was tied within a month. Their house became the temple of dissipation, every thing that was splendid, every thing that was gay; this sunshine lasted till running into different excesses, till habit made reflection a torment, and incapable of retrenching, their ruin was complete, and their mortgaged estates would not suffice to pay their debts.

Sir John Frugal was the exact reverse of the noble Lord: during his mayoralty he had received the honour of knighthood. Bred up from a low origin, his mind was not expanded by liberal ideas, but being contracted by

trade, was a perfect stranger to every feeling of benevolence and hospitality. His next neighbour, *Mr. Timothy Dowlas*, the exact parallel of *Sir John*, had attained his seventieth year, in possession of a fortune amassed by trade; and his wife having died in giving birth to their first child, *Miss Lucilla*, who was consequently raised under the eyes of her father, and acted as housekeeper to him from the age of twelve to forty. She possessed the same grovelling ideas as him; and at the age of twenty-two, was initiated into all the rigours of old maidism. At thirty, she was of the exact appearance and shrunk-up character of the miser; and at forty, wrinkles had taken possession of her countenance.

It was at this period, that *Sir John* was tempted by *Adarico* to pay his addresses to *Miss Lucilla*. There were equal prospects on both sides; and, all forms being settled with a wary circumspection, they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Their similarity of temper produced eternal discord; mutual reproaches were the result of their natural gratification; they refused to receive the common necessities of life; and finally died, without issue, universally pitied, and despised, though overwhelmed with wealth.

These are instances faithfully drawn from life, as a proof, that Similarity of Temper is not productive of bliss; I will produce one example more on the contrary side.

Mr. Smart resembles my *Lord Lavish* in his disposition. Given into all the luxuries of life, with a fortune sufficient for the gratification of them. He had acquired, in his travels abroad, all the levities of fashion; unadorned nature had lost its charms with him, nor did he value any pleasure, but that in which art had spent all its blandishments. He fell in love with a young lady, whose narrowness of fortune guided every expense with the strictest economy. It was at the solitary seat of her father, in Devonshire, he first became acquainted with her. Prejudiced at first sight, their mutual civilities were tinged with coldness. But who can resist all-powerful Love? A week was sufficient to instil into their hearts a mutual flame; and, notwithstanding the apparent dictates of prudence, they were united. It was a marriage of true discretion; for their contrariety of disposition, guided by love, was of such an attrac-

tive nature, that they combined in the centre from the most opposite points.

His extravagance was contracted by her narrowness, and her narrowness was expanded by his extravagance; and so these extremes formed the happy medium, and they went through life in but one line of direction—a decent frugality.

I have only to add, that where two come together of opposite tempers, Love is the loadstone that draws them into one way of thinking; and that Love, in every instance, is essential to happiness.

A LOVER.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
ON POLITENESS.

A DISTINGUISHED French Writer has not inaptly described Politeness in words, as consisting in the fullest knowledge of our own language, in being choice in our expressions, and in modulating the tone of our voice, and suiting our gestures to the subject of our discourse, as well as the persons we speak to; to demean ourselves with suitable gravity when in company with the aged, to be cheerful with the young, serious with those whose characters demand respect; in short, by adapting our behaviour to the persons we associate with.

We must carefully endeavour not to utter a word that may disgust those to whom we are talking; but, on the contrary, intermingle with our conversation what we know may interest and delight their ears; to pay them proper respect; that we display a probity in all our actions; and do nothing unworthy a man of honour.

Indecent words must ever be exploded from our conversation, nay even under the colour of mirth; but beautiful, and ideas of the utmost delicacy, must at all times imply more than is expressed. Ever avoid slander; and let your greatest aim be to win the friendship of every one. There is a species of people, who imagine the more they depart from nature, the more they please; but it is an idle chimera, as the more they strike out of the path nature has depicted, so much the more ridiculous do they appear.

Any person may easily discriminate between rusticity and politeness; and will be more informed from the evidence of his own senses than from any written instructions, even though from

CHESTERFIELD the SECOND

ANNALS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 396.)

THE BROTHERS OF DIJON.

THE President of the Parliament of Dijon and the Bishop of Beauvais disputed one evening on the strange and desperate actions frequently committed by men of characters long approved and generally exemplary. "I have thought of this inconsistency," said the President, "till I have almost convinced myself that we have two souls; one which directs or attends only the mechanical and every-day business of our bodies, and a superior one which never acts unless excited by some peculiar things addressed to our feelings or passions. You and I must remember, that we have often wrote, read aloud, drawn, ate, talked, and dressed ourselves, without any consciousness or idea; and these operations appear to me directed by what I fancifully call the soul of our bodies, while the soul of our minds is otherwise employed. If the notion or name of two souls displeases you, we will call them habit and impulse; but I conceive the last to be the result of our thoughts and feelings, the other of mere mechanical instinct. And I conceive this impulse or soul of our thoughts to be as capable of suddenly inciting actions contrary to our general habits, as those habits are often practised without the assent and presence of our thoughts."

The Bishop was offended by this metaphysical subtlety. "Do you mean to tell me," said he, "that the natural impulses of men are wicked, whatever may be their general habits, and that such impulses are beyond controul?"

"I mean," continued the President, "that the sudden actions of men proceed from the general bent of their thoughts, not of their common conduct; therefore I judge by such actions of a man's real temper, rather than by his every-day duties and behaviour. And knowing that we are too apt to give our secret thoughts full licence, provided our actions are well regulated, I am not surprised when sudden temptation produces violent and scandalous acts in those whose ordinary conduct is decent, because premeditated or mere method."

The Prelate shook his head. "Perhaps," he replied, "I ascribe too much influence to reason, and you too little to temptation. We may both see and

experience ourselves when temptation creates thoughts never felt or indulged before, and when opportunity steps before judgment. I humbly trust to right habits as the best preservative from wrong impulses, and I leave you to determine your belief by facts; though it is my belief, no less than yours, that no man's habits will be consistently and constantly good, whose thoughts are wandering and unregulated."

Soon after this conversation the Bishop left his brother, and returned to his hotel, or temporary residence, in Dijon. On the threshold, under the light of a few straggling lamps, he saw a stranger of mean appearance, who put a small billet into his hand, and waited respectfully while he looked into it. It was badly spelt and written, but purported to be from a dying woman in great need of spiritual help, and especially desirous to communicate with him at the corner house of the rue St. Madeleine. The Bishop knew this street to be situated at no great distance, in an honest though poor suburb, and the requested visit could be attended by no danger. Even if it had, the prelate had enough of benevolent courage to hazard something in his professional duty, and he desired the stranger to conduct his coachman. Alighting at the entrance of the narrow lane which led to the rue St. Madeleine, and was too narrow to admit his equipage, the Bishop desired his servants to await him there; for though he had too much charitable delicacy to desire parade in his visits of bounty, he also felt that his official station as a public instructor required him to shun all mysterious or questionable acts. Therefore directing his guide to take a flambeau from his lacquey, he, followed him to the appointed door, and more particularly noticing the house, observed that its back wall overlooked the garden of a mansion occupied by a family he knew; the family, in short, from which his brother had selected his future wife. Therese Deshoulières, a woman of noted beauty and high pretension. Perhaps this circumstance diverted his ideas so far as to prevent him from remarking the disappearance of his guide when he had unlocked a door, which the Bishop entering, found himself in a room very dimly lighted, and without furniture, except a bench on which a woman was sitting. She was muffled in a veil which she drew still closer to her face, but he

immediately recognised the air and figure of Therese Deshoulieres. She appeared no less dismayed and confounded, though she found courage to accost him—"Ah, my lord!—do not believe that I meet you intentionally; the man who just now brought you, decoyed me here by this forgery"—and she put into his hand a billet which seemed the counterpart of that he had received. It was in the same hand-writing, and nearly the same words; but the confusion in the Bishop's ideas made him return it in silence. "My servant accompanied me," continued the lady, "and is waiting in the house—surely, my lord, you have not devised this scene to afflict me!—The people I expected to see were sick and in distress, and I came because I feared nothing from honest poverty."—"Therese," said the Bishop sorrowfully, "if you had not once feared honest poverty, we need not have feared to meet each other now!"—The lady wept; and though he began to doubt whether the whole was not the finesse of some feminine purpose, her tears were not without effect. But he did not misplace his confidence in the influence of right habits against sudden impulse; for his thoughts of Therese Deshoulieres had been so long governed and corrected, that this unexpected test did not disorder them. "I have nothing," he added, "to say to my brother's betrothed wife in fear and in secret;—nor any thing to desire from her, except that ring which she accepted once for a different purpose, and ought not to wear with her husband's." And, as he spoke, he approached to draw the ring from her finger on which he saw it glistering. A dimness came over Therese's eyes; and when it vanished, the Bishop was gone, but had not taken the ring from the hand she held out to him. She sat down on the only bench in the room, and wept a long time bitterly and trembling. In a few moments more, she remembered that her servant had been ordered to wait till the clock struck seven before he enquired for her. Her repeater sounded that hour, but Mitand did not appear. She dared not open the door to go alone into the street, but the casement was unbarred, and it looked into her father's garden. She climbed out, and by the help of a few shrubs clinging to the wall, descended in safety, and made haste to the house, hoping her absence was

undiscovered. But Mitand had already reached it, and alarmed her family by saying that he had expected to find his young mistress returned. Therese answered her father's angry questions by stating the simple truth—that she had been induced to visit the poor gardener's widow by a billet begging her immediate presence for a charitable purpose, and had found the little lodge empty of all furniture; but a young man who called himself her grandson, had requested Therese to wait a few moments while the widow came from her bed in an upper room. Mitand informed his master that he had waited at the door till a man in a gardener's habit bade him return home, as his lady would go by a back way through her father's garden. M. Deshoulieres blamed his old servant's careless simplicity, and asked his daughter if no other person had appeared. Therese faltering, and with a failing heart, replied; that a man had entered and demanded her ring; but being informed that her servant was stationed within hearing, had departed without further outrage. This prevarication, so near the truth, yet so fatally untrue, was the impulse of the moment. Therese had never before uttered a falsehood on an important occasion, but her thoughts had been long familiar with the petty finesses of female coquetry; and the step from small equivocations to direct untruth only required a spur.

To colour her evasion, Therese had concealed her ring among the garden shrubs; and professing that she had willingly yielded it to the thief as a bribe for his quiet departure, she entreated her father not to make such a trifle the subject of serious investigation. M. Deshoulieres, seeing no reason to doubt her sincerity, and fearing that an appeal to the police might compromise her reputation, agreed to suppress the matter. But he communicated it to his intended son-in-law, the President of the provincial Parliament, who looked very gravely at the forged billet, and asked a particular description of the ring. Then, as he gallantly said, to atone for her loss, he sent Therese a splendid casket of jewellery, which, with some gratified vanity, she added to the celebrated set she inherited from her mother. And a few days after, she accompanied him to the church of St. Madelaine, where the Bishop, who had visited Dijon for

that purpose, performed the nuptial ceremony.

One of the most splendid spectacles ever seen in that province distinguished the bridal evening. The President, high in public esteem and flourishing in fortune, was attended, according to the custom of his country on such occasions, by the principal persons of his own class, and by all his kindred and friends in the neighbourhood. The Bishop remained in the circle till a later hour than usual, and perhaps with a more than usual effort, because he was aware a few persons in that circle knew the attachment of his youth to Therese Deshoulieres. But even his brother did not know that, being a younger son, he had been induced, for the benefit of his family, to enter the church, and renounce a woman whose pretensions were far above his honest poverty. Therefore on this occasion he affected, with some little pride, an air of perfect serenity; and though he had felt his forehead burn and freeze by turns, he knew his voice had never faltered while he pronounced a benediction on the marriage. He was pledging his brother after supper, when cries of fire were heard in the house. The great profusion of gauze ornaments and slight erections for the ball made the flames rapid beyond all help. Even the croud of assistants prevented any successful aid; for the number of timid women covered with combustible finery, and men unfitted by wine for personal exertion, disturbed those who came to be useful. "Is Therese safe?" was every body's cry, and every body believed she was, till the outline of a woman seen among the flames and smoke at her chamber-window made the spectators redouble their shrieks. The bridegroom would have plunged again into the burning ruins, if his brother had not held him desperately in his arms: but the valet Mitand, who had lived with M. Deshoulieres from his daughter's infancy, ran up the remains of the staircase and disappeared. In another instant the roof fell in, and Mitand was seen leaping from a burnt beam alone. He was wrapped in a large blanket which had saved his person, but his neck, hands, and head, were hideously scorched. When surrounded, and questioned whether he had seen his mistress, he wrung his hands, and shook his head in despair. They understood from his dumb anguish that he had seen her perish,

and he remained obstinately sitting and gazing on the ruins till dragged away. The despair of the President was beyond words, and his brother's utmost influence could hardly restrain him from acts of madness. When the unfortunate bride's father deplored the festival which had probably caused its own downfall, the President declared, with a fearful oath, that he knew and would expose the author. From that moment his lamentations changed into a sullen kind of fierceness, and he seemed to have found a clue which his whole soul was bent on. It was soon unfolded by the arrest of a young man named Arnaud, whose conveyance to prison was followed by his citation before the parliament of Dijon as an incendiary and a robber. M. Deshoulieres gave private evidence to support these charges; but a day or two preceding that appointed for a public examination, the President went to the intendant of the province and solemnly resigned his chair in the judicial court. "It is not fitting," said he, "that I should be a judge in my own cause, and I only entreat that I may not be summoned as a witness."

"No," added the President, as he returned with his brother, "it is not fit that I should be called upon to identify that man, lest his real name should be deemed enough to convict him of any guilt. It is sufficient for me to know him: we will not prejudice his judges."

The Parliament of Dijon assembled with its usual formality, and the Intendant-general of the province was commissioned to act as President on this occasion. The Bishop and his brother sat in a curtained gallery where their persons might not fix or attract the attention of the court: the bereaved father was supported in a chair as prosecutor, and the prisoner stood with his arms coolly folded, and his eyes turned towards his judges.

The first question addressed to him was the customary one for his name. "You call me," said the prisoner, "and I answer to the name."

"Is it your real name?"

"Have I ever been known by any other?"

"Your true appellation is Felix Lamotte," said the Procureur-general—"and I crave permission of the court to remind it that you stood ~~here~~ ten years ago on an occasion not much more honourable."

The *ci-devant* President handed a paper to the Procureur, requesting that nothing irrelevant to the present charge might be revived against the prisoner.

"Messieurs," said the Public Accuser, addressing himself to the judges, "I humbly venture to assert, that what I shall detail is not irrelevant, as it may exhibit the character of the accused, and give a clue to his present conduct. Felix Lamotte is the nephew of a financier well remembered in Dijon, and his prodigality gave such offence that his uncle threatened to disinherit him, and leave his great wealth to his most intimate friend, the President of this court. But he, after repeated intercessions and excuses for this young man, prevailed on the elder Lamotte to forgive him. When the nephew heard his uncle's will read, he found the President distinguished by only a legacy of ten thousand livres, and himself residuary legatee. You expect, messieurs, to hear that Felix Lamotte was grateful to his mediating friend, and careful of his unexpected wealth. He appeared to be grateful until he became poor again by his prodigality. Then, finding a flaw in his uncle's will, he came before this tribunal to dispossess his friend of the small legacy he enjoyed, believing that, as heir at law, he might grasp the whole. The President, who had not then reached his present station among our judges, appeared as a defendant at this bar with a will of later date, which he had generously congealed, because the testator therein gave him all, charged only with a weekly stipend to his prodigal nephew. These are the facts which the President desired to conceal, because the ungrateful are never pardoned by their fellow-creatures, nor judged without rigour. We shall see presently how the accused shewed his repentance."

"Stop, sir!" said Felix Lamotte, haughtily waving his hand to command silence, "I never did repent. The President created my error by concealing the truth. If, instead of perverting me to rely on a will which had been superseded, he had shewn me the last effectual deed of gift, I should have known the narrowness of my rights, and the value of whatever bounty he had extended. He wished to try my wisdom by temptation, and I have mended his by shewing him that temptation is dangerous."

"What you admit, is truth," rejoined another Advocate—"though

more modesty would have been graceful. But the bent of your thoughts must have been to meet the temptation."

The prisoner answered coldly, "It may be so; and as that accords with the President's metaphysics, let him thank me for the demonstration."

"Where," said the Intendant-general, "have you spent the last ten years?"

"Ask the President," retorted Felix Lamotte—"he knows the verdict he obtained made me a beggar, and a beggar who reasons metaphysically will soon be tempted to become an adventurer. I have been what this honourable court made me, and I love to reason like the president."

Mitand, M. Deshoulières' old servant, was called into the court, and asked if he had ever seen Lamotte. He was hardly recovered from the injuries he had received in the fire, but he took his oath, and answered in the affirmative distinctly. Being desired to say where, he said, "In a gardener's dress, at a house in the suburb of St. Madelaine, and on the night of the marriage."

The Accuser's Advocate now related all the circumstances of Mademoiselle Deshoulières' visit to a house without inhabitants, where she had been robbed of a valuable diamond. A pawnbroker appeared to testify that he had received from Felix Lamotte the ring identified as Therese's, and several witnesses proved the billet to be his hand-writing.

"You should also remember," added Lamotte, looking sternly at the pawnbroker, "what account I gave you of that ring. I told you I had found it among the shrubs under the wall of an empty hut adjoining Deshoulières' garden. My necessity forced me to sell it for bread. Had you been honest, and able to resist a tempting bargain, you would have carried it back to the owner."

"Notwithstanding this undaunted tone," said the Procureur, "the prisoner's motive and purpose are evident. Vengeance was the incitement—plunder was to have been the end. To quite both, he has fabricated letters, outraged an unprotected lady, and introduced devastation and death into the house of his benefactor, in hopes to seize some part of the rich paraphernalia prepared for his bride. He hates

his benefactor, because unpurged favors are wounds: he injured him, because he could not endure to be forgiven and forgotten."

"I have no defence to make," resumed Lamotte, "for the faults of my youth have risen against me. You would not believe me if I should swear that I did not rob Therese, that I wrote no billets to decoy her, that I came into the vestibule of her father's house only to be a spectator of her bridal fête. I lodged in the hut of the gardener's widow, and unhappily complied when she solicited me to write petitions for the aid of the Bishop of Beauvais and M. Deshoulières' daughter. This woman and her family removed suddenly, and I am the victim."

"Man," said M. Deshoulières, stretching out his arms with the rage of agony, "this is most false. The treacherous billet was written and brought by thy own hand, and here is another charging me to watch and witness my daughter's visit?"

"Well!" returned the prisoner coldly, "and what was my crime? If I thought the marriage ill-suited, and without love on the lady's part, was I to blame if I gave her an interview with her first lover? The Bishop of Beauvais can tell us whether such interviews are dangerous."

"Let him be silenced!" interposed the Intendant-general; "this scandal is sacrilege both to the living and the dead. If we had any doubt of his guilt, his malignity has subdued it."

The votes of the judges were collected without farther hearing, and their sentence was almost unanimous. Felix was pronounced guilty, and condemned to perpetual labour in the galleys: a decree which the President heard without regret, but his brother with secret horror when he remembered that Therese might not have spoken truth to her father—Yet he respected her memory fondly; and fear to wound it, more than his own honour, had induced him to give no public evidence. But he had satisfied his conscience by revealing all that concerned himself to the Intendant-general, who saw too much baseness in Lamotte's character, to consider it any extenuation of his guilt. Lamotte was led to the galleys, a victim to his revengeful spirit; and the President was invited by his sovereign to resume that seat in the Parlia-

ment of Dijon which he had vacated so nobly.

Fifteen years passed after this tragical event, and its traces had begun to fade. The father of Therese was dead, and his faithful servant lived in the gardener's house on an ample annuity given to him for his zeal in attempting to save her life. The President, weary of considering himself a widower, chose another bride, and prevailed on his brother to emerge from his retirement and bless his marriage. Another fête was prepared almost equal to the last; but perhaps a kind of superstitious fear was felt by all who remembered the preceding. The Bishop retired to his chamber very early, and the bridal party were seated in whispering solemnity, when the door opened slowly, and a figure clothed in white walked into the centre. Its soundless steps, glazed eyes, and deadly paleness, suited a supernatural visitor; and when, approaching the bride, it drew the ring from her finger, her shriek was echoed by half the spectators. At that shriek the ghostly intruder started, dropped the ring, and would have fallen, if the President's arms had not opened to prevent it. He saw his brother's sleep had been so powerfully agitated as to cause this unconscious entry among his guests; and conducting him back to his chamber, waited till his faculties were collected. "Brother," said the Bishop, "it seems as if Providence rebuked my secrecy, and my vain attempt to believe that opportunity and temptation cannot prevail over long habits of good, and be dangerous to the firmest." Then, after a painful pause, he told the President his secret interview with Therese, his resolution to take back the ring, and the failure of his resolution. He explained how long and deeply this scene had dwelt on his imagination, how keenly it had heightened his interest in the trial of Lamotte; and, finally, with how much force it had been revived by the second marriage-day of his brother. "And now," added the Bishop, "I may tell you that its hold on my dreaming fancy may have been lately strengthened by an event which I wished to suppress till after this day, lest it should damp the present by renewing your regret for the past. Only a few hours since, I was summoned once more to that fatal house in the suburb to see a dying sinner. I found old M. and on his

death-bed. He told me that he could no longer endure the horrible recollections which your wedding-day brought. He reminded me of his attempt to reach Therese's room when full of flames. At that moment no thought but her preservation had entered his mind; but he found her on the brink of the burning staircase with her casket of jewels in her hand. Miserable Therese! she had thought too fondly of the baubles; and he, swayed by a sudden, an undistinguishing, and insane impulse, seized the casket, not the hand that held it, and she sank. In the same instant his better self returned—all his habits of fidelity to his master, of love to his young mistress—but they came too late. He had thrust his dreadful prize under his woollen wrapper—it remained there undiscovered, while shame, horror, and remorse, prevented him from confessing his guilt. He buried it under the threshold of the garden house which his master gave him with a mistaken gratitude which heaped coals of fire on his head. There it has remained with the locks untouched fifteen years, and from thence he wishes you to remove it when you can resolve to speak peace to a penitent."

Mitand died before morning, and the President's first act was to plate this awful evidence of human frailty on the records of the Parliament. Their decree against Felix Lamotte was not revoked, as its justice remained unquestionable in the chief points of his guilt; but the fatal influence of temptation over Mitand and the Bishop of Beauvais was a warning more tremendous than his punishment. V.

SILVA.

No. IX.

SYCOPHANT.

MANY English readers are unacquainted with the origin of this word. It signifies literally, "an exhibiter of figs;" from *Sykos*, *figus*, and *Phan*, *ostendo*. The exportation of figs was prohibited by law at Athens. Those who gave information of any committing this offence, and substantiated the charge by producing the article unlawfully sold, were called *Syko-phantai*. Informers were never looked upon with much respect, and hence the name of *Sycophant* became associated with ideas of meanness, and shabbiness of character.

HA-HA.

When, among the improvements in laying out grounds, the *sunk fence* was introduced, the name, now given to it, is said to have been suggested by the surprise occasioned to people by the unexpected termination of the walk—a termination not perceived till nearly approached. *Ha! Ha! We did not foresee this impediment to our progress.*

SWINE AND PORK, OX AND BEEF, CALF AND VEAL.

The author of the popular romance of *Ivanhoe* introduces the following dialogue between Wamba, the jester, and Gurth, the swineherd.

"How call you these grunting brutes running about on their four legs?" demanded Wamba.

"Swine, fool, swine," said the herd;

"every fool knows that."

"And *swine* is good Saxon," said the jester; "but how call you the *sow* when she is flayed, and drawn, and quartered, and hung up by the heels like a traitor?"

"*Pork*," answered the swine-herd.

"I am very glad every fool knows that too," said Wamba; "and *pork*, I think, is good Norman French; and so when the brute lives, and is in the charge of a Saxon slave, she goes by her Saxon name; but becomes a Norman, and is called *pork*, when she is carried to the Castle-hall to feast among the nobles; what do'st thou think of this, friend Gurth, ha?"

"It is hut too true doctrine, friend Wamba, however it got into thy fool's pate."

"Nay, I can tell you more," said Wamba, in the same tone; "there is old Alderman *Ox* continues to hold his Saxon epithet, while he is under the charge of serfs and bondsmen such as thou, but becomes *Beef*, a fiery French gallant, when he arrives before the worshipful jaws that are destined to consume him. Myneer *Calf*, too, becomes Monsieur de Veau in the like manner; he is a Saxon when he requires tendance, but takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment."

"By St. Dunstan," answered Gurth, "thou speakest but sad truths; little is left to us but the air we breathe."

It is certainly a very curious fact, that the names of the *animals*, which we kill for food, are Saxon, while the

meat of them we describe by French appellations. The Saxons, Wambas and Gurth, take a fair advantage of this circumstance in their complaints against their Norman oppressors; but the real cause of it can be a matter of conjecture only. Some have thought that the Saxons ate little animal food; and so left the Normans to call by what names they pleased the meats upon which they loved to feast. Others imagine that, the graziers living in the country, and the butchers in towns, where the Normans were the principal inhabitants, the French language became used to describe the flesh of the animals after they were dissected. Ox is ox; calf, *calfe*; sheep, *reep*; swine, *ryn*. Beef is the French *beuf*; veal, *veau*; mutton, *mouton*; pork, *porc*; and gammon, *jambon*.

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CUCKOLD.

Dr. Johnson, in agreement with many others, has derived the word *cuckold* from *cuculus*, *coukoo*. Shakespeare has an allusion to this derivation:

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver white,
And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight;
The Cuckow then on every tree
Mocks married men, for thus sings he,
Cuckow!

Cuckow! Cuckow! O word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear!

But how can it be said that the Coukoo represents a *cuckold*? The Coukoo deposits her eggs in the nest of another bird, and leaves them there to be hatched. It is just the reverse with the cuckold. He is not the depositor, but the receiver. The Coukoo represents, not the unhappy husband, but the adulterer. This is a difficulty which has puzzled etymologists. Mr. Horne Tooke offers an ingenious solution of it in his *ENEA PITPOENTA*. He says, that the Italian *Cucolo*, a Cuckow, gives us the verb, *To cucol*, (without the terminating *D*), as the common people rightly pronounce it, and as the verb was formerly, and should still be, written.

I am *cuckolled* and fool'd to boot too.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Woman pleas'd*.

If he be married, may he dream he's
cuckol'd. 16. Loyal Subject,

To *cucol*, is to do as the Cuckow does:
and *cucol-ed*, *cucol'd*, *cucold*, its past

participle, means *cuckow-ed*, i. e. served as the cuckow serves other birds. In English, we do not call these persons *cuculi*, but *cuculists*, if I may coin the word on this occasion; i. e. We call them, not *cuckows*, but *cuckow-ed*.

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To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
FROM local knowledge acquired during a residence of some years at the Cape of Good Hope, I have been induced to commit my thoughts on the subject of the late emigration to paper, trusting that you will have the goodness to insert them in your widely-circulated and interesting Magazine.—Whatever object the person or persons who projected this speculation in the first instance might have had in view with respect to their own emolument, the individuals who compose the party, I am much afraid, will be greatly disappointed in their expectations, whether in the pursuits of agriculture or mechanical avocations. A very few years have elapsed since such an experiment was tried under the auspices of a person of the name of Mudie, and completely failed. This adventurer, who had no local knowledge of the Cape, had the address, through the medium of the Scotch newspapers and other channels, to disseminate placards, where, in he described the settlement as an earthly paradise, and held out offers to such of the peasantry and tradesmen as were inclined to emigrate to obtain them a passage, and to proceed thither at their head. "A tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing." Allured by such specious and delusive promises, he succeeded in getting a great number of unthinking individuals to join him in the projected exportation; and previous to their embarkation, he had the address to obtain a bond from each person, the obligation of which was to pay him 60*l*. sterling after their arrival at the place of destination (Cape Town), either in money or labour; but at length, after the consummation of the voyage, on their landing, they found that there was neither a want of labourers or tradesmen, as the Creole Dutch, with the assistance of their slaves and the Hottentots, cultivated the soil, and that the Malays in general, combined with a mixture of mechanics from almost every

part of the north of Europe, practised all the necessary and useful trades. Under which circumstances, the major part of the persons, who were labourers, found themselves, after a short residence, reduced to the greatest want and misery, and that they had no other alternative but to accept of the precarious employment of making roads through impassable parts of the colony, a task equal to the labour of the anvil or the mine, at the pittance of one shilling per diem; very few of the tradesmen obtained employment; and, with the exception of a dozen persons who had a little means, and by exertion established themselves in Cape Town, the others were nearly placed in the same situation as the labourers; and such of them as refused to join in the labour of making and repairing the roads, and paying half the produce of their labour to Mr. Mudie, as an instalment to be deducted out of the passage money (60*l.** sterling), were *sans ceremonie* arrested, through his direction, by the fiscal, confined in the town prison, and fed on short allowance, till, by such arbitrary and coercive means, they were reduced to obedience.† The persons who composed the late expedition, or else I am much mistaken, will have still more insuperable difficulties to encounter and surmount. Placed in the immediate neighbourhood of a savage nation far removed from the

seat of government, their first pursuit must, of course, be agriculture, for to procure the means of subsistence—they must build some sort of huts to shelter themselves from the savages, beasts of prey, and the inclemency of the weather. I should suppose that there are but few of them, comparatively speaking, that have the means of commencing farmers on their own account—nor are these few aware of the funds requisite to launch into such a speculation on the first outset. The lands that the Creole Dutch farmers occupy have been cultivated, with the assistance of their slaves, for successive generations, since 1652, therefore the soil only requires the process of manuring to produce a crop; whereas the English agriculturist must for the first two years after his arrival, spend the whole of his time, with the assistance of such persons as are found willing to join him in the labours of husbandry (burning and mining), to subdue a stubborn and savage soil, and render it fit to receive the germ of cultivation. That Europeans are unequal to the task of cultivating the face of this country without the assistance of slaves, has been proved by the test of experience for more than one hundred and sixty years. And since the abolition of the slave trade, the only hope of the occupier rests on the increase of the black population, consisting of prize slaves who have been captured from time to time in Portuguese bottoms, and brought into the Cape by our cruisers,‡ and the offspring of the negroes who have been imported from the earliest periods from Mosambique, Madagascar, and other places. These two classes are at present the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The following statement exhibits a rough estimate of the expense of commencing farmer, and will serve to convey a true idea of the pecuniary funds necessary before a stone is removed, or a shovel of earth dug from the soil.

Expense of building a small cottage, consisting of a parlour, kitchen, and three bed-rooms.....	1000
Hut for slaves or labourers	400
Corn-house, stable, and out-office..	200
Purchase of 6 slaves, at 1 <i>00</i>	600
Ditto " 12 oxen.....	600

‡ They (Negroes) are bound as apprentices to the tradesmen and farmers for fourteen years, at the expiration of which time they are to be free.

* Upwards of 600 *rix-dollars*.

† It is understood that 5000 persons, including tradesmen of different avocations, have proceeded to the Cape chiefly at their own expense, the partial and circumscribed assistance afforded by Government being a mere pittance; namely, an advance of 10*l.* to such individuals as applied for assistance; which sum is to be refunded by instalments after their arrival. The gross sum granted for carrying this object into effect was 50,000*l.* in the first instalment, and the transit of the persons, with the incidental expenses attending the expedition, amounts to a considerable additional sum; under which circumstances, Ministers have for the present declined further encouragement or assistance to persons disposed to proceed to the new colony, till the result of the operations of the first division of adventurers is known, and appears to hold out a promise of success. The ground is to be allotted in portions of from 50 to 100 acres and upwards, by a principal occupier, for whom a rent is to be paid of 40*s.* annually; which sum is to be remitted for the first five years.

Purchase of wagon	800
Ditto saddle-horse.....	150
Ditto 2 carriage-horses ...	100
Ditto cart	200
Ditto agricultural implements	500
Ditto household furniture ..	1200
Ditto clothing for family....	600
Ditto stock of provisions equal to the consumption of eighteen months	1200
Cautingent expenses	50

Rix Dollars.. 13,000

which, at the lowest rate of exchange, is equal to 1400*l*. sterling, and upwards. By labour, industry, and perseverance, after the lapse of two years, the difficulties always attendant on an infant establishment of this nature, may be, perhaps, in some measure surmounted, so far as to have the means of subsistence on the farm, with a surplus of produce to send to market; but how is this to be accomplished? the distance of the projected settlement is at least 600 computed miles, a road "over Antres vast and deserts idle," and the Dutch boors (farmers) in the neighbourhood, who proceed to Cape Town perhaps once in two years, take generally two months to perform the journey. The only facility of transporting bulky articles is coastways; but the expense attending the transit would absorb great part of the profits* expected to be derived from the sale of the wine, corn, or other produce, in the market of Cape Town; besides, the mode of conveyance for the distance coastways is precarious and uncertain: the communication between Algoa Bay and Cape Town is effected by sending a small schooner, the only one in the employment of Government, with supplies of provisions and ordnance stores occasionally to the block-house; and this occurs but, perhaps, five or six times in the course of a year. In short, if there was no impediment or expenses sustained in sending the produce to market, still the new settler would have to enter into competition with the Dutch farmer, who would have the means, at least for several years, of underselling him, from the experience acquired by his early pursuits, con-

* A shopkeeper of the name of Korsten, some distance from Algoa Bay, is obliged to charter vessels to take cargoes round, at an enormous expense. I have known him to pay 1200 rix-dollars for the freight of a few articles.

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noxious, and local knowledge, his acquaintance with the various soils, and the different modes of cultivation peculiar to the country;—thus he would be enabled to bring his products to market at least 30 per cent. cheaper than the British settler. Under those circumstances, unless Government comes forward with a fostering hand to assist and encourage such speculations, they will eventually fall to the ground. The partial aid afforded to the persons who have already emigrated, and the resolution to decline further assistance, ought and must operate in future against the thoughts of another emigration; and although the price of two pounds sterling for every 100 acres of land may appear at first sight very moderate, the average being about 4*l*. an acre, the Dutch boor scarcely pays one farthing per acre. Within the limits of the colony, there is scarcely a river that is navigable; which local inconvenience, with the want of good roads and the paucity of valuable produce adapted for exportation or demand in Europe, must at all times operate against the commercial prosperity of this (or any other) country. In fact, the colony is one half a desert condemned to barrenness, which no human industry can reclaim; and it is only where there is water that fertility appears. The only produce that has turned to any apparent advantage hitherto is the wine, which of late years have been exported in considerable quantities; but it is well known that the best of it will not come into competition with the produce of Europe when sent to market; and from the manner of making it at present it has no decided character, as it is only by sophistication that it can be made to imitate the wines of other countries. Thus the Stein wine is passed as Madeira—the Pontac as port—and the Cape Madeira as sherry—even the boasted Constantia is adulterated before and after it is brought to market; and there are upwards of 100 casks (a great number considering the scarcity of this wine) sold in this metropolis annually, that never was produced on the farm of that name. The Dutch farmer, or wine grower, is incorrigible in a pertinacious and steady adherence to the old exploded modes of agriculture, and a determined enemy to all improvement, which he considers as novel and useless innovations, calcu-

lated to mislead and cheat him out of his speculative profits; therefore his object is to make quantity, the quality and flavour he never considers; and if he gives it a thought, it is only as a secondary object; he will tell you, that if he made good wine, and brought it to market, it would not command a sale, and that his profits would be considerably diminished by trying the experiment—therefore the grapes which are equal to the produce of madeira are but half picked, and not suffered to arrive to maturity: in fact, they are thrown in that state into the tub, where the juice is compressed from the fruit by slaves with their naked feet. Some years since, Mr. William Duckill, of Esher, in Surrey, one of the best practical agriculturists in England, arrived at the Cape expressly for the purpose of reforming the exploded system of husbandry practised by the Dutch farmers; but after the most strenuous exertions, and arduous attempts, and incurring considerable expense, by the importation of agricultural implements, all his efforts ultimately proved abortive. Sir John Francis Cradock (Lord Howden), during his administration, with that paternal solicitude and benevolence that marked his character, by the execution of sumptuary laws, and local regulations, endeavoured to improve the quality of the wines; for which purpose he created the office of wine-taster,* at a salary of 2800 rix-dollars, and a deputy at half the sum, 1400, and by proclamation prohibited the exportation of wines till they were in a state of improvement, by the age of eighteen months; but this salutary measure, like many other of his patriotic regulations, for the benefit and advantage of the colony, is easily evaded in the latitude of the Cape. The Cape being the only colony in our possession that produces wine fit for exportation, is it politic to impose a duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon on it? In the first instance, it paid the same duty as foreign wines; namely, 7s. 6d. per gallon; and it is not long

since it was reduced. Query, For the sake of encouragement, ought it not to be done away, and imported duty free? As I observed before, wherever there is water, the ground is extremely fertile, particularly at the foot of the hills and mountains: it consists of a black vegetable earth: such is the whole of the soil between Cape Town and the Table Mountain, which produces a great variety of fruits and vegetables of an excellent quality—and it is obvious that this settlement, besides its local importance as a half-way house to India (if I may be allowed the expression), and a place of refreshment and resort, might be made, by the encouragement of Government, to produce several articles for exportation which are productions that the Dutch overlooked or neglected—in addition to corn and wine, considerable quantities of butter, of a much better quality than what is at present brought to market, might be produced. Wool is another article which of late years has been exported to this country—it is rather coarse, and it has been observed that the Merino or Spanish sheep that have been introduced from time to time to improve the breed, have degenerated in the course of three generations. Small quantities of oil are produced from the small whales harpooned in Table Bay and outside of Robbin Island. Within the last twenty years, aloes have formed an article for exportation; it is abundant in many places: the tree grows spontaneously, but the produce is far inferior to the Succotrina. The experiment of cultivating tobacco was tried during the administration of Lord Caledon, some years since, under the superintendence of a medical gentleman (Mr. Mackrill), and completely failed, after incurring considerable expense in the appropriation of a large farm in the neighbourhood of Smellondum to the purpose—it is still brought to market in small quantities for the consumption of the Hottentots. From a species of the wild myrtle the boors make a wax fit for the purposes of manufacturing candles, but in small quantities. The camphor tree and turmeric are found in the Government garden, but hitherto they have only been objects of curiosity. The soil has been found unfit and the climate not congenial to the cultivation of cotton, coffee, sugar, or indigo. Gamboge is found in some places, and

* In consideration of a person of the name of Caldwell, who was superseded in the office of postmaster of Cape Town; and being incumbered with a large family, Mr. John appointed him to the situation, and appointed a very worthy and meritorious person (the late Mr. Edward O'Brien) to be his deputy.

a gum resembling Arabic on the banks of some of the rivers in the interior. The mulberry-tree will not thrive, in consequence of the violent south-east winds. The wild olive is found at the foot of Table Mountain—but it never comes to perfection. Ostrich eggs and feathers, with elephants' teeth, zebra, panther, and leopard skins, are occasionally brought to market from the interior. There are various sorts of timber adapted for exportation:—such as the stinkwood, which resembles the walnut-tree; yellow wood, similar to box; ash, nearly the same as the growth of this country; thorn wood; olive wood; dwarf oak, and a variety of others—and of fruits, lemons, oranges, figs, grapes, walnuts, chestnuts, and almonds, are abundant.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. SINNOT.

Chapter Coffee-house, 12th May, 1880.

EXTRACT FROM A TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL.

(Concluded from page 402.)

MONDAY, August 12, at four o'clock, we commenced our journey upon the celebrated road of the Simplon. This road was made by the direction of the late French emperor, principally, perhaps, for the facilitation of ambitious projects; but it is capable of being rendered a great benefit to the districts and countries between which it opens a ready communication: it is a noble work, presenting a most distinguished instance of what science, labour, and perseverance can effect in overcoming natural difficulties. For the most part, it is scooped out of the solid sides of the mountains; the declivity being cut down, often through a prodigious depth of the hardest rock, and the declivity being levelled and built up to the other edge of the road with the massive materials which had been taken down from above. The separation of the rocks has been effected by boring and blowing up with gunpowder. The rocks, in several places, are cut through so as to form ample and magnificent tunnels. By these sections, the finest opportunity is afforded of judging of the constitution of these gigantic mountains, to a great depth,

* The supplies of timber for the purpose of building and making furniture are brought from Plattenberg's bay coastways.

as proved by the dipping and re-appearance of the strata. Gneiss, in most beautiful varieties, is the principal rock; but there are occasionally other granitic compounds. Frequently rivulets pour down from the superior rocks, generally with great violence, and sometimes making fine cascades. These torrents would cross the road, and soon make it an impassable ravine; but to prevent this, channels are cut in large tunnels under the road. The plane of the road is steep, hard, and smooth; and, as its materials rest upon the rock, it might be preserved in excellent condition with little labour. Thus the mighty Alps are crossed, and the steepness of the road is never so great as to make it formidable. But this great and useful work is likely to become comparatively useless; for the present government through whose territory the road passes will take no care of it, doubtless thinking it a more important occupation to erect crosses upon it, than to clear away the masses of rock and earth which in a few places have fallen from above, and which, after a few more winters, will, in all probability, render those parts impassable for any carriage.

We were four or five hours ascending. At a little distance from Brig, we passed a kind of religious house, high on the hill to the left of our road, and on the winding ascent to which were seven little chapels, about the size and form of watch boxes. Each of these contains a picture, representing some part in the succession of our Lord's sufferings; and each is called a *station*. We have observed the same distribution in other places; and suppose that the intention is to afford the devotees the opportunity of saying certain forms in each, and thus of ascending from one degree to a higher of this mechanical and imaginary holiness.

The views of the prodigious valleys beneath us, of the towns of Brig, and ———, and the vale of the Rhone behind us, of the mountains in ever-varying forms rising around us, the clouds rolling on their sides, and their summits clothed with snow: these views were indeed striking, grand, and impressive. Long before we had reached the highest part, we were gratified by seeing an eagle towering over our heads; and we heard its remarkable cry. When we ceased to ascend, and the road for two or three hours journey was undulating

without rising materially higher, we were very near the line where vegetation terminates, and a little above which the perpetual snows commence. In several places we passed large masses of snow, and the writer of this Journal walked upon them.

At the highest part we were 1023 toises above the level of the Mediterranean. Through the most mountainous parts of the road, there are excellent and strongly built cottages of stone, at distances of about two miles, with their number and the word "Refuge" in large gold letters, on a slab of black marble, over the door. These were the wise and benevolent provision of the late French government. But now only a few of them are inhabited (for the plan was, that a family should reside in every one, in order to afford fire, food, and attention, as well as shelter), and the rest, with dilapidated doors and windows, are going to decay.

After we had found ourselves for some time to be getting lower, we arrived about eleven o'clock at the small village of Simplon. The day was extremely fine, and the sun shining; but, at our elevation, the cold was considerable. Now, however, we perceived a warmer atmosphere; and the succeeding part of the day, when we had descended on the southern side, was very hot. In half-an-hour after leaving Simplon, we arrived at the Bed of the river Tolce, a narrow channel entirely composed of rocks, at the foot of precipices beyond all description lofty, with the water dashing and foaming among detached rocks and stones, of every form and size. In one place there is what one might call a studied combination of awful and overwhelming scenery. Between those astonishing rocks, which rise to a height which I think the imagination of one who has not seen them cannot easily figure; rocks whose front is, to the tremendous height, perpendicular or nearly so, and whose bases are only separated by the narrow interval of the river, and the road;—between those rocks, the river roars in dreadful torrents and falls amidst the vast masses which choke its bed, and it plunges so deep, tossing its spray around, that it is impossible to look to the bottom without the greatest danger. At this precise spot the road enters an extravasated rock; we go about a hundred feet in

this tunnel, and at the very moment of emerging the tremendous turbulence of the Tolce on the right hand is suddenly combined with a most grand cataract on the left, the broadest, though not the highest, that we had seen. The roar of the river prevents that of the cataract from being heard; and therefore it bursts upon the unexpected traveller in a manner the most sublime and overwhelming.

Nothing that we had seen of mountain scenery before, resembled the kind and character of that by which we were now, as it were, shut in; being between two vast and nearly parallel surfaces of amazing precipices. Judging by the eye, their height must have far exceeded three times that of St. Paul's at London. In passing through this deep natural ravine, as it might be called, we twice came to large masses of snow, which had fallen from the summits in the preceding winter, but which, such was their size, were not yet melted. One lay across the river; and the stream having of course made its way through, the snow formed an arch, and a complete bridge.

When we were near emerging from between these ramparts of nature, we were gratified by seeing over our heads an eagle on the wing, and in a few minutes two others. They must have been very large ones. They bore themselves in the air, at an elevation, so far as we could conjecture, much above the top of the precipices, sailing most majestically (*planant*, as the French expressively call it), with scarcely moving their expanded wings, and describing great circles in their flight.

In about two hours the vale widened, the precipices gradually lost their peculiar and awful character, and the sides of our road became rather hilly than rocky. Prospects opened around us, but they were bounded only by higher mountains, and in the horizon the snow-covered tops. We expected to gain a grand view into the celebrated country before us, similar to that which we had enjoyed in the descent from the Jura; but no such point of view presented itself, our path became gradually more approaching to a level. In a situation reclusive and romantic, we passed a chapel and two or three stone-built cottages, sheltered with high and thick trees, which formed a delicious shade,—and we were in Italy.

My imagination kindled within me.

"*I am in Italy!*" I exclaimed in silence to myself again and again:—Italy, the country where *Æneas* landed, the seat of mighty Rome, the native soil of Scipio and Cæsar, of Cicero, and Virgil:—the land where Paul preached, and where he finished his glorious course by the testimony of his blood:—the country, alas! where the mistress "of abomination has for so many ages fixed her seat, and still holds her throne of tyranny and imposture."

We soon arrived at the municipal office of the King of Sardinia at the village of Isella; and while the ceremonial of the passports was proceeding, I quickly perceived the language, and the countenances, and the manners of Italy.

The first Italian town at which we arrived was Domo di Osola. It is a small town, and has rather a pleasing appearance, from the custom, very prevalent in this part of Italy and in the neighbouring parts of the Valais, of stuccoing and painting the outsides of the houses. The next town was Vergogna, which appeared an older and closer built town than the former. From thence we continued our route to Baveno, on the borders of the Lago Maggiore; where we rested for the evening, after having travelled for sixteen hours.

ESSAY ON POPE'S WINDSOR FOREST.
To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I SEND you for inspection a short Essay on one of Pope's most celebrated productions;—his "*Windsor Forest*;"—a poem which, although for the greater part a juvenile composition, displays much learning and information, and is distinguished for its fluent style, varied imagery, and well-wrought descriptions.

The design of "*Windsor Forest*," as Dr. Johnson has observed, is evidently derived from Denham's "*Cooper's Hill*," with some attention to Waller's poem on "*the Park*;" but in variety and elegance of composition, and in interchange of description, narrative, and morality, the imitation certainly far surpasses the original. "Its greatest defect is a want of plan, and a regular subordination of its respective parts terminating in the principal and primitive design. There is this want in most descriptive pieces, because, as the which they successively display are all subsisting at the same time,

the order in which they are shown must necessarily be arbitrary, and more is not to be expected from the last part than from the first. The attention, therefore, which cannot be detained by suspense, must be excited by diversity, such as the subject offers to the reader." This want of plan, however, the poet has had the address to turn to his own advantage; so that, notwithstanding it may appear rather paradoxical, his very defect constitutes his chief excellence. He has taken the opportunity of exhibiting so many scenes in such a pleasing order, that the reader is conducted in the most agreeable manner from one to the other, without having his attention in the least distracted by their number or variety.

The poem opens with a dedication to Lord Lansdown, a nobleman who, for his urbanity of manners, great acquirements, and liberal patronage of every branch of learning, especially of poetry, was justly esteemed the *Mæcenas* of modern literature; and who, in addition to his high rank and attainments, was himself distinguished by many excellent dramatic and miscellaneous productions. Our author then proceeds to compare the present free and happy condition of this country with the state of feudal tyranny that marked the period of the Conquest; and, indeed, of succeeding times, with little alteration, until the reign of King John, when that famous Charter was granted, which restored to the English Barons their former immunities and privileges. As an instance of the encroachments that were at that period made on British rights and liberties, he mentions the demolition of the thirty villages by William the Conqueror, for the purpose of indulging in his favourite sport of hunting; an act of wanton cruelty and oppression, which, although disputed by Voltaire and other writers, is too fully substantiated by our earliest historians, to leave any room for doubt. The picture of ruin and desolation contained in the following lines cannot be sufficiently admired:—

"The fields are ravish'd from th'industrious swain,
From men their cities, and from gods their fanes;
The levell'd towns with weeds lie cover'd o'er;
The hollow winds thro' naked temples roar;

Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd;
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;
The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred quires."
65—72.

The following beautiful and highly-finished landscape forms an exact contrast to the scene just described, and charms us by its richness and variety:—

"Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again;
* * * * *

Here waving groves a checquered scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day,
* * * * *

There interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shew each other's shades.

Here in full light the russet plains extend;
There wrapt in clouds, the blueish hills ascend.

Ev'n the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the deserts fruitful fields arise.
* * * * *

See Pan with flocks, with fruit Pomona crown'd,
Here blushing Flora paints th' enamell'd ground,

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand,—
Rich industry sits smiling on the plains."

11—41.

We are next entertained with a very lively and animated account of the various sports of the field;—the stage-chase, setting, shooting, hunting, fishing, and the like; but these not having any immediate connexion with the main design of the poem, cannot be considered as sufficiently appropriate. In this detail, the descriptions of the impetuous and fiery courser, champing his foaming bit in eagerness for the chase, and in imagination already passing over half his career*—of the pa-

* This beautiful idea is taken from Statius, who, in describing the fleetness and impetuosity of the courser, says,

"Stare loco nescit, percent ventigia mille
Ante fugam, abestque ferit, gravis ungula campum."

"Th' impatient courser pants in every vein,
And pawing seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods, appear already cry'd,
And ere he starts a thousand steps are lost."
131—34.

tient angler—and of the sportsman roving through the lonely fields in pursuit of his game during the severe frosts of winter—deserve particular attention for their truth and accuracy. The little episode of Lodona is related with great ease and elegance, and in the true Ovidian style. It is introduced with peculiar aptness, as the Loddon pours its tributary streams into the Thames, which afterwards, so nobly personified, forms a prominent character in the poem. The fabulous account of its rise is borrowed from Ovid; and, indeed, there is scarcely a single circumstance that is not taken from his *Metamorphoses*.

The picture which the poet has given us of a man possessed of real virtue and integrity, withdrawing from worldly fatigues and occupations into lettered retirement, and enjoying the true "*otium cum dignitate*" in the peaceful pursuits of philosophy and science, is finely drawn. Pope never shone so well as in recommending learning and probity. He concludes this picture with a well-turned compliment to Sir William Trumbull, one of his earliest friends and patrons, to whom he had dedicated the first of his Pastorals, and whom he afterwards immortalized by the elegant epitaph which he composed to his memory. This illustrious person had formerly been ambassador at Constantinople, and, subsequently, one of the secretaries of state at the English court; and on retiring from public life, had fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Binfield, where meeting with our juvenile poet, he gave him great encouragement. Pope, at that time not more than seventeen, was pleased with the notice and distinction shewn him by the aged statesman, and took every opportunity of returning the favour, and testifying his gratitude to his patron.

The poet has judiciously introduced the princes of England who were either born or interred at Windsor. Of these, the brave and victorious Edward III.—the unfortunate Henry VI.—his cruel and dreaded antagonist Edward IV.—and Charles I. the ill-fated victim of popular rage and fanatical superstition—are particularly mentioned. After the above enumeration of the kings whose presence had graced in former days this stately and magnificent abode of royalty, the scene changes, and old "Father Thames" is introduced decked

in all his gorgeous insignia, and attended by his tributary waters. In a truly fine and animated apostrophe, he expatiates on the blessings and advantages of peace, foretells the growing wealth and extended commerce of Britain, and his own future fame. The personification of the river god is too well conceived, and too vividly described, to be passed over in silence;—

"In that blest moment, from his oozy bed
Old Father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend
head;
His tresses droop'd with dews, and o'er the
stream
His shining horns diffus'd a golden gleam:
Grav'd on his urn appear'd the moon, that
guides
His swelling waters and alternate tides;
The figur'd streams in waves of silver roll'd.
And on her banks Augusta rose in gold."
329—36.

The poem concludes with the following noble, and even sublime, digression on the influence of Peace, as destructive of Discord, Persecution, Rebellion, and all those dreadful evils, which are the enemies of human happiness. In grandeur of thought and felicity of expression, this description surpasses Virgil's celebrated picture of the portals of Hell, with all their infernal inhabitants. The images are clear, distinct, and vivid; "each a living figure with its proper insignia and attributes, and worthy the pencil of Rubens or Julio Romano:—"

"The time shall come, when, free as seas or
wind,
Unbounded Thames shall flow for all man-
kind;
Whole nations enter with each swelling
tide,
And seas but join the regions they divide;
Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold,
And the new world launch forth to seek the
old.
Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the
tide,
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy
side:
And naked youths and painted chiefs ad-
mire
Our speech, our colour, and our strange
attire!—"

"Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest
hell,
In brazen bonds, shall barbarous Discord
dwell;
Gigantic Pride, pale Terror, gloomy Care,
And mad Ambition, shall attend her there;
There purple Vengeance bath'd in gore
retires,
Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires!

There hateful Envy her own snakes shall
feed,
There Persecution mourn her broken wheelf;
There Faction roar, Rebellion bite her
chain,
And gasping Furies thirst for blood in
vain."
367—442.

In the enumeration of the rivers, "Pope has with infinite skill selected those only as attendants of the Thames who are his subjects, tributaries, or neighbours."—Spenser, Drayton, and Milton, have each given similar descriptions, but none that surpass or even equal this:—

"Around his throne the sea-born brothers
stood,
Who swell with tributary urns his flood;
First the fam'd authors of his ancient name,
The winding Isis, and the fruitful Thames;
The Kennet swift, for silver eels renown'd;
The Loddon slow, with verdant alders
crown'd;
Colg, whose clear streams his flow'ry islands
lave,
And chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave;
The blue transparent Vandalis appears;
The gulphy Lee his sedgey tresses rears;
And sullen Mole, that hides his diving flood;
And silent Darent, stain'd with Danish
blood."
347—448.

This poem abounds with passages remarkable for their tenderness, pathos, and elegance. Thus, in describing the various sports of the field, Pope presents us with the following beautiful and pathetic picture of the wounded pheasant fluttering in the last agonies of death:—

"See from the brake the whirling pheasant
spring,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the fiery wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the
ground.
Ah! what avail his glossy, varying dyes,
His purple crest and scarlet-circled eyes,
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames
with gold!"
111—112.

This last remark heightens the distress, and powerfully excites the commiseration of the reader.

Again, in no place has he shewn more genuine enthusiasm than in speaking of the poets who lived or died near this sacred haunt of the Muses. Among these, Denham, Cowley, and the accomplished Surrey, stand conspicuous:—

"I roam through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove;
Led by the sound, I roam from shade to
shade,
By godlike poets venerable made:

Here his first lays majestic Denham sung,
There the last numbers flow'd from Cow-
ley's tongue.

Here noble Surrey felt the sacred rage,
Surrey, the Granville of a former age:
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance."

267—72.

"With what skill and accuracy has he described the following inverted landscape, and the various objects reflected. In relating the transformation of London into a river, he says,

"Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The headlong mountains, and the down-
ward skies;

The wat'ry landscape of the pendent woods,
And advent trees that tremble in the floods;
In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with
green?"

211—16.

The first and major part of this poem was written as early as the year 1704;—the concluding part, containing the personification and prophecy of "Father Thames," not until nine years afterwards. In this we must perceive a manifest superiority over the preceding portion, which is taken up with pictures drawn chiefly from country life or from historic incidents. But these descriptions, although elegant and accurate, have not sufficient local interest, nor do they give any outline that can individualize the scene. Rural beauty in general, and not the peculiar beauties of the Forest of Windsor, constitutes the theme of the poet's praises. It is rather surprising that he did not make use of the favourable opportunity of describing its ancient and venerable castle—the birth place of royalty, and the seat of kingly grandeur and magnificence.

The latter portion then, especially the prediction of the river-god, may be considered one of the noblest and most picturesque effusions of his muse; and strongly marks the extraordinary development of the author's genius during the interval that elapsed between the commencement and completion of the poem.

We have thus considered the various merits of this well-known and elegant production. The first part, being a juvenile performance, is more faulty and more open to criticism than the last; but the concluding part, to which the learning, experience, and judgment of numerous years were given, exhibits

great thought, variety of imagery, and sublimity of ideas. As a whole, it may certainly be ranked high in the class of descriptive poetry; and we may, with propriety, assign it an elevated station amongst the other compositions of Pope.

June 12, 1820,

F.

WELSH EXCURSIONS

THROUGH THE GREATER PART OF SOUTH
AND NORTH WALES.

*On the Plan of Irish Extracts and
Scottish Descriptions.*

BY THOMAS STRINGER, M.D.

(Continued from page 413.)

HAVING devoted some days to the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place; and after crossing several pleasant hills, arrived at Pontardilla's, a small inn and hamlet situated near the bridge to which it owes its name. Our road lay along the banks of Llwghor river principally, and we became environed by a low and sandy flat as we approached Llanelly, a small, irregular, and dirty town; nor does the appearance of the inhabitants, who are chiefly miners and sailors, contribute to render it more inviting. The Llanelly coal is in great estimation. Here is a deserted old seat of the Stepney family. We soon ascended the Penbree hills, and enjoyed a fine prospect over the great bay of Caermarthenshire, with its whole semicircular sweep from the extremity of Gower, in Glamorganshire, to the rock of Tenby, in Pembrokeshire. Descending abruptly, we soon became environed with collieries, and pursued a very bad road to Kidwelly, a small but tolerably neat trading town of high antiquity, at a little distance from the coast. The situation of this place is singular, and far from inviting as you approach it from the higher grounds. It is built in a marsh, and seems in perpetual danger of being inundated. The old town is much decayed, though it was in ancient times strongly walled, with three gates. Its castle is well worthy of observation, placed on an elevated mount above a small river, and remarkable for the perfect uniformity of its four round towers. The ruins are large, and indicate its former magnificence; and it seems more uniform in its architecture than most of the other Welsh castles,

Many of the apartments may be made out, and some of the stair cases are accessible. There is a very fine gateway. This building is attributed to King John, and it is a singular circumstance, that, together with the town, it is included in the distant, and apparently unconnected, Dutchy of Lancaster, from which it derives some privileges.

The vale of Towy is among the most celebrated of South Wales; the whole of it, Llan Stephan to Ystrad Ffin, abounds in interesting objects of every description. The first stretch of country to Caermarthen is rich and beautiful. It is well clothed with trees in the hedge rows, as well as with more extensive plantations. The road lies for the most part along the western ridge, continually commanding the river and all its luxuriant accompaniments. The hills are cultivated to the top; the meadows are verdant, and the corn fields fruitful. The first view of Caermarthen from the eminence is particularly striking.

CAERMARTHEN.

situated about two miles from the sea, almost at the extremity of the beautiful vale of Towy, commands on all sides most romantic and picturesque scenery. The town itself does not make good its promise. It is large, but the streets are steep, dirty, and irregular, though interspersed with many good houses, and some considerable public buildings. When speaking of Welsh towns it should be by comparison; for in general the streets are narrow and winding, and the decent houses are too often intermixed with the meanest cottages. The houses are many of them whitened, but the chimneys are of a red brick, which at a little distance produces a most disagreeable effect to the eye. The town-hall is spacious. The market house, where the butchers' meat is exposed to sale, is conveniently enclosed and very neat, and the poor-house a short distance from the town seemed clean and well regulated. The church is handsome, and has a very good organ: It contains several monuments of the gentry of the country, particularly a very ancient one of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. This great warrior is very well known in history for the decided and successful support he gave the Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry the Seventh) when he landed at Milford, and marched with him to Bosworth, where they

defeated the tyrant Richard the Third. Sir Rhys was the ancestor of the present Lord Dynevor, who inherits all the virtues of his noble and princely forefathers.

There is a free grammar school, and a dissenting academy, one of the first established in Wales. This seminary can boast of many eminent men. That great divine and mathematician, Dr. Price, as well as the celebrated David Williams were educated here.

The celebrated Sir Richard Steele married the only child and heiress of Jonathan Scurlock, Esq. of this town. His lady died in 1718. For some years afterwards Sir Richard kept White-house, lying about a mile out of Caermarthen, on the eastern side of the river, in his own occupation. He fitted up the house and gardens decently, according to the taste of his age, with high walls, a good garden, and handsome walks, of which there are still some vestiges, though a farmer now occupies the house. In 1720, he was appointed a commissioner of the forfeited estates in Scotland, whither he went to execute his trust. He returned thence to White-house, where he resided chiefly during the remainder of that year, and the year 1721, for the purpose of superintending his daughter's estate, who succeeded to it after her mother's death. (She afterwards became Lady Trevor.) During this period he wrote his comedy of the Conscientious Lovers, which is said to have been first acted in his own house, by a select party of his friends, some of whom were resident in his own neighbourhood, and many came from London and other places upon the occasion. He was frequently visited here by the first literary characters of the age. The arbour where he wrote his comedy chiefly, is to this day called the Conscientious Lovers' arbour. He died at the present Ivy Bush, whither he had removed from White house, on the 1st of September, 1729. He is buried in Caermarthen church, but so far from being distinguished by monumental honours, not even a common tomb stone marks where his remains are deposited. It is supposed his grave is near the south east door, just at the entrance into the church. Though no proud monument records his name, yet his moral writings will ever live, and he will always be remembered in the pages of English biography, as the politest

scholar, elegant critic, and the great reformer of the English style in literature.

The river Towy, which is navigable from the Bristol channel, and its harbour contains ships of nearly three hundred tons burthen, and the inhabitants carry on a large trade with London, Bristol, and Ireland. The exports in butter and oats are great, and the town, as well as this district of the country, is so rapidly improving, as to have doubled within the last half century; the present population is estimated at nine thousand.

This town is ancient. The castle which stood on a high rock overlooking the river, has no other remains, except an ancient gateway; though it was the seat of the princes before the royal residence was transferred to Dinevour. What remains added to the gateway is converted into a county gaol. The bridge, consisting of eight arches, appears by its architecture to be ancient.

Tradition describes Merlin to have lived his prophetic time near Caermarthen. His hill and cave are situated in the vale of Towy, about two miles from the town.

From Caermarthen we proceeded to

LAUGHARNE.

This town is built on the edge of a marsh, in a very low situation, open to the sea, and backed by very high grounds. It is quite a retired sequestered place, and one of the best little towns in Caermarthenshire, very well supplied with provisions at a very cheap rate. The church is large, handsome, and in good condition, with some respectable monuments. The churchyard is remarkable for occupying the side of a rather steep declivity, the view from the upper part of it is very rich, it is well planted with some yew as well as other trees, and particularly ornamental to the place.

The castle by no means answered our expectations; little of it now remains. The proprietor has laid out the inner court as a modern garden, with a neat gravel-walk ill adapted for the mutilated walls of an ancient ruin. Not only the area, but even one of the towers is filled with the incongruous ornaments of evergreens and flowering shrubs. The building, however, has a noble appearance towards the street, as you come down from the direction of Tenby, and from the garden-walks grand and extensive sea prospects interest the traveller.

It is not to be omitted that Doctor Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, was born in this place of English parents, in the year 1712. A man eminent for political sagacity, as well as for the temper with which he handled controverted subjects. The Dean died in 1799. He was the son of a farmer.

A long and very interesting ride carried us from Laugharne, partly on the hills adjoining to the coast, and partly on the sands, with a variety of enchanting views to the point on which the town of

TENBY,

in Pembrokeshire, projecting far into the sea, occupies the summit of an abrupt cliff, and forms one great horn of the bay of Caermarthen; the bold promontory of the Moukstone head to the north, and St. Catherine's point to the south, form a fine amphitheatre.

The spire of the church is very lofty, which renders the appearance of the place the more striking; and the intermixture of rocks, houses, and wood, on the sheltered side, gives it a very romantic appearance: but the extensive sea-views it commands, have a still more striking effect.

The ancient walls of Tenby are still sufficiently perfect to shew its former strength and extent; and the four round towers, standing on the extremity of the rock, point out the situation of its castle. The castle has been very large; the apartments were ranged along the side of a quadrangle, the area of which must nearly have divided the summit of the rock with the town. The north wall, which still continues in tolerable preservation, is built of a very considerable thickness, with large stones strongly cemented. There are the remains of a large hall, more than one hundred feet in length, with other apartments and extensive offices. Over the gateway are the arms of England and Lancaster.

The church of Tenby is a large handsome building of venerable aspect, containing some fine old monuments. The western door is a curious specimen of mixed Gothic, and the carved ceiling of the nave is well executed.

The shore is well adapted for bathing; the machines excellent, and a singular rock, rising in the sea, close to the shore, shelters the bathing machines, even in the most boisterous weather. The views from the south sands are remarkably beautiful; the character of

the rocks is here awfully wild, craggy, and impending; and the vessels distantly sailing on the ocean, with the bustle on the coast, are circumstances which animate the scene; there is besides a wildness in the masses of shapeless rock which form the islands of St. Catherine's, St. Margaret's, and Caldy. The latter is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, at the distance of two miles from the main land opposite the town. It had formerly a priory, a parish church, and a chapel; it is said to yield good corn; but the other two are mere rock, without any trace of vegetation; these render the terrific ocean beautiful. The retrospect is equally interesting; the neat town of Tenby, with the mutilated walls of the castle, closes this charming scene.

The position of this town is extremely singular, covering the steep and wooded sides of a long and narrow rock, shelving on one side towards the bay, and on the other, to the western coast; being divided only by a narrow tract of sand, occasionally overflowed by the sea, from that long ridge of hills which forms a high terrace between the coast and the interior of Pembrokeshire. The houses are built of stone and covered with slate, which gives a singularly pleasant appearance to the place. The beauty of its situation, and its fine sands, have exalted Tenby from an obscure sea port into a considerable public place, where the influx of company is at times very great; the town has in consequence been much improved, yet from the narrowness of the ridge, and its frequent declivities, the streets are inconveniently constructed, though they are embellished with many modern buildings, and a commodious hotel, a little within the entrance of the town, which affords excellent entertainment: this is of long establishment. Jenkins's hotel fitted up with every accommodation for genteel families, is in the centre of the town, and commands a charming prospect of the bay, pier, castle, and the north sands. The Lion Inn, standing on the most elevated part of the town, and enjoying every advantage which so airy a situation, and an extensive sea prospect can afford. The assemblies are held weekly, in addition to which are a theatre, bowling green, billiard-table, and a public card assembly room. Good private lodgings, well supplied with convenien-

ces, may be met with in every part of the town: and ~~entire~~ houses furnished are to be let.

Library. Mr. Griffiths has a well furnished library. Here also the London newspapers are received for the accommodation of subscribers.

Baths. Sir William Paxton's baths are very complete. There is a cold bath, warm bath, vapour bath, swimming bath, and shower bath, which are ready at all hours.

The South-sand, which is nearly three miles long, affords either an agreeable walk or ride, being perfectly firm, spacious, smooth, and easy. On a rock over these sands is a battery of eight long eighteen pounders, commanding their whole extent to the westward, and protecting the entrance through the Sounds between the isle of St. Margaret and the main. Another battery of two guns of the same calibre is on the noble peninsula knole called Castle Hill, which covers the pier, and bounds the eastern extremity of these sands; this battery is calculated either to defend the shipping in the road, or to flank the fire with the other battery.

To the north, in the front of the town, is another excellent beach of sand, where the bathing machines are kept. The gentle and almost imperceptible descent of this beach, and the great purity of the water, which flows immediately from the western ocean, together with the salubrity of the air, have contributed to render Tenby the best bathing place in all Wales, and a fashionable place of resort in the summer months. To those who have the combined objects of pleasure and health in view. High above these sands, and adjoining the Hotel, the company promenade in a small croft, as this spot commands the prospect of a spacious expanse of water, on which numerous sails are continually passing and repassing.

One of the most picturesque and interesting objects in its relation to Tenby, is the island of Caldy, situated about three miles from the shore. This island furnishes pleasant aquatic excursions to persons fond of sailing, and convenient boats may at all times be hired for the purpose. Caldy is chiefly remarkable for its breed of rabbits. The wildness of the cliffs and the surrounding scenery, to persons used to cultivated prospects,

will not fail to afford a most agreeable novelty.

The quay is tolerably convenient, and generally well filled with vessels.

Passing the narrow tract of sands which almost insulate Tenby from the rest of Pembrokeshire, and crossing the great ridge of the country, which affords many grand and extensive sea views, we descended towards the coast, at about four miles from Tenby, to visit the ruins of Manorbier Castle, supposed to have been erected by the Normans in the time of William Rufus, which indicate great original strength and consequence, though little but the shell now remains, standing on a fine eminence near the village, great part of which is also in decay, between two wild projecting hills, which end in perpendicular rocks towards the shore, and open an unbounded view of the western ocean with a few rugged promontories of the Pembrokeshire coast. From thence we returned to the ridge, and for many miles pursued a grand terrace on its summit, where almost the whole of Pembrokeshire, in full display below, presented an expanse of cultivation and enclosures, thickly overspread with villages, which bore a nearer resemblance to the rich vales of England than the monotonous scenery of Wales, and yet exhibited some features of a characteristic beauty peculiar to itself. Its inhabitants also differed as much from those of the neighbouring Welsh counties, as the appearance. King Henry the First settled these Flemings as a colony in South Wales, and gave them the country adjoining to Tenby and Haverfordwest. The little territory they inhabit is called Gwyr, and by the English Little England beyond Wales, because their manners and language are still very distinguishable from the Welsh, and in point of customs and language assimilate the English, with some marks of their original character. These Flemings, to this day, seldom or never intermarry with the Welsh: they speak good English, and are very much averse to the manners and language of the country they inhabit.

A gentle descent from this charming ridge brought us to the village and ancient mansion of Llanphoy Court, once the ecclesiastical palace of St. David's bishop. Some of this building is entire, and its most conspicuous features are a Gothic window covered

with ivy over a gateway, with a light parapet on arches pervading almost the whole of the building.

(To be continued.)

[Our readers are aware, that the following letter was intended for our last number, but it arrived too late. Though the Exhibition will have probably closed ere it appears, it will be sufficiently fresh in our readers' imaginations, to render the letter acceptable.—ED.]

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE ready insertion you gave to a few hasty remarks upon the Exhibition of the Royal Academy 1819, induces me to furnish you with a more detailed account of the present one. My principal object in writing, last year, was to notice the prejudices that generally prevailed against this annual display of British talent—prejudices that yet prevail, and are as pertinaciously insisted upon. In the diurnal columns of criticism (some of which are amusingly absurd) our national deficiency in this particular is most pathetically lamented, but seldom referred to a rational cause. Some exclaim loudly against its collective merits, without the slightest investigation into the drawbacks, which perpetually obstruct the progress of genius. It is surely unfair to decide upon the merits of a question without examining into all its bearings, or to hazard a deduction from premises that are imperfect; and yet some of these redoubtable champions, who buckle on the armour of criticism, and sally forth armed at all points with formidable technicalities, commence a general attack, discharging their popguns valiantly, but indiscriminately—in the spirit of a surgeon who would amputate the hand, in order to relieve the finger of a trifling pain. To deny that there is occasion for censure would be ridiculous; but, where it is necessary, let it be passed in a fair and honourable manner; divested of prejudice, and unaccompanied by hasty conclusions or studied illiberality.

I have not sufficient time to enter into an extensive review of the subject, but I would nevertheless briefly observe, that the chief bar to our attaining the pinnacle of excellence in the Fine Arts, is essentially connected with our prosperity as a nation. This is a commer-

cial country; and commerce is generally, if not always, at variance with the success of the arts; and hence, notwithstanding we have among us many eminent examples of correct taste, and liberal impression, the mass of the people are woefully deficient in both; and the Arts must be universally supported, to acquire a dignified character of *nationality*. It is true, here and there, a solitary landscape may hang over the crossed spoons and cut-glass saltcellars of a civic sideboard; and the worthy master of the mansion may gracefully suspend his image over the mantle piece—but, beyond this; taste and the fine arts, with all their concomitants, if at all the subject of *speculation*, are considered in the same light as a chest of cassia, or a bale of broadcloth—excepting, indeed, the *picturesque* delineations of a new bridge, or building (when battles are worn thread bare) which ornament the Stationers' Almanack for the twelve calendar months. Individual patronage may assist and promote an individual artist; but the body of them (which has increased marvellously within the last few years) must look to public support; and it must reasonably be inferred, be guided, in a great measure, by the principles (if they can be called such) of taste which animate their patrons.

It should be also recollected, that the exhibitions of the Academy are not held out as the consummate productions of genius—they are the friendly stepping-stones which encourage the young aspirant to ascend the path of distinction. Hence, the motley groupe which is annually presented—a groupe where the inferior must naturally appear still more so by comparison with their exalted neighbours; as the brilliancy of the harvest moon throws the twinkling planets into comparative obscurity.

Considered generally, the present exhibition does not possess so many beauties as the last—but genius has nevertheless largely contributed in decorating the walls of the academy; and I shall take occasion to notice such features as I conceive worthy of observation; throwing myself on the indulgence of your readers for whatever inaccuracies my haste may lead me into.

No. 11. *The Travelling Tinker*, by W. Kidd.—This artist who is on the *high road* to excellence in his particular department, has looked in at a very

pretty village by the way, and introduced us to a Travelling Tinker and his wife. There is considerable neatness in the execution, which does not, however, interfere with the coarse appearance of the vagrant couple. The woman bringing the kettle to mend is rather too stiff, and the black ground is too brightly coloured.

17. *Landscape*, by J. CONSTABLE, A. This is a very beautiful picture—the colouring extremely fresh and natural.

24. *Portrait of Miss Stephens*, by M. A. SHEE, R.A.—Nobody would ever have suspected that this was Miss Stephens, but for the kind information of the catalogue. The expression is feeble and the execution faulty—points which Mr. Shee should have attended to, more particularly in the portrait of a *songstress*.

39. *Portrait of the late R. Bird, Esq.* Painted in 1817, by E. V. RICHMOND.—A good likeness, but (naturally) inferior to the artist's later productions.

51. *Portrait of Earl Grey*, by T. PHILLIPS, R.A.—Too young, but nevertheless an excellent likeness; well painted.

61. *Sunday Morning*, by W. SNAPE.—A highly comic and characteristic production, representing the usual weekly ordeal of a refractory urchin in his preparation for the Sabbath. His sister (if she be so) who, by the bye, looks more good humoured upon the occasion than every sister would do, is in the act of washing him; but his aversion to the ceremony is plainly demonstrated by the clenched fist, uplifted leg, and hideous countenance. The whole is well coloured and spiritedly executed.

66. 71. 92. 98. 140. 160. *Subjects from the Decameron of Boccaccio*, by T. STOTHARD, R.A.—There is a gay glittering varnish about this artist's productions, which, I think, cannot be easily reconciled to correct taste. Mr. Stothard has little or no affection for simple nature; where he has to represent her in the natural world, he tricks her out in the apparel of art—does she wear green? the grass is many shades deeper than it ought to be—are there roses on her cheek? how high coloured! he seems to be afraid that time will not suffer his impressions to last, and so makes war against *consistency* by *thickening* his colours: nor are his figures portrayed with that elegance

which an Italian scene presents to the imagination. His skies are too warm even for Italy.

79. *Skirmish*, by A. COOPER, R.A. elect.—A capital picture in this artist's best style—the drawing bold and correct, and the expression, particularly of the Italian warrior, admirable.

81. *A dead Calm on the Medway, with small Craft dropping down on the turn of the tide; Shaerness in the distance*; by A. W. CALLCOTT, R. A.—The lovers of this branch of the art will experience a high treat from this picture; which is certainly one of the finest Callcott ever produced. The vessels are firm and spirited, the water beautifully clear, and the colouring harmonious throughout.

87. *Portraits of Miss Lyell and her Sisters*; by T. PHILLIPS, R.A.—Nothing in earth is so natural and delightful as a family groupe; especially where the girls are pretty and good humoured: but as the taste now goes, the transfer to canvas is most unnatural. "Every one appears anxious to court the most attention, and to shew themselves off to the best possible advantage. I am sure Miss Lyell and her sisters would look infinitely better in their natural attitudes: as they are now arranged, they are most ingeniously distorted; loaded with silks and stateliness; roses and restraint.

88. *Portrait of John Bloomfield, Esq.* by Sir T. LAWRENCE, P.R.A.—Most beautifully painted.

89. *The Combat between Sergeant Bathwell and Balfour of Burley*, vide *Old Mortality*, *Tales of My Landlord*, by A. COOPER, R.A. Elect.—This striking scene from *Old Mortality* is vigorously represented as it relates to Bathwell and Burley. The vehemence of the former, with the stern intrepidity of the latter are well portrayed. In execution it is in all points equal to the other.

91. *Boys leaving School*, by W. CHAPMAN.—If any of the little boys whom Mr. Chapman is here dismissing should by chance stray to the Royal Academy, they may possibly blush for him, and think him entitled to the correction he is menacing them with.

99. *Captain at work, drawing up Fishing Boats*, by W. COLLINS, R.A. Elect.—A beautiful picture richly coloured; with all the silvery clearness peculiar to this master.

106. *The Wolf and the Lamb*, by W. MULREADY, R.A.—I have always a prejudice in favour of this artist—if that

indeed, can be called one, which is a tribute of admiration exacted by superior genius. Mr. Mulready generally derives his subject from early associations, in which memory delights to solace itself. The story of this picture is simply but beautifully told:—One boy is domineering over another, and preparing to deal out his anger in the shape of a blow; the other, with his arm fearfully drawn across his face and his leg half lifted up, is leaning against a garden gate. Never were opposite feelings so justly expressed; one all bustle and ferocity, the other all expectation and timidity. The attitudes are natural; and the beauty of the colouring, with Mr. M.'s usual neatness of execution, strikingly obvious.

115. *Portrait of John Abernethy, Esq.* by Sir T. LAWRENCE, P.R.A.—A good likeness, and well painted—as is 122, *Portrait of the Daughter of her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Charles of Austria*, by the same artist.

131. *Chriemhild, the widow of Siegfried the Swift, exposes his body, assisted by Sigmond his father, King of Belgium, in the minister at Worms, and swearing to his assassination, challenges Hagen Lord of Trony and Gunther King of Burgundy, her brother, to approach the corpse, and on the wounds beginning to flow, charges them with his murder.—Lied der Nibelunge, Adventure XII. 4185, &c.* by H. FUSELI, R.A.—The very canvas of this picture breathes the name of Fuseli. Fantastic shapes, sharp pointed noses, and distorted limbs, seem to issue from his pencil in their wildest character. If a coroner's inquest upon poor Nature was held against this artist, I should not like to be on the jury.

141. *Scene from the play of Henry the Fourth: Portrait of the late J. Madocks, Esq. as Falstaff*, by H. P. BRIGGS.—The expression of the laughter-loving countenance of the old Knight is very good; the other characters have nothing worthy of particular observation; they all appear too large for the canvas.

144. *Eliza at Work*, by ROLINDA SHARPLES.—If Rolinda Sharples would inculcate her friend Eliza, and set down to work, she might exact more praise than the picture entitles her to.

151. *The Reading of a Will*, by D. WILKIE, R.A.—This picture, which is a master-piece in art, is intended for the King of Bavaria. I am glad of it, as it will shew the continental artist

what British genius can do; especially as all the requisites for a well-finished production are here displayed. Interest, humour, and incident abound; together with beauty of colouring and neatness of execution: the grouping is admirably arranged—every face tells a tale. The indignation of the ancient lady at the attention paid by the officer to the widow (who seems as willing to listen as he is to whisper soft things) is strongly expressed: the anxiety of those who are most interested in the contents of the will is, every where, good: the "puling infant" and the antiquated nurse are fine specimens of first and second childhood: but there is one object, yet unnoticed, which attracts universal attention—the little boy by the fire-place—a very monument of inanity—with precisely that vacancy of look and action which his introduction to so large and (to him) strange assembly would naturally create. All the auxiliary features are executed with Mr. W.'s accustomed excellence. On first looking at this picture, it has a darkish hue; but this is owing to the parties being habited mostly in black. Some objections have been made to it, on account of the non-representation of the figures contained in the novel: but the artist's intention was simply to illustrate the passage he has selected, without reference to the particular characters. It would certainly have been as well had he portrayed them, but it is too trivial an objection to be insisted upon.

152. *Christ raising from death the daughter of Jairus*, by H. THOMSON, R.A.—This is a pleasing picture; and being the only extensive one in this superior walk of painting, attracts considerable attention. Hope, doubt, and astonishment, are extremely well expressed—the mother's agitation is natural, the Saviour is benevolently drawn, but certainly without that sublimity and dignity which belong to him: the draperies are well disposed, and the chaplet of flowers round the head of the corpse has a beautiful appearance. The colouring, however, is altogether weak; and there is a want of depth in the shadows, which gives it too flat and meagre an appearance.

170. *Venus in search of Cupid, surprises Diana at her Bath*, by W. HILTON, R.A.—An excellent picture, adding to the reputation of this deserving artist. The arrangement is good, and the colouring exquisite. The supe-

riority of Beauty's Queen over the celestial Huntress is very apparent; and the confusion of the nymphs at being thus caught is playfully and naturally expressed.

171. *Portrait of the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, late Master of the Rolls: painted for the Gentlemen of the Chancery Bar attending the Rolls Court*, by Sir W. LAWRENCE, P.R.A.—A good likeness of an honest man.

178. *Portrait of Mr. Liston, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden*, by J. JACKSON, R.A.—This is a strong likeness of Liston, and well painted.

180. *Village of Waterloo: Travelers purchasing of the peasants relics found on the field of battle: Cossacks, hussars, and baggage, on the march for Paris*, by G. JONES.—A very pretty little picture, and painted by a very clever artist.

197. *Portrait of a favourite Cossack Horse, the property of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland*, by J. WARD, R.A.—A spirited animal, finely drawn and painted.

206. *Rome, from the Vatican. Raffaele, accompanied by La Fornarina, preparing his pictures for the decoration of the Loggia*, by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—A splendid picture—so many beautiful effects are produced by a variety of objects, touched with all the sweetness, brilliancy, and clearness, that Turner's pencil is capable of imparting; pity such a Rome should produce such a Raffaele!—Why Mr. Turner puts figures into his pictures, I am at a loss to conceive. His houses smoke, his clouds float in the air, and one grows warm at looking at his sun: in short, every thing is natural but his men and women.

240. *Banks of the Thames, near Battersea*, by J. WILSON.—This is a very pretty quiet painting—the design simple—and the colouring clear, fresh, and natural.

264. *A distant View of Greenwich, from Charlton Wood, near Woolwich*, by P. NASMYTH.—Full of Nasmyth: i. e. full of beauty.

266. *The Setting Sun: Composed from a scene in Richmond Park*, by R. H. REINAGLE, A.—A rich and well finished production: the effect of the setting sun is particularly mellow and beautiful.

298. *A Sultée taking leave of her children, previous to debiting herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband*, by W. F. WITHERINGTON.—

A finished study—very spirited and pretty—it will make a good picture.

511. *The last scene in Massinger's play of "A New Way to pay Old Debts," with portraits*, by G. CLINT.

—The likenesses in this picture are by no means happy, with the exception of Munden; who, in that masterpiece of his, Marrall, is finely represented. Oxberry's is the refined countenance for a glutton and a country justice—Kean's is not a likeness. The execution is pretty fair.

529. *The Proposal*, by R. FAWCETT.

In this picture a country lad is making proposals of marriage to a farmer's daughter—a great deal of natural confusion is evinced on both sides. It is a pleasing and well painted picture.

530. *Doctor Sangrado practising phlebotomy, vide Gil Blas*, by F. P. STEPHANOFF.

—A very characteristic production; the groupe well disposed; and the execution spirited.

551. *Londoners gipsying*, by C. R.

LEXELL.—There is much merit in this picture—the groupe is well arranged, and the various tales well told. The father is carelessly stretched on a bank reading a newspaper; the mother with an infant in her arms whispering silence to a couple of noisy cherubs in the front, who are fighting (amicably) for a shoe—on the left, a youthful couple are detached from the rest; the youth plying the fair maiden with the usual complimentary language of love. The attitudes are all strikingly natural, and the expression forcible; particularly in one of the little wrestlers; in whose countenance there is a mixture of fun and simplicity that renders it peculiarly attractive.

597. *Sultee*, (2d) by W. F. WITHERINGTON.—A spirited and effective production.

598. *Una and the Red cross Knight in the Cave of Despair*, by J. SEVERN.

—This is the production of a student who won the gold medal, and richly does he deserve it. The effect produced by the obscurity of the scene is extremely good—the despair of the Knight, and the despondency of Una are well depicted. It is an excellent production for a young artist; and if his future improvement keep pace with his present attainment, he will be more than an ornament to his profession.

678. *Imitation of three ivory busts of Pellicus*, by E. FARRIER.—Extremely well done, so as to deceive the eye at the distance of a few inches.

599. 550. 587. 603. 614. *French Views*, by H. KENNEDY.—Well drawn with much neatness, and prettily touched off.

546. *A Maccaw, and other foreign Birds, from the collection of Mr. Leadbeater*, by A. PELLETIER.

—This is one of the most perfect representations of a bird I ever beheld—the colouring is good, the drawing correct, and it is well finished.

It would be easy to select many more specimens of good painting, had you room and your readers patience. I will not, however, fatigue by further observation—but just take a peep at the Model Academy, and then advise all your readers to judge for themselves by hastening to Somerset House.

There is a presence in sculpture which excites an interest far different to that with which we survey a picture. We may find many things to attract attention in the latter—the diversity of hues—the draperies—colouring—and all the variety of incidents—but in the former our contemplation is generally restricted to a single figure—perchance a bust only—and yet the interest excited is as powerful in its impression. A great deal, however, depends upon the sculptor. There are many good busts in the present collection, not a few by Chantry (that giant in his profession) who has left a work in the present exhibition, alone sufficient to carry his name to posterity. I mean 1062, *a Sleeping Child*. If stone ever spoke before, it speaks here in the character of pure and peaceful innocence—no words can convey the impression made by it; to be rightly estimated it must be seen. The visitors flock round it with eagerness: one party, consisting of a child, its mother, and a friend, were gazing at it this morning. I observed the child whisper to its mother—a smile was the only reply; when the little rogue carefully looking round to see if any one observed, ran up and kissed it. I immediately felt the force of this appeal, and thought it the best compliment Mr. Chantry could receive.

I cannot extend this further, for fear of being too late—enough, however, has been adduced to show that, notwithstanding the inferiority of this collection as compared with former ones, there is a sufficiency exhibited to testify the superior claims of British genius. I am, &c

AN ENGLISHMAN.

May 26, 1820.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. LXVI.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up his ideas."—LOCKE.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF HANNOVER.

(Abridged from Hodgskin's Travels.)

HANNOVER, (properly so spelt) consists of eleven provinces: viz. 1st. the Archbishoprick of Bremen, dukedom of Verden, and Land Hadeln; 2d. dukedom of Lüneburg; 3d. Counties of Hoya and Diepholz; 4th. Principality of Kalenberg and county of Spiegelburg; 5th. Bishoprick of Hildesheim; 6th. Principalities of Göttingen and Grubenhagen; 7th. Bishoprick of Osnabruck; 8th. County of Lingen; 9th. Circle of Meppen and Embshruhen; 10th. County of Bentheim; and 11th. Principality of East Friesland. There are 11,045 square geographical miles of territory; and the population amounts to between 1,300,000 and one million and a half of souls. Seventy-three cities and above 5300 market towns are scattered over the kingdom; the annual births are from 43,000 to 45,000; and, owing to the influx of emigration, they have recently exceeded the deaths by nearly one-fourth. "The eastern is the boundary Elbe, with the exception of a small portion of territory which lies on the eastern side of that river; West Friesland, belonging to the king of the Netherlands, bounds it on the west; that portion of Westphalia which belongs to Prussia, and the principality of Lippe-Detmold, lie on the southwest; Hesse-Cassel on the south; Brunswick and Magdeburg, belonging to Prussia, on the south-east side." In the northern boundary are the mouths of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe. Sophia, the mother of George I. obtained for her husband in 1692, the dignity of an Elector of the Empire; though three of the other electors, and most of the princes of the empire, opposed this grant from the Emperor; and Ernest Augustus, consequently, never enjoyed more than the nominal rank. From 1700, when Sophia was declared heiress to the British throne, to 1708, when that elevation became more certain, these obstacles were surmounted, and the Elector George, who had succeeded his father in 1698, was fully invested with the rights belonging

to his title, and with those of Arch-treasurer. Hannover at that period comprized only 2120 square geographical miles, and about 350,000 inhabitants. Lüneburg, thrice as large, and with twice the number in population, became united to it in 1705, by the death of the Elector's uncle. Bremen and Verden, were purchased from Denmark for about 100,000 guineas, in 1715; and Bentheim was also acquired by money in 1753. The remainder of these dominions have been obtained by the late arrangements in Europe.

The present government consists of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, President of the Cabinet Ministry, and Governor-General: the Cabinet Ministers have the title of 'Excellency' and have the different departments entrusted to them, with subordinate officers and secretaries. But there is a branch of power to which we have no parallel; it is called the *Kammer*, Chamber, and its duty is to manage the whole of the domains and property belonging to the crown; including regalia, certain rights to forests, to salt, to metals, to levy tolls, and other privileges, together with rather more than one sixth of the whole land of the ancient dominions, without including what did belong to religious bodies, but now under the controul of the Monarch. The Duke of Cambridge presides over the *Kammer*, assisted by one of the Ministers, a vice-president, and six counsellors, with a great many *Camaralen*, secretaries, writers, &c. &c. is of course, a court of much influence throughout the country. That portion of the land which is the property of the crown is divided into what are called *Amts*, each of which in general comprises several parishes. Over the *Amt*, an *amtman*, who is a juriconsult, is placed as magistrate. Land not under the government of some *amtman*, or of some towns, belongs to the nobles, and they exercise the powers of government over it. The *amtmen* are appointed by the Chamber, and when they are noblemen, as they sometimes are, they take the title of *Landdrost*. When the latter are not themselves learned in the law, they have a juriconsult, who is then called *Amt's assessor*, placed under them. These persons have the power of enforcing the orders of government in their respective districts. They correspond strictly to no magistrates of our country, but resemble justices of the peace more than any other. The police

of their districts is under their controul. They have certain servants, or *Vogts*, who may be considered as the instruments of this police. They communicate frequently with the governments, both of the provinces and the general government which are consequently well informed of every occurrence.

Each village, again, has what is called a *Vorstcher*, or *Baumeister*, who is the organ to expound the will of the superiors to his fellow-parishioners, and to forward the reclamations or complaints of the whole parish to these superiors. He is generally chosen by the inhabitants yearly; he is a farmer or some other inhabitant of the parish; he has something to do with the administration of the church, and of the poor, and, on the whole, exercises functions somewhat similar to our churchwardens and overseers combined. The provincial governments extend their authority to every thing—even to regulate the killing of sparrows, the keeping of pigeons, the duties of midwives, the extirpation of weeds. In short, there is hardly an action of human beings capable of being proscribed, respecting which one or other of these governments has not issued directions. The practice of medicine is subject to police regulation. The power of the crown is very considerable over the magistracy of the towns; the clergy generally over all classes of the population eligible to office or employment.

The Protestant church in Hanover is administered by *Pastors* (parish priests), with from 60*l.* to 400*l.* per annum. Each has a *Cantor* (Clerk), and a *Kuster* (Scrierist). The general superintendence lies with a *Consistorium*, resembling the synods and general assembly in Scotland. Tythes are the property of the crown, or particular nobles, or of some corporate body.

An eighth part of the people, principally in Hildesheim and Osnabruck, are however Roman Catholic. They have a bishop in each of these two provinces, besides the Prince Bishop, our Duke of York, who, whether ecclesiastic or layman, is the temporal governor. A concordat for these is now negotiating at Rome: but the Catholic Church is endowed with little wealth, as the church possessions have been secularized, and the priests are allowed only small salaries and establishments. The head of this church is the Abbot of Lorcum, the indepen-

dence of whose abbey was secured by the treaty of Westphalia; he alone remains in the similitude of princely power. He is elected alternately by the crown and chapter, and has a revenue equal to one of our poorest bishopricks. There are 25 secularized religious corporations for both sexes in Hanover; but their funds are extremely limited, their priors, &c. were sinecurists, and their general executive, the *Kloster Cammer*, appointed by the Crown.

The new constitution of this kingdom is modelled upon that of Britain. Its representative system consists of 101 persons, 48 of whom represent the nobility, 10 the clergy, 37 the towns, and 6 the holders of free property, which has not the privileges of nobility attached to it. Four of the six represent the free proprietors of Friesland, one of those of Hoya, and one is sent by the inhabitants of the marsh lands on the Elbe. Those classed as representatives of the Clergy are elected by the chapters of the secularized convents above mentioned; and the representatives of the towns are elected by the magistrates. The parliament is called the *jahren Gesellschaft*—the Assenting Society. The deputies who live out of the town of Hanover receive each 13*s.* 4*d.* per day; those who live in that town only 6*s.* 8*d.* The officers of the assembly have higher allowances. Members may resign if they please; otherwise the elections are for life.

The army of Hanover consists of about 13000 regulars, including 4500 cavalry: the landwehr is estimated at 18,000 men. The former are recruited by voluntary enlistment; the latter by ballot, as in our militia, but with needful modifications. They are exercised a month in every year, and only subject to military discipline during that time. A force of at least 30,000 men is thus always available. Punishments are severe, and running the gauntlet still a common infliction. The officers receive their first commission from the bounty of the sovereign, and rise afterwards according to seniority. Every one must study three years at a military school.

The revenues of Hanover consist of about half a million sterling of Domial income, and of the produce of seven taxes (viz. on land, on things consumed in downs, on brewing and distilling, on salt, on stamps, on imported articles, and on income and persons), estimated

at a total of half a million more. The national debt is above three millions, and the whole expenditure, including the interest, is not calculated at so much as one half of the revenue.

The administration of justice is committed to patrimonial courts, justice chanceries, and a court of appeal. The first mentioned have jurisdiction in civil suits only, or in both civil and criminal. The members are appointed by the proprietors and magistracy in their respective towns. There are seven superior tribunals called Justice Chanceries, each with a jurisdiction over several provinces. The chief court of appeal is at Celle in Lüneburg, and was established in 1713. It consists of a president, two vice-presidents, and eighteen judges. The three presidents, and six of the judges, are appointed by the crown; the other twelve by the States, so that every province has a judge in the court, acquainted with its local laws. The salaries are from 250*l.* to 300*l.* a-year, exclusive of fees. This Court is famous for impartiality. There are subordinate courts of appeal in every county, but this is the last resort.

The land of Hannover is divided amongst persons who may be conveniently classed thus:—The sovereign, the nobles, town and religious corporations, persons not noble. One sixth at least, as we have mentioned, belongs to the sovereign, and possibly more than three-sixths may belong to the nobles, one-sixth to the corporations, and less than one-sixth to persons not noble. That which belongs to the sovereign is again divided in general into large portions, which have once been noble or ecclesiastical properties, and are now let by the crown in their entire state. They may contain from 500 to 3000 acres, or in the unfruitful provinces even more, with rights of pasturage over large districts, and in some cases, with a right to the services of the peasants. The tithes also are sometimes united to them. They are let to the antmen, to individuals, or to noblemen filling the office of antmen; but it is always considered as a favour to have them, and they are let only to those persons whom the government wishes to gratify or reward.

There are 644 noble properties in the kingdom, several of which are united in the hands of one person; but there is no one nobleman whose income

amounts to more than 30,000 Thalers, or 5000*l.* per year. Counts Hardenberg and Platen are amongst the most opulent of the nobility.

Rents are from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per acre, and the occupiers of small portions of land are divided into *meyers* (again subdivided into half meyers, or quarter meyers, according to the size of their farms), and *Leibeigeners*, which strictly speaking means a person who owns his own body, and nothing more. The meyer pays the landlord a yearly sum, or quantity of produce; and also a certain sum when from death or transfer the propriety is changed. The landlord cannot alter these conditions, except the heir is an idiot, or the rent for the renewal of the lease has not been paid. The conditions by which the leibeigener holds his land are also fixed, they are not the arbitrary will of his lord, and it descends with these to his children; but they are conditions of service so onerous, that they reduce him almost to slavery. He is obliged to cultivate the land of his lord a certain number of days in the year, to neglect his own harvest while he is carrying in that of his lord, to employ his horses to bring home his lord's wood, to supply his lord with coach horses when he demands them; in short, to do him all sorts of feudal services.

There is no legal provision in Hannover for the poor. The Vorstehers of the villages, and some of the citizens of the towns, call on the inhabitants, generally of a Sunday, for some little contribution for the relief of the distressed, which, from the publicity of the thing, they are under a sort of necessity to give, and if they do not, the collector is ordered to notify it to the clergyman. The collectors bring with them a book, in which the sum given by each person is inscribed, and they, in some cases, receive a small recompense for their labour. The funds so obtained are distributed by the collectors, by the clergymen, and by the magistrates of the towns, according to the wants of each person soliciting relief. When this money is collected, the inhabitants are warned by the collectors not to give alms, and they seem to expect, that, for what they give on this occasion, they ought never to be tormented by beggars.

The agriculture of Hannover is represented as in a good state. Meat costs from two pence half penny to four

pence per pound. Wheat or rye between four or five shillings the bushel; barley three shillings, oats one and nine pence, potatoes nine pence. The wages of men from sixpence to eightpence; of women from fourpence to sixpence. A considerable quantity of grain is exported, especially from Friesland. There is one interesting custom connected with the husbandry of this part of the world. The first corn of every harvest which enters any town is usually conducted in triumph. The waggon which carries it is decorated with flowers, the people go out to meet it, and they accompany it into the town in a gay and joyous manner.

The manufactures are not in so prosperous a state. There is not a steam engine in the kingdom; and few modern improvements in machinery have yet found their way to Hannover. The arts, we may also notice, are also in their infancy: there is not one sculptor of any eminence, nor a single gallery of good pictures or statues in the kingdom. The only painter of the least reputation, is a Mr. Rainberg, who was educated in England, and who has so singular a taste that he never could paint a female with the slightest characteristic of modesty. Literature does not stand on a high eminence.

We have only further to add, that education is general. From the age of six to fourteen all children are taught, and parents are punished if they fail to send their offspring to the schools provided for their instruction. Government contributes largely to this beneficial plan. Music is much cultivated, and besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, the lowest orders can usually play on some instrument.

The character of the population is calm, solid, and good; their morals apparently not very strict; but they are loyal, obedient, social, contented, and happy.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON PRIDE.

PRIDE has been justly considered as a detestable and insupportable Vice; it sets aside all the good qualities its possessor may have, and certainly renders him an object of contempt. The endeavour of people to please themselves, is the only way to make them displease the world. It is the vice

that keeps the firmest possession of the heart, as it is generated in self-love. Various explanations are given to it, according as it suits the different inclinations of its devotees. We will divide Pride into two classes: Pride that is laudable and worthy to be imitated, and Pride that is mean and contemptible; and draw the two characters from Nature.

Horatio is of low origin, and possessing a very superficial education. He was indebted to Chance for his rise in the world, a circumstance he attributes to his own uncommon abilities. He endeavours to push himself into offices which he affects to despise. In the "little" great he shines with lustre, totally regardless of the miseries of his family. Sense, candour, and pleasantry in his conversation, are supplied by noise, falsehood, and ribaldry; and he would infallibly pursue to ruin the poor man who might affront him, while he would receive an opposition of the same kind from his superiors with a grin of supercilious flattery.

The adulations he receives from those who, while they flatter, are interested in deceiving him, raises his vanity to the highest pitch, so much so, that he considers his company as very desirable in all parties; while, at the same time, it is despised. When popular applause is the reward, he can undraw his purse-strings freely; though in private charities, there does not exist a more penurious character.

This is the Pride I designate, contemptible and hateful.

On the other hand, in the character of Phillipus, we see Pride in its opposite points; that is, an excellence well worthy of imitation. Industry procured him his fortune; and, though he despises not high birth, yet he does not set his value on the fortune he has acquired in trade, or look down with scorn on his less fortunate contemporaries.

The wise and the opulent seek his company; and, with those beneath him, his manners are such as to conciliate their respect and esteem. His riches are only valued as they do good, and the satisfaction he receives in privately dispensing his charity, is infinitely greater than can be felt by the idol of popular applause.

To sum up all, his pride is rather good than great, and his aim to be beloved rather than feared. When Pride is permitted to have the master over

Reason, we may then deplore the ascendancy the turbulent passions may have over us. By far the happier he, whose pride is to do good to his fellow-creatures, and confer equal benefits on them with himself. To love and be beloved by all mankind are surely the greatest pursuits mortals can be engaged in, and what we should all aim at.

A. P. T.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ADVERSITY.

IT is a general opinion, that sudden elevations to Prosperity are borne with more difficulty than the utmost depressions of Adversity; a persuasion more hard to be combated than the generality of mankind are aware of, as the arguments used would only tend to lead us into the supposition that we possessed more knowledge than the *Great Author of our Being*.

The Holy Scriptures throughout are full of warnings against the pride of Prosperity, and pourtray pictures of individuals, who have risen from the lowest station to become princes and rulers; after which elevation they have forgotten their friends, and have proved deficient in their zeal to that Power to whom they owed that elevation; while, on the contrary, Adversity is depicted as the salutary chastisement of a fond parent, in order to reclaim his child to its duty.

Prosperity puffs up the mind in the same way as certain diseases tend to inflame the body; a change effected by some powerful relaxation, though symptomatic of danger and decay. To bear a sudden elevation of fortune with temperance, requires a resolution almost incompatible with human nature; to have all our wishes realized, are circumstances so flattering, that the very thought of it has a tendency to make us giddy.

But, to reverse the picture, Adversity comes, and how great soever the shock may be at its approach, yet it soon grows familiar, and after its first attack, we begin to see things in their true light, and all resume their proper disposition. We depend upon nothing that will not support us; and finding the weakness of this world in that respect, we naturally cast our eyes upwards in search of a better.

This is the desired point to which Adversity would guide us, and happy

are those who duly appreciate it as a blessing in disguise, considering it as the correction of a fond father, whose only aim is our good, and should lead us to exclaim, with gratitude, like the exiled statesmen of Greece, "that they should have been ruined, if they had not been undone."

ADVERSUS.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

No. XXXVII.

MEMOIR OF MR. JOHN GAY,

WRITTEN BY THE REV. JOSEPH BALLER,
GAY'S NEPHEW.*

THE County of Devon has been rendered famous by giving birth to many eminent characters, particularly to the celebrated poet Mr. John Gay, a gentleman of great wit and humour, whose writings are read by all lovers of true taste and genius, and which in all probability will continue to entertain the world, and hand down his name to the latest posterity.

He was born in Barnstaple, in the year 1688, and was the youngest child of Mr. William Gay, the second son of John Gay, Esq. of Frithelstock,† near Great Torrington, of an ancient and worthy family; who had been resident in this county several centuries. He [the subject of this memoir] with his elder brother Jonathan and two sisters, were left orphans very early in life; their father and mother both dying in or about the year 1694. The elder brother Jonathan inheriting the paternal estate, the youngest children were left possessed of but moderate fortune.

Jonathan being intended for the church, received the rudiments of a

* From, "Poems, never before printed, by John Gay," just published.

† Gay's Biographers have differed as to the place of his birth: some of them have named *Exeter*; others have said that he was born "in or near Barnstaple;" but Mr. Baller (certainly the best authority) says positively *Barnstaple*, which is sufficient to set the matter at rest.—*Goldworthy* has also been named as the family residence, though *Drs. Johnson* and *Lampsons* seem to doubt there being such a place; on enquiry, however, it appears there is, near Bideford, a spot so called; but no trace can be there found of Gay's family, and the manuscript is silent on the subject:—*Frithelstock* was doubtless the family residence, and there is still living there, a lady of the name of *Gay*, distantly related to the poet.
Ed.

liberal education. He soon attained a considerable proficiency in most of the branches of polite literature; but severe studies not well suiting his natural genius, he betook himself to military pursuits. Being a brave and gallant officer, his advancement was rapid.* He served under the late Duke of Marlborough in several battles; particularly that of Hochsten, where he was placed in a very dangerous situation, most of his company being killed, himself very narrowly escaped, but not without a ball grazing his side, the mark of which he carried to his grave, which was an early one. A misunderstanding having arisen between him and his colonel, he met with some mortifications, which his high spirit could not well put up with; this, with his former arduous services, soon threw him into a decline, which put a period to his life, in the year 1709, at the age of 31. At the time of his death there was due to him, for his pay and for the enlistment of recruits, about 300*l.* which his executors, after many applications, were never able to recover.

But to return to our poet, Mr. John Gay, the principally intended subject of this account.

While a boy he resided with his mother at a house the corner of Joy-street, facing Holland-street, in Barnstaple; and became a pupil to Mr. Rayner,† master of the Grammar-school, who shortly after removed to Tiverton, and his place was supplied by Mr. Robert Luck, under whose tuition

* The Editor is in possession of three different commissions: the first, appointing *Jonathan Gay*, an ensign; the second, a lieutenant; and the third, a captain. The first is dated at the *Hague*, the second at *Cologne*, and both signed "*Marlborough*," then marshal of the English forces on the Continent: the third commission is dated at *Kensington*; and the signature, "*Anno R.*" is the hand-writing of her Majesty.

† The Rev. *Charles Hill*, rector of *Instow*, addresses the Editor thus:—"Dear Sir, I knew a gentleman that had been *Gay's* schoolfellow, who informed me that his first poetical effort was in consequence of one of his playmates shooting a swallow in *Barnstaple church-yard*." Mr. *Hill* joyously adds,—"I almost envy you, my good Sir, the possession of *Gay's* chair; I have frequently sat in it, and always considered it a luxurious treat!—There never was invented a more excellent chair for assisting a poet's contemplation."

Gay continued some time, and made considerable progress.‡

At this school Mr. *Gay* contracted an intimate friendship with *William Fortescue, Esq.* (who became master of the *Rolls*, and afterwards a Judge) which friendship, as is frequently the case with friendships contracted in youth, subsisted during their lives.§

When he left school, he was, by the advice of his relatives, bound apprentice to a mercer in *London*.|| Young *Gay*, not being able to bear the confinement of a shop, soon felt a remarkable depression of spirits, and consequent decline of health; he was therefore obliged to quit that situation, and retire to *Barnstaple*, in the hope of receiving benefit from his native air. Here he was kindly received at the house of his uncle, his mother's brother, the Rev. *John Hanmer*, the nonconformist minister of that town.¶ After continuing some months in *Barnstaple*, his health became reinstated, upon which he returned to *London*, where he lived for some time as a private gentleman. But his natural genius for poetry soon developed itself in various publications. *The Rural Sports*, *the Fan*, *Pass-*

‡ After *Gay's* death, Mr. *Luck* published a volume of poems, dedicated to His Grace the *Duke of Queensberry*, in which are the following lines:

"O *Queensberry*! could happy *Gay*
This offering to thee bring;
'Tis his, my Lord, (he'd smiling say)
Who taught your *Gay* to sing."

'Tis highly probable that *Gay* imbibed also his dramatic turn from this source: Mr. *Luck's* pupils were in the habit of performing plays at stated seasons:—The Editor has in his possession several copies of verses (some of them in latin), which were recited on these occasions, with prologues and epilogues that were spoken by the scholars; but whether young *Gay* was the author of any of them, or ever exhibited his talent this way, is quite uncertain. Ed.

§ Those who have read the celebrated letters written by *Pope* and *Gay*, may recollect the frequent mention of their mutual friend *Fortescue*. Ed.

|| About this time, he sent one of his productions for insertion in the *Tatler*, and which *Sir Richard Steele* noticed so handsomely as encouraged him to proceed. *Gay* afterwards wrote several articles for the *Spectator*, *Guardian*, &c. Ed.

¶ See *Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial*, vol. 1.

torals, and the *Shepherd's Week*, were universally read and admired. These introduced him to the acquaintance of several great men, and to the most eminent wits and poets of the age, of true taste and polite literature, such as Addison, Sir Richard Steele, Dean Purcell, Swift, Pope, and many others.

Towards the termination of the reign of Queen Anne, he possessed a very high share of popularity, and was intimate with several who were in the ministry; it is therefore highly probable, that these circumstances were the cause of his being treated with coolness and indifference during the succeeding reign; but such treatment of him was considered unjust, as he never entered into any of the parties or cabals of Anne's ministry; and as a proof of his loyalty and attachment to the house of Hanover, he was honoured with being secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, who was sent as Ambassador to Hanover, to notify to the elector (who was afterwards George the First) the death of Queen Anne. About that time he wrote his *Epistle to a lady*, dedicated to the then Princess of Wales, to congratulate her, and to wish her a safe passage to England.

About the beginning of the reign of George the Second, that celebrated dramatic work, *The Beggar's Opera*, was first performed, and which, though it proved very advantageous to Mr. Rich, the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, was sold by the author to a bookseller, at a very moderate price. In this work he is pretty severe upon courtiers; and though the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, appeared publicly to applaud the satire of the piece, yet soon after, to show his resentment to the author, he took from him his apartments in Whitehall, where he [Mr. Gay] had lodged for several years, and which apartments had been granted him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Lincoln.

When the sequel to the *Beggar's Opera*, under the title of "*Polly*," was offered to the stage, the Lord Chamberlain forbade its appearance; the author then published it by subscription, and several of his noble friends, particularly the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, encouraged the undertaking; upon which the Duchess was forbade the court; and the Duke, in consequence, resigned a considerable employment. The Duke immediately invited

Gay to reside at his house in Burlington Gardens, where he had a suite of rooms allotted him.

His satire was never personal, though in the latter part of his life he wrote with more asperity against the Great, than was natural to his usual affability and evenness of temper. His honest soul was often roused with indignation against the growth of that venality and corruption, which he feared might ultimately prove the ruin of his country.*

In his severest remarks upon the vices and follies of mankind, he carefully avoided all invective and acrimonious reflections, which are ever productive of more injury than good. It was only undeserved honors, luxury, and immorality that he struck at, and left the vicious to make a self application, and to suffer remorse from their own inward shame and sense of guilt. He remained quiet and happy in himself, amidst every disappointment, and in the enjoyment of the sincere regards of all his real friends, among whom were Dr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Pope, and his noble patrons their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry. — In the autumn of 1732, he retired with the Duke to his seat at Amesbury, Will-

* Perhaps it may be urged that a state of dependence cannot well accord with either the genius of an author, the wit of a satirist, or the candour and impartiality of a philosopher:—The poet's eye, "in a fine frenzy rolling," is too frequently impeded by the contracted horizon of worldly prudence; satiric wit is blunted by the courtesies of familiar intercourse, and honest indignation at moral obliquity, deadened, if not annihilated, by the gratitude emanating from personal obligation.

What Dr. Johnson has said of a patron, is too well known to be repeated; but in the present instance, as it regards our author, never did patronage commence, or continue to be exercised, on more exalted principles.—The Duke and Duchess of Queensberry have immortalized themselves by their munificence. Gay's natural genius was left so completely unshackled, that from this time, with the leisure he acquired, his imagination expanded, and he wrote with greater freedom than ever; for with the unlimited indulgence of his fancy his mind matured, and as his researches grew profound, his opinions became more liberal. This conduct was manifested by the general drift of his writings during the latter period of his life, and more especially by the tenor of his correspondence with his most intimate friends Dean Swift and Mr. Pope. Ed.

shire, in the hope of effectually removing the severe disorder which had so long afflicted him.*

At this crisis it was his intention to pass some months in Devonshire, and apartments were accordingly prepared for him at a house near Landkey, in the vicinity of Barnstaple,† but his friends were disappointed in their expectations of seeing him. By his going to London in the latter part of November, for the purpose of introducing on the stage his Opera of Achilles, his disorder returned with double violence, and, baffling the skill of the most eminent physicians, it put a period to his life, December the 4th, 1732, in the 44th year of his age.—Dying a bachelor, and without a will, his sisters, Katherine Baller‡ and Joanna Fortescue, became entitled to his effects, and soon after they obtained letters of administration to confirm their claim.

A few months prior to his death, Mr. Gay commenced a suit in the court of chancery, against some printers and booksellers, who had published several editions of his *Sequel to the Beggar's Opera*; this action being quashed by his death, his sisters revived it, under the direction and advice of Counsellor Stuckley,—it was afterwards brought to a hearing, and a verdict was obtained in their favor. The booksellers were

* *Gay*, during his whole life, was remarkably subject to complaints arising from indigestion, and 'tis probable that under the influence of that suffering, he composed the two latter lines of the song in the *Beggar's Opera*, where *Mrs. Peachum*, complaining of her daughters's taste for finery, says,

"And when she's dress'd with care and
cost,
All tempting fine and gay,
As men should serve a cucumber,
She flings herself away."

Dr. Pitsirne has made similar allusions respecting the indigestive qualities of the cucumber. *Ed.*

† He had by letters often expressed a wish to pass the rest of his days "in retirement."—It was supposed that his great love of ease had tended to shorten his existence—for his friend Swift often rallied him on his indolent habits, though it could not be said of him as was said by Lord Orrery of the poet Fenton; that "he died of an easy chair and two bottles of port a day." *Ed.*

‡ Dr. Lemprier, and others, have written "*Ballet*," but evidently in mistake. *Ed.*

then glad to compromise the matter, by discharging the full costs, and paying Mr. Gay's sisters a large sum besides; in consideration of which, they [the sisters] conveyed the property of the said *Sequel to the Beggar's Opera*, and all the remaining copies of it, into the booksellers' hands.

On notice of Mr. Gay's death, his noble patron the Duke of Queensberry evinced his regard by going immediately to town, and giving orders that the funeral should be conducted in the most handsome manner, and every possible respect paid to the memory of his departed friend.—The body was carried from Burlington House to Exeter Change in the Strand, on the 23d of December; and after lying in state, was, at nine o'clock that evening drawn in a hearse, adorned with plumes of white and black feathers and appropriate escutcheons, attended by three coaches, each drawn by six horses. In the first coach was Mr. Gay's nephew§ (the only relative then in town), as *chief mourner*; the Duke of Queensberry and Dr. Arbuthnot next following. The pall was supported by the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Viscount Cornbury, the Honorable Mr. Berkeley, General Dormer, Mr. Gore, and Mr. Pope.

The burial service was performed by the Dean (Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester), the choir attending. His remains were deposited in the south cross aisle of Westminster Abbey, over against Chaucer's tomb, and a monument was soon after erected to his memory.

Mr. Gay dying intestate, his whole effects, amounting to about 6,000*l.*|| were equally divided between his sisters, Katherine Baller and Joanna Fortescue.

Mr. Baller, from whose manuscript this is compiled, concludes with these words:—"I, the elder son of Mr. Gay's oldest sister Katherine Baller, have drawn up this memoir, both from my own knowledge, and from what I have at different times heard from my beloved mother. J. B."

* § Mr. Joseph Baller, the writer of this account. *Ed.*

|| Drs. Johnson, Lempriere, and others, have written 3,000*l.*—whereas Mr. Baller (the best authority) says 6,000*l.* viz. 3,000 each. Some years afterwards they had also the profits of a benefit from the theatre.

THE HIVE,

A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

BEING THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,
ANECDOTES, &c.

No. LIX.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

OUR visit to the cathedral was extremely interesting, from the beauty and singularity of its architecture, and from the monuments of some celebrated characters which it contains. Of this edifice, the great nave and side aisles present a beautiful mixture of the Anglo-Norman and Gothic styles; the two western arches of the former, the remaining seven of the latter architecture; the capitals of the pillars supporting them are sculptured into the nicest sillagree work, but each differing from the other in pattern.

The dimensions of the cathedral are, five hundred and fourteen feet in length, seventy-eight feet in breadth, and sixty-eight feet in height. The tower rises one hundred and sixty-two feet from the pavement. Adjoining this edifice are the cloisters, and the chapter-house; the former in perfect preservation, measuring one hundred and twenty-five feet by one hundred and twenty; the latter of a decagonal form, its roof supported by a solitary central pillar. Here we find the library, a warm and comfortable room, with the very unusual appearance of being much frequented. It contains a copy of Rubens' famous Antwerp picture, the Descent from the Cross; several MSS. the property formerly of the monastery here; and a curious book, printed by Nicholas de Frampton in 1478. Nothing can be more simple, elegant, and august, than the choir; at the same time its clustered columnar pillars, the open worked mouldings of its arches, and its beautiful triforium, throw an inexpressible lightness over the whole. It is further adorned with a pulpit, whose front and body are stone, and back of curious wood-work; and several turn-up seats, the reverse of which are carved with grotesque and indecent figures—satirical representations, emblematical of the mendicant order of friars, with whom the lazy sons of the convent were always at open war. The nave is also enriched with the curious roofed chapel of Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry the Seventh. At

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. June 1820.

the foot of the altar is the tomb of King John. Amongst many other monuments, we considered the following as particularly worth remark:—That of Judge Lyttleton, who died 1481; the learned father of the law, who is frequently termed by the earlier English historians. The tomb of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart. the representative of Worcestershire in five successive parliaments, during the reigns of James and Charles the First. He died 1650. We regarded with veneration the tomb of John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1743, at the advanced age of ninety-three, having filled the episcopal chair nearly fifty-three years.

MASONIC ANECDOTE.

At an inn, in a town in the west of England, several people were sitting round the fire in a large kitchen, through which there was a passage to other apartments of the house, and among the company there was a travelling woman and a tailor. In this inn there was a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons held, and it being lodge-night, several of the members passed through the kitchen in their way to the Lodge apartments; this introduced observations on the principles of masonry, and the occult signs by which Masons could be known to each other. The woman said there was not so much mystery as people imagined, for that she could shew any body the Mason's sign:—"What," said the tailor, "that of the free and accepted?"—"Yes," she replied, "and I will hold you a half crown bowl of punch, to be confirmed by any of the members whom you please to nominate."—"Why," said he, "a woman was never admitted, and how is it possible you could procure it?"—"No matter for that," added she, "I will readily forfeit the wager if I do not establish the fact."—The company urged the unfortunate tailor to accept the challenge, which he at last agreed to, and the bet was deposited. The woman got up, and took hold of the tailor by the collar, saying, "Come, follow me;" which he did trembling alive, fearing he was to undergo some part of the discipline in the making a Mason, of which he had heard a most dreadful report. She led him into the street, and pointing to the sign of the *Lion and Lamb*, asked him whose sign

it was?—He answered, "It is Mr. Loder's" (the name of the innkeeper).—"Is he a Free Mason?"—"Yes."—"Then," said the woman, "I have shewn you the sign of a Free and Accepted Mason."—The laugh was so much against poor Snip, for having been *taken in*, that it was with some difficulty he could be prevailed on to partake of the punch.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

In 1649, St. Prioul, the governor of Amiens, who depended much on a stratagem he had conceived for the surrender of Arras, was anxious to engage a soldier named Courcelles to execute it.—"I have made choice of you," said he to him one day, "as the most prudent soldier I know, for a blow that will make your fortune. Thus it is: I have a great desire to surprise Arras; you must go disguised as a peasant, and sell fruit in the place. After you have done this some time, quarrel with somebody, whom you must poignard. You must suffer yourself to be taken; and after you are tried, you will be condemned to be hanged. The custom of Arras is to have their executions out of the town. It is on this circumstance that my design depends: I will place an ambuscade near the gate through which you will be brought out. My people will render themselves master of those who belong to the spectacle; I will march to their assistance, and make myself master of the place; which as soon as I am, I shall rescue you. What say you to my project?"—"It is fine," replied Courcelles, "but the thing deserves some consideration."—"It does," said St. Prioul—"think of it, and to-morrow let me have your determination."—The next day Courcelles waited on his commander: "Well, my brave fellow," said St. Prioul, "what do you think of it now?"—"Sir," said Courcelles, "it is admirable; only I should like you to give me the command of the ambuscade, and take yourself the basket of fruit."

ANECDOTE OF HIS MAJESTY.

* We copy from a Paris Journal the following anecdote of his present Majesty, George IV.:—"When the late Duke of Orleans was in London, prior to the French Revolution, he lent to

the Heir-Apparent of the Throne of Great Britain considerable sums of money, which finally amounted to several millions of francs. Of this debt the present Duke knew nothing, until he received a payment on account from the agent of the King of England, who, on his accession, appears to have hastened to pay the debts he incurred as Prince of Wales. A part of the money has been dedicated by the Duke of Orleans to the payment of the purchase money of some woods and forests which the Duke has bought, to the amount of five millions."—(*Journal des Debats.*)

GOD SAVE THE KING.

This national hymn, or anthem, has been attributed to various authors and composers. By the indefatigable researches, of Mr. Richard Clark, of the Chapel Royal, it is traced to the year 1607; and was written on the escape of King James I. from the gunpowder plot, on the 5th of November, 1605. It was introduced at a feast, on the 16th of July, 1607, given by the Merchant Tailors' Company to King James, &c. as a day of rejoicing on the King's escape, when the gentlemen, boys, and others, of the Chapel Royal attended in their surplices to sing the said *God save the King*, written at the request of the Merchant Tailors' Company. It was revived in the year 1746, at the time of the Scotch rebellion, when the name of *George* was substituted for *James*, and it was harmonized for one theatre by Dr. Burney, and for the other by Dr. Arne.

LIQUEUR NAMES.

A Hamburgh mercantile letter contains, among the articles of its "Price Current," the following list of Liqueurs:—

"Spirit of Cupid; Fire of Love; Pleasure of Venus; Spirit of Wellington; Spirit of Blucher; Belle Alliance; Choice of the Ladies; Perfect Love; Sacrifice of Love; Courage Water; Forget me not."

TRANSPOSITION.

An anagrammatist, looking at the posting-bills, in which the success of *King Lear* is so largely inscribed, observed, that it was nothing but *Ink Glare*.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
 AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE, 1820.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Wordsworth's River Duddon, and other Poems. 8vo. pp. 321.

IT has been peculiarly unfortunate for Wordsworth, that poetry is not always read in the disposition of mind which ought to accompany such an occupation. Fashionable readers open the last new Poem of any popular author, in much the same frivolous temper as they would take up a newspaper; they read only to be on a par with their neighbours, and, if capable of feeling, reserve the exercise of that capacity for such authors as the taste or fashion of the day may point out as most fitting to awaken it. Professed critics read, for the most part, for the mere purpose of displaying their own critical acumen: and decided partizans, whether political or theological, have no spare sympathies to throw away on pure poetry. Even among the real lovers of poetry, there is often a lamentable deficiency of taste; and that which, by its splendour, powerful delineation of passion, graceful narrative, or gorgeous description, will most easily stimulate a pumpered taste, is generally preferred to such as may possess infinitely higher merit; simply because that merit is of an unobtrusive, chaste, and dignified nature. For these reasons, we believe, Wordsworth's poetry is really enjoyed by comparatively few: but in the estimation of those who do enjoy it, he is surpassed by none, and equalled by few of his contemporaries: to us, we confess, he appears beyond all comparison the most truly sublime, the most touchingly pathetic, the most delightfully simple, the most profoundly philosophical, of the poetical spirits of the age.

The present volume is a very welcome addition to his former produc-

tions. It consists of a series of Sonnets, bearing the name of the river which has given rise to them; and various other minor poems: together with a prose description of the country of the Lakes, and a Memoir of a humble but truly reverend Divine, once a resident in this romantic district: almost as interesting as the poetry itself.

The Sonnets, bearing collectively the title of "*The River Duddon*," ought to be read "*seriatim*:" we shall, therefore, venture on none of them. "*Julia and Vaudracour*," a tale of hapless love, or rather a brief sketch of one, has in it passages of poetical beauty, which might, we think, almost defy competition: and would even suffer little by comparison with the pages of the mighty Master to whom Wordsworth alludes in the following exquisite tribute:—

"such theme
 Is, by innumerable poets, touched
 In more delightful verse than skill of mine
 Could fashion, chiefly by that darling bard
 Who told of Juliet and her Romeo,
 And of the lark's note heard before its time,
 And of the streaks that lined the severing
 clouds."

In the unrelenting east."

Yet even Shakspeare himself, we think, could scarcely have given a more magnificent picture of the intoxicating happiness of Love in early life, than the following:—

"his present mind
 Was under fascination;—he beheld
 A vision, and adored the thing he saw.
 Arabian fiction never filled the world
 With half the wonders that were wrought
 for him.
 Earth breathed in one great presence of the
 spring;
 Life turned the meanest of her implements,
 Before his eyes, to price above all gold;

The house she dwelt in was a sainted shrine;
Her chamber-window did surpass in glory
The portals of the dawn, all Paradise
Could, by the simple opening of a door,
Let itself in upon him; pathways, walks,
Swarm'd with enchantment, 'till his spirit
sank

Surcharged within him,—overblest to move
Beneath a sun that wakes a weary world
To its dull round of ordinary cares;
A man too happy for mortality."

Our next extract, and we are afraid it cannot be a very short one, exhibits this delightful poet, neither in his simplest nor his sublimest strain, but in the engaging character of an instructor of youth in the precepts of moral wisdom; and to us there is something irresistibly touching, and powerfully persuasive, in his mode of inculcating the truth he wishes to impress. The following are stanzas "addressed to —, on the longest Day."

"Evening now unbinds the fetters
Fashion'd by the glowing light;
All that breathe are thankful debtors
To the harbinger of night."

Yet by some grave thoughts attended,
Eve renews her calm career;
For the day that now is ended,
Is the longest of the year,

Lanra! sport, as now thou sportest,
On this platform, light and free;
Take thy bliss, while longest, shortest,
Are indifferent to thee!

Who would check the happy feeling
That inspires the linnet's song?
Who would stop the swallow wheeling
On her pinions swift and strong?

Yet, at this impressive season,
Words, which tenderness can speak
From the truths of homely reason,
Might exalt the loveliest cheek;

And, while shades to shades succeeding
Steal the landscape from the sight,
I would urge this moral pleading.
Last forerunner of "Good-night!"—

SUMMER ebbs;—each day that follows
Is a reflux from on high;
Tending to the darksome hollows
Where the frosts of winter lie.

He who governs the creation,
In his providence assign'd
Such a gradual declination
To the life of human kind,

Yet we mark it not;—fruits redden,
Fresh flowers blow as flowers have blown,
And the heart is loth to deriden
Hopes that she so long hath known.

Be thou wiser, youthful maiden!
And, when thy decline shall come,
Let not flowers, or boughs fruit-laden,
Hide the knowledge of thy doom.

Now, even now, ere wrapp'd in slumber,
Fix thine eyes upon the sea
That absorbs time, space, and number,
Look towards Eternity!

Follow thou the flowing River,
On whose breast are thither borne
All Deceiv'd, and each Deceiver,
Through the gates of night and morn;
Through the years' successive portals;
Through the bounds which many a star
Marks, not mindless of frail mortals,
When his light returns from far.

Thus, when thou with Time hast travell'd
Towards the mighty gulph of things,
And the mazy stream unravell'd
With thy best imaginations;

Think, if thou on beauty leanest,
Think how pitiful that stay.
Did not virtue give the meanest
Charms superior to decay.

Duty, like a strict preceptor,
Sometimes frowns, or seems to frown;
Choose her thistle for thy sceptre,
While thy brow youth's roses crown.

Grasp it,—if thou shrink and tremble,
Fairest damsel of the green!
Thou wilt lack the only symbol
That proclaims a genuine queen;

And ensures those palms of honour
Which selected spirits wear,
Bending low before the Donor,
Lord of Heaven's unchanging year!"

Passing over several short pieces, we come to one "Composed at Corra Linn, in Sight of Wallace's Tower;" the conclusion of it is, we think, in a style of genuine sublimity.

"Along thy banks, at dead of night,
Sweeps visibly the Wallace Wight;
Or stands, in warlike vest,
Aloft, beneath the moon's pale beam,
A Champion worthy of the Stream,
Yon grey tower's living crest!

But clouds and envious darkness hide
A form not doubtfully descried:—
Their transient mission o'er,
O say to what blind regions flee
These shapes of awful phantasy?
To what untrodden shore?

Less than divine command they spurn;
But this we from the mountains learn,
And this the valleys show,
That never will they deign to hold
Communion, where the heart is cold
To human weal and woe.

The man of abject soul in vain
Shall walk the Marathonian Plain;
Or thrid the shadowy gloom,
That still invests the guardian Pass,
Where stood sublime Leonidas,
Devoted to the tomb.

Nor deem that it can aught avail
For such to glide with oar or gall
Beneath the piny wood,
Where Tell once drew, by Uri's lake,
His vengeful shafts—prepar'd to slake
Their thirst in tyrants' blood!"

The next, inscribed to the Author's Brother, is equally honourable to the genius and feeling of the poet; but we cannot give the whole, and do not like to give part:—we must let it go.

"Dion" is a classical gem: we can only afford to give the superb image with which it opens.

"Fair is the Swan, whose majesty, prevailing

O'er breezeless water, on Locarno's lake,
Bears him on white proudly sailing!

He leaves behind a moon-illumin'd wake:
Behold! the mantling spirit of reserve
Fashions his neck into a goodly curve;

An arch thrown back between luxuriant wings

Of whitest garniture, like fir-tree boughs,
To which, on some unruffled morning, clings
A flaky weight of winter's purest snows!
Behold!—as with a gushing impulse heaves
That downy prow, and softly cleaves

The mirror of the crystal flood,
Vanish inverted hill, and shadowy wood,
And pendant rocks, where'er in gilding state,

Winds the mute creature without visible mute,

Or rival, save the Queen of night
Showering down a silver light,

From heaven, upon her chosen favourite!"

We conclude our extracts from this fascinating volume, with the two following sonnets; each admirable in its way: the one elegantly beautiful, the other solemnly impressive.

"To ———,

With a Selection from the Poems of Anne, Countess of Winchelsea; and Extracts of similar Character from other Writers; the whole transcribed by a Female Friend.

LADY! I rifled a Parnassian Cave
(But seldom trod) of mildly-gleaming ore;
And cull'd, from sundry beds, a lucid store
Of genuine crystals, pure as those that pave
The azure brooks: where Dion loves to lave
Her spotless limbs; and ventur'd to explore
Dim shades, for reliques, upon Lethe's shore,
Cast up at random by the sullen wave,
To female hands the treasures were resign'd;
And lo! this work!—a grotto bright and clear
From stain or taint; in which thy blameless mind
May feed on thoughts though pensive yet
amere:

Or, if thy deeper spirit be inclin'd
To holy musing,—it may enter here."

"On the Death of his late Master,
Ward of the Lady—great Shadow of a
King!"

Whose realm had dwindled to one stately
room;

Whose universe was gloom immers'd in
gloom,

Darkness as thick as life o'er life could
sing,

Yet haply cheer'd with some faint glim-
mering

Of Faith and Hope; if thou by Nature's
doom

Gently hast sunk into the quiet tomb,
Why should we bend in grief, to sorrow
ciling,

When thankfulness were best!—Fresh-
flowing tears,

Or, where tears flow not, sigh succeeding
sigh,

Yield to such after-thought the sole reply
Which justly it can claim. The Nation
hears

In this deep knell—silent for threescore
years,

An unexampled voice of awful memory!"

We must now take our leave of Mr. Wordsworth; and we do so with renewed feelings of love and admiration for his genius. His poetry may not be the most popular in the present day; it may be less frequently quoted, than that of some among his contemporaries, in crowded drawing-rooms, and less admired in fashionable circles; but we believe he is again regaining his ground in the public estimation. Critics of indubitable taste and talent have of late manfully avowed their partiality, and honourably bestowed their praises: but let critics say what they please, his poetry must, and will live; for it has an enduring principle of vitality within itself, which proclaims its origin, and will ultimately perfect its praise.

The History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land. By Charles Mills, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

(Concluded from page 426)

We shall not follow our author through his highly interesting account of the almost countless swarms of rabble and fanatics who successively set out for the Holy Land under the guidance of Walter of Burgundy, Peter the Hermit, and Godeschal, a German priest, nor of that besotted multitude "who adored and followed a goat and a goose, believing them to be filled with the divine spirit." Godfrey of Bouil-

lon, the hero of the first Crusade, more particularly claims our attention. "He was, apparently, destined to act a great part on the theatre of the world, for nature had bounteously bestowed him her choicest gifts. His understanding was enriched with such knowledge and learning as his times possessed: and his ready use of the Latin, Teutonic, and (one of their results) the Roman languages, qualified him for the office of mediator among confederated but disputing nations. The gentlest manners were united to the firmest spirit; the amiableness of virtue to its commanding gravity. He was alike distinguished for political courage and for personal bravery. His lofty mind was capable of the grandest enterprizes. His deportment was moral; his piety was fervent; and he appeared, perhaps, to be better fitted for a cloister of reformed monks, than for the command of a furious and licentious soldiery. He regretted the stern necessity which drew him from the immediate service of God; but when in arms he was a hero; and his martial zeal in the cause of heaven was always directed by prudence, and tempered by philanthropy. His march through Hungary and Thrace, his transactions with Alexius at Constantinople, the siege and capture of Nice, the battle of Dorylæum, the distresses of the army in the march through Phrygia and Lycnonia, and the siege of Antioch, are passages of the deepest interest, which our limits compel us reluctantly to pass over without more particular notice, in order that we may do justice to the very eloquent description of the feelings of the Crusaders when they first beheld the Holy City; and of the circumstances by which the redemption of the Sepulchre was effected.

"The holy city was then in view; every heart glowed with rapture; every eye was bathed in tears. The word Jerusalem was repeated in tumultuous wonder by a thousand tongues; and those who first beheld the blessed spot, called their friends to witness the glorious sight. All passed pains were forgotten; a moment's happiness outweighed years of sorrow. In their warm imaginations the sepulchre was redeemed, and the cross triumphed over the crescent. But with that rapidity of thought which distinguishes minds when strongly agitated by passion, the joy of the stranger, and the fierceness of the

warrior, were changed in a moment for religious ideas and feelings. Jerusalem was the scene of the resurrection of Christ; and therefore the subject of holy rejoicing: but it was the place of his sufferings also; and true devotion, full of self abasement and gratitude, is as strongly affected by the causes and circumstances as the consequences of the Great Sacrifice. The soldier became in an instant the simple pilgrim; his lance and sword were thrown aside; he wept over the ground which, he said, his Saviour had wept over; and it was only with naked feet that he could worthily approach the seat of man's redemption.

"Of the millions of fanatics who had vowed to rescue the sepulchre from the hands of the infidels, forty thousand only encamped before Jerusalem: and of these remains of the champions of the cross, twenty-one thousand five hundred were soldiers,—twenty thousand foot and fifteen hundred cavalry. The destruction of more than eight hundred and fifty thousand Europeans had purchased the possession of Nice, Antioch, and Edessa." Vol. I. page 241.

"The besiegers were ignorant or careless of the superior number of their enemy, and five days only after their encampment they made a furious but ill-judged attack upon the city: the result was such as might have been anticipated, and they were driven with loss from every point of the attack. Adversity taught them a lesson of wisdom, and they prepared with wisdom for the siege. They practised every artifice that the science of war could teach, whilst the besieged adopted every precaution that prudence and forethought could suggest: the assault was at length renewed.

"For several hours expectation stood in horror for the issue of the raging conflict. About noon the cause of the western world seemed to totter on the brink of destruction; and the most courageous thought that Heaven had deserted its people. At the moment when all appeared lost, a knight was seen on Mount Olivet, waving his glittering shield as a sign to the soldiers that they should rally and return to the charge. Godfrey and Eustace cried to the army that St. George was come to their succour. The languishing spirit of enthusiasm was revived, and the Crusaders returned to the battle with pristine animation. Fatigue and disability

vanished; the weary and the wounded were no longer distinguishable from the vigorous and active; the princes, the columns of the army, led the way, and their example awoke the most timid to gallant and noble daring. Nor were the women to be restrained from mingling in the fight; they were every where to be seen, in these moments of peril and anxiety, supporting and relieving their fainting friends. In the space of an hour, the barbican was broken down, and Godfrey's tour rested against the inner wall. Changing the duties of a general for those of a soldier, the Duke of Lorraine fought with his bow. 'The Lord guided his hand, and all his arrows pierced the enemy through and through.' Near him were Eustace and Baldwin, 'like lions beside another lion.' At the hour when the Saviour of the world had been crucified, a soldier, named Letoldus of Tournay, leaped upon the fortifications; his brother Engelbert followed; and Godfrey was the third Christian who stood as a conqueror on the ramparts of Jerusalem." Vol. I. page 253.

"The Muselmans fought for a while, then fled to their temples, and submitted their necks to slaughter. Such was the carnage in the Mosque of Omar, that the mutilated carcasses were hurried by the torrents of blood into the court; dismembered arms and hands floated into the current that carried them into contact with bodies to which they had not belonged. Ten thousand people were murdered in this sanctuary. It was not only the lacerated and headless trunks which shocked the sight, but the figures of the victors themselves reeking with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. No place of refuge remained to the vanquished, so indiscriminately did the insatiable fanaticism of the conquerors disregard alike supplication and resistance. Some were slain, others were thrown from the tops of the churches and of the citadel. On entering the city, the Duke of Lorraine drew his sword and murdered the helpless Saracens, in revenge for the Christian blood which had been spilt by the Moslems, and as a punishment for the raileries and outrages to which they had subjected the pilgrims. But after having avenged the cause of Heaven, Godfrey did not neglect other religious duties. He threw aside his armour, clothed himself in a linen mantle, and, with a bare head and naked feet, went to the

church of the Sepulchre. His piety (unchristian as it may appear to enlightened days) was the piety of all the soldiers: they laid down their arms, washed their hands, and put on habitments of repentance. In the spirit of humility, with contrite hearts, with tears and groans, they walked over all those places which the Saviour had consecrated by his presence. The whole city was influenced by one spirit; and 'the clamour of thanksgiving was loud enough to have reached the stars.' The people vowed to sin no more; and the sick and poor were liberally relieved by the great, who thought themselves sufficiently rich and happy in living to see that day. All previous misfortunes were forgotten in the present holy joy. The ghost of the departed Adhemar came and rejoiced: and as at the resurrection of Christ the bodies of the saints arose, so at the resurrection of the temple from the impurity of the infidels, the spirits of many of those who had fallen on the road from Europe to Jerusalem appeared and shared in the felicity of their friends. Finally, the hermit who, four or five years before, had wept over the degraded condition of the holy city, and who had commiserated the oppressed state of the votaries of Christ in Palestine, was recognized in the person of Peter. It was remembered that he had taken charge of the letters from the Patriarch to the princes of Europe; it was acknowledged that he had excited their piety, and inflamed their zeal; and the multitude fell at his feet in gratitude for his faithful discharge of his trust, praising God who was glorified in his servant." Vol. I. page 256.

Our extracts have already extended to so unusual a length, that we are precluded from giving an analysis of the remainder of the volumes before us: we have been anxious to enable the reader to form an estimate of their merit from the volumes themselves, rather than from any opinion of our own; and thus we consider that we have now fairly done, as the extracts we have made are a fair specimen of the History of the Crusades. There are, of course, occasional blemishes and oversights, scarcely to be avoided in a work compiled from such voluminous materials as the present; occasionally the arrangement might be altered with advantage, and some facts placed in a stronger point of view: now and then

a little amplification would tend to dispel obscurity, and a greater attention to minutiae more firmly to fix the attention. In all cases, however, of difficulty or importance, our author has stated his facts with the utmost clearness, and investigated them with the most determined perseverance. He has gone directly to the fountain-head of information, to the original historians of the events which he relates; and we have been unable in any one instance to discover that he has relied upon, or been satisfied with, the testimony of a subsequent writer, when there was a possibility of obtaining information from a contemporary or early authority. His relation has imbibed much of the spirit, and retains much of the freshness of the original historians, totally disencumbered of their verbosity, and disentangled from that endless mixture of trivial and important matter with which they abound.

The habit of composition has increased Mr. Mills's facility of expression; and if we are not so frequently dazzled, as in the History of Muhammadanism, by that antithetical structure of language into which the admirers of Gibbon are so excusably apt to fall; yet we possess in its room a beautiful, clear, and chastened style, well adapted to the dignity of history and the perspicuity of narration. Some of his scenes are painted with peculiar felicity, and the whole is detailed with a comprehensiveness of arrangement and a nervousness of diction which leaves us nothing to desire. His characters are drawn with great vividness, and stand truly prominent upon the canvas, forming highly interesting portraits of distinguished individuals who were the principal actors in one of the most extraordinary, instructive, and entertaining portions of the history of modern times.

The PAMPHLETEER. No. XXXI:

THE thirty-first Number of "The Pamphleteer," just published, presents us with the following articles:—

(1.) *On the Administration of the Criminal Code in England, and the Spirit of the English Government.* By M. Coten, Counsellor of the Royal Court of Paris, and Secretary-general to the Royal Society of Prisons, and to the Special Council of the Prisons of Paris. (Translated exclusively for the Pamphleteer.)

The view which M. Coten has taken of the administration of justice in this country, is equally creditable to his own discrimination, and gratifying to the feelings of Englishmen, who may contemplate afresh, in his representation of it, all those beauties and excellencies in their national constitution, which, from being familiarised with them, are, perhaps, by many, not appreciated as they deserve. Our mode of proceeding against criminals is forcibly contrasted by the example M. Coten gives of the sort of interrogative torture to which persons in the same situation are subjected, in France. Our gratuitous performance of all the most important offices connected with the judicature of our country, is an unceasing subject of admiration to him—"they leave," he emphatically observes, "the government nothing to do but to look on; every thing moves, every thing is regulated without requiring its aid. What would become of us in France if we were left to the same liberty?"

(2.) *Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in Company with Elizabeth Fry: with some general Observations on the Subject of Prison Discipline.* By Joseph John Gurney. Second Edition. Concluded from Pamphleteer, No. 30, p. 346.

In these excellent observations, Mr. Gurney strongly recommends the adoption of Committees of Visitors throughout all prisons, and places of reform; and sets forth the advantages which have arisen to the prisoners, and consequently to society at large, in all cases wherein the visits of judicious and benevolent persons have been persevered in. From the Ladies' Committee for visiting Newgate, the public are well aware what important results have arisen; and it is to be hoped that such examples as Mrs. Fry, backed by such arguments as Mr. Gurney's, will eventually spread these truly charitable associations through every district in the kingdom.

(3.) *First Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the Subject of Weights and Measures.*

This report contains a great deal in a small compass; and we cannot forbear expressing a wish that government would take into their consideration an equalization of money, as well as of weights and measures, throughout the United Kingdoms.

(4.) *Letters addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, and the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, on the Resumption of Cash Payments.*

The author of these letters advocates the cause of paper-credit, and says that he feels perfectly satisfied in his own mind, that no human means have contributed so much to bring the long and arduous contest in which we have lately been engaged to a happy termination, as paper credit.

(5.) *Summary of Facts and Inferences respecting the Causes, proper and adventitious, of Plague, and other Pesteutic Diseases; with Proofs of the Non-Existence of Contagion in these Maladies: intended for the Use of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, for enquiring into the Validity of the Doctrine of Contagion in the Plague, &c. in February, 1819, and presented to them, but not hitherto published, by Charles Maclean, M.D. Lecturer on the Diseases of Hot Climates to the Honourable East India Company. (Original.)*

In this essay, Dr. Maclean forcibly sets forth the evils attendant upon a belief in contagion in cases of epidemic diseases, and at the same time, by a variety of examples and arguments, proves very satisfactorily, that the opinion itself is altogether ill-founded.

(6.) *Baron Smith's Charge, delivered on the 6th of March, 1820, to the Grand Jury of the County of Westmeath, and published at their unanimous Request.*

In this charge, the learned Judge takes occasion to dwell upon the beauty of loyalty, and makes an eloquent and right estimate of those virtues in our Sovereign, which must bind his subjects with as much affection to his person as respect to the throne.

(7.) *The British Metre and its Derivations; Being a Sketch of a proposed Reformation in the British Measures, Weights, and Coins, founded on a System from which, as from a unitary Basis, may emanate, after Correction, the different Systems of all civilized Nations. (Original.)*

"Instead of using sophistry to vitify the French metrical system," says the author of these remarks, "how much better would it be to honourably propose a fair enquiry concerning it? It is of no use to excuse the imperfections of an arbitrary system by attributing prejudices to the illiterate, while the adoption of Fahrenheit's absurd scale affords

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an instance of prejudice belonging only to those who might be supposed superior to it." The author's propositions on this important subject will be found well worthy the attention of the gentlemen who are now employed by the House of Commons to enquire into the equalization of weights and measures.

(8.) *Speech of the Right Honourable George Canning, delivered at the Liverpool Dinner, given in Celebration of his Re-election, March 18, 1820. (Fourth Edition, revised and corrected.)*

By those who admire Mr. Canning's eloquence, the preservation of this speech will be deemed an acceptable service; his arguments respecting the unlawfulness of public meetings, when divested of all corporate character, cannot be too much admired—he rightly observes, that the first work of the revolutionists in France was to loosen every established political relation, every legal holding of man to man, to destroy every corporation, to dissolve every subsisting class of society, and to reduce the nation into individuals, in order afterwards to congregate them into mobs.

The Welsh Nonconformist Memorial; or, Cambro-British Biography: containing Sketches of the Founders of the Protestant Dissenting Interest in Wales; to which are prefixed an Essay on Druidism, and the Introduction of the Gospel into Britain, with an Appendix, including the Author's Minor Pieces, and his last Reviews of the Christian Religion, by the late Rev. William Richards, LL.D. of Lynn: edited with Notes and Illustrations, by John Evans, LL.D. pp. 500.

As our pages are seldom open to matters of a theological nature, except for purposes of obvious utility, we should, in all probability, have suffered the present interesting volume to pass unnoticed, had not the name of the Editor attracted our attention, and given us a pledge which the perusal of the work has amply redeemed.

Dr. Evans's memoirs of the author have been already noticed with approbation in this miscellany, and we now with pleasure bring forward to our readers this posthumous production. In a lucid dedicatory address to Dr. William Rogers, a divine of eminence at Philadelphia, the Editor has explained

the nature as well as the purport of the work. - The introductory paragraph runs thus—"My dear Sir, the waves of the wide Atlantic rolling between us, oppose no barrier to the sensibilities of the heart. To you, at the distance of three thousand miles, this interesting volume is addressed with propriety. Resembling its late remarkable author, you, by your zeal and patriotism, have shed an honour upon your native land. He valued your friendship, and you revere his memory!"—

In a Preface, also, the Editor has given some very curious specimens of *Bardic Songs*—and an interesting account of the Druidical temple of *Stonehenge*—with reference to the article on that subject in *Dr. Mees' Encyclopædia*, "written by Mr. Britton with his accustomed judgment and accuracy." Dr. Evans then adds—"Happy indeed does the Author of the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Richards* esteem himself, in having had it in his power to rescue from oblivion a work which, by its research into the antiquities as well as ecclesiastical history of Wales, redounds to the credit of his native land.—So powerful (says Cicero) is the love of one's country, that Ulysses, the wisest of the Greek, preferred his *Ithaca* fixed like a nest upon rocks, to the enjoyment of immortality."

Next follow the Contents of the work—which is threefold in its division. The Introduction contains a very valuable *Essay on Druidism*, the common religion of this island—an elaborate enquiry into the *Introduction of the Gospel into Britain*—as well its progress to the time of Pelagius—and its amendment under Wickliffe, the morning star of the reformation. The second part of the work is its *BIOGRAPHY*, written in a plain manly style, replete with information. Beginning with the celebrated VAVASOR POWELL, a man of birth and education, of benevolence and piety, who, after incessant labours in preaching the gospel, perished in prison by the bloody and relentless hand of persecution—the author delineates near thirty sketches of Cambrian divines, who devoted their talent to the illumination and amelioration of the principality. And the Editor adds some further intelligence by way of conclusion to the CAMBRO-BRITISH BIOGRAPHY. The APPENDIX, its third part, includes the

author's peculiar *last views of the Christian Religion*, a lively exposure of *allegorical preaching* so prevalent amongst the English and Welsh methodists—a faithful delineation of *Wickliffe* and his associates—a spirited sketch of the accomplished Spanish physician, (who first threw out an hint of the circulation of the blood,) *Michael Servetus* burnt at Geneva by the instigation of Calvin; and lastly, an useful account of the distribution into chapters and verses of the *Sacred Writings*. In a Postscript the Editor indulges in some animadversions on the prevalence of prejudice and bigotry. Dr. Evans thus concludes his editorial labours:—"Such is the imperfection of human nature, that a spirit of *Intolerance* will be found lurking in the bosoms of certain individuals of every denomination—Catholic Churchmen, and even Protestant Dissenters! The pious Bishop Hall, writing in behalf of Christian moderation, could say—*Master Calvin did well in bringing Servetus to the stake at Geneva*; and with all his sagacity, Richard Baxter, writing under the lash of spiritual tyranny, limited his toleration to 'errors not quite intolerable!' UNCHARITABLENESS is the germ of persecution. With perfect good will to bear and forbear in articles of faith, as well as in matters of practice, the great lesson inculcated by JESUS CHRIST and his *Apostles* is still to be learnt by the professors of Christianity. Reader—these sentiments treasure up in thy memory, and in cyphers deep engrave them upon the tablet of thine heart. Farewell—may the God of *Truth* and of *Peace* be with thee!"

After the perusal of this work, the reader of any denomination must feel thankful that the dynasty of the Stuarts has passed away; and that is replaced by the illustrious members of the *Brunswick family*, who have proved themselves the sincere, uniform, and ardent friends of religious as well as civil liberty. The CHRISTIAN RELIGION is thus spreading abroad in its purity, and will in due time wait its blessings to the ends of the earth.

Much praise is due to the worthy Editor, for his characteristic diligence and liberality. He has ably performed the task of *literary executor*, and discharged a *legacy* which has not passed through his hands without receiving an additional value.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

MAY 29. The competition of the winter Theatres has been sometimes looked on as likely to increase the public gratification, but they have now adopted a mode which demonstrates the distance of practice from theory, and have rather contrived to make this competition an exhausting trial of public patience.

"*Virginius*," at Covent-Garden, has, in this unlucky spirit, been doubled by reflection; and in addition to the original sins of Mr. Knowle's compilation, he has been the cause of a new "*Virginius*" at Drury-lane. The play was represented to-night, entitled "*Virginius, or the fall of the Decemviri*," and the characters were thus arranged:

Virginius	Mr. Kean.
Appius	Rac.
Minutius	Pope.
Claudius	Habibin.
Numitorius	Powell.
Valerius	Foot.
Marcus	Thompson.
Caius	Meredith.
Plautia	Mrs. Glover.
Virginia	West.

The plot is in its principal features conformable to the history, and has, of course, a resemblance to that at Covent-Garden, though the conduct of the scenes differs considerably. *Virginia* is left more to herself throughout, harangues more, and altogether assumes more of the port of a Roman lecturing lady long past the age of going to school, which, however, the history fixes the age of *Virginia*. She is the betrothed of *Ililius*; but, excepting an occasional exclamation of honour, her father, and Rome, at the close of a speech, she seems to have no very violent alarm at *Appius* himself; and fears were strongly entertained in more than one of their interviews, that her resolution would give way to the handsome manner in which the tyrant spoke his love, and that the fair *Virginia* would revolt at those antique prejudices which had determined that she must die. The other characters all gave way to *Virginius*, with rather a too total acknowledgment of his supremacy. *Ililius* was thrown into a dungeon early in the play, and kept in abeyance until the fifth act. Kean of course was the Atlas, but vigorous as he is, no strength could sustain the

weight of the first two acts, and the applause began to be sincere only at the close of the third. At that time *Appius* had declared his passion, *Virginius* had beaten the Volsci, and came to Rome, and his daughter had made up her mind to venture off at midnight, on an assignation with *Ililius*. But the lover is in prison, and the tyrant has taken advantage of her excursion to make his proposals in person. *Virginius*, returning from the camp, finds his daughter wandering on the banks of the Tyber, and protects her against the Decemvir's insolence. This scene gave some occasion for the actor, and he used it with his accustomed effect. The intermediate act was a mere preparation for the fifth. *Virginia* has been brought back from the tribunal to her father's house, on the engagement to re-appear in the morning. *Ililius* counsels flight in the night; this *Virginia* disdains, and goes to the tribunal, leading his daughter in mourning. He makes a well-conceived speech, which he delivers spiritedly. The tyrant is obdurate; and her father, hopeless and enraged, stabs *Virginia*, with this undramatic and unhistorical variation however, that she is perfectly aware of all that is about to happen, and even urges her father's tardy execution of the direful deed. An insurrection of the people occupies the Decemvir's attention for a moment, and he leaves the Centurion lamenting over his child. He returns defeated, and *Virginius* kills him, by the nouvelle mode of stabbing in the back, which produced some hisses. The play is altogether very far inferior to its rival, and has the additional fault of being written entirely for one actor; though that actor is certainly able to bear much, and it could not be laid on more popular shoulders. The sum total, however, of the author's merit cannot be assigned till it is known how many other authors may have shared in his Play, as there are no less than five tragedies extant on the subject, and all of which have been at his mercy. All the actors played diligently, but there was most violent opposition at the close, even though the "Free List" was again suspended. In the scene of *Virginius's* Ovation, an ignorant laugh was set up against the Roman musical in-

struments: they were correctly antique, but the galleries could not reconcile themselves to the length of the trumps. The house was tolerably attended, and the Play closed with a rather lively Epilogue, in the old persons of an author hurried in writing, and a call-boy. Some of the hits were palpable, and the entire was well received.

MAY 30. The new Tragedy of "*Virginius*" was repeated this evening, when the disapprobation manifested in the early part of the performance was but the car of the approaching spirit of the storm. The fall of the curtain was received by the audience with becoming gratitude, but it was only a momentary feeling, and the tranquillity which induced the genius of Epilogue to tempt the deceitful element, was speedily changed into its original and unaccommodating violence. Oxberry retired, and Russell succeeding to the vacant *sinecure*, thus addressed the audience:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I think I may venture to affirm, without apprehension of contradiction, that the epilogue, at least, was received last night with considerable approbation. It is neither the duty nor inclination of the Proprietors to continue a performance against which a decided disapprobation has been manifested, and if it shall appear that the repetition of the present piece does not meet with your concurrence, it shall not be repeated."

Russell retired, and the epilogue was delivered by Oxberry and Knight. The very lively piece entitled "*Giovanni n London*," was then produced for the first time at this Theatre. Madame Vestris was *Giovanni*, full of life, and light, and animation. She gave her songs with great sweetness and effect, and the audience appeared as if they would never be tired *encoring* her. Farley's *Leporello* was a very amusing performance, and as a singer, we think it must be quite afflictive to Brabam, to see with what brilliancy and point he gives "*Your love she lives in your umbrella*." The scenery is got up in good style, and is in general effective. *Walk Farm* had all the attractions that a Sunday Fairers could wish. We could, however, point out the propriety of giving its due place to the enormous pile of gingerbread which erected and devoured with all due ceremony upon that celebrated mountain which presents upon its top, on these occasions, all sorts of living creatures; there might also be in-

troduced some clumps of holyhocks in the foreground, that the sentimental visitor might never be at a loss for a flaunting nosegay, to present to his ruddy and robust *Dulcinea*. We shall only state at present, that the piece promises to have a long run, though, with our opinions of decorum, and propriety, we cannot say, that it deserves it. Poor "*Virginius*" came to an untimely end the following evening, as unlamented as his worst enemies could wish, and as the "*Free List*" was actually suspended during the three nights of this brief career, we most submissively ask, on whom rests the *onus* of this failure?

JUNE 11. This evening Kean took his last benefit previous to departing for that land of *promise*, America! and played *Jaffier*. In a new afterpiece, written for the occasion by C. Dibdin, and entitled "*The admirable Crichton*," Mr. Kean was to have amused the galleries with an extensive variety of benefit night evolutions, intermingled with some mountebank exhibitions, more suited to the audiences of Bartholomew Fair, than the classic atmosphere of Drury Lane, but a most unfortunate sprain in dancing with Miss Vallancy, precluded his finishing all the intended mummeries cut out for him, or by him, and we sincerely regret to state, that he is likely to be long confined. Mr. K. may have played *Harlequin* extremely well, we cannot gainsay it, he may have played the *Fool* also, though we never saw him, but his reputation in London having been fixed upon the basis of a nobler fame, his deserved celebrity having been reared upon a pedestal which bears the names of Massinger, and Shakspeare, we feel that he degraded alike their noble memories and himself, by buffooning it in a style, which is now very properly *scouted* even from the respectable Minor Theatres. We ought to add that all he was enabled to do, he did well, though remembering the young lion in Gay's Fables, we cannot laud such *bathos* of ambition, as would tempt him to grin through a horse-collar, play *Sir Giles Overreach*, and imitate Punch, with equal ability, and to excite equal admiration.

JUNE 17. Colonel Hamilton's new serious Opera of "*David Rizzio*," which had been some time in preparation, was this evening brought out with very flattering success.

The fate of *Rizzio* has afforded a

subject for *Painting*, and is certainly not unfit for *Poetry*, for in adapting it to the Drama, the very nature of the story seems to require that the aid of music should be employed to heighten the effect. To his musical talents *Rizzio* owed his elevation, and in an Opera they may be rendered as prominent on the stage as they were in real life.

It is now generally admitted that the insinuations against *Mary* and her Secretary were groundless; but were it even otherwise, the dramatist would be injudicious who should represent *Rizzio* otherwise than in an amiable light. The present Opera not only does so, but creates an additional interest in his behalf by describing him as the favoured lover of one of the Queen's female attendants. The coincidence of this lady's name with that of the Queen, affords a simple and natural ground for a mistake tending to inflame the jealousy of *Darnley*; and it is an historical fact that more than one of the Ladies of the Court bore the baptismal appellation of *Mary*, as we find recorded in the affecting old ballad—

"Last night the Queen had four *Maries*,
This night she'll have but three."

The story of the piece is simple, and the personages few. *Lady Mary Livingstone*, (Miss Carew) the Queen's favorite attendant, captivated by the pleasing manners and accomplishments of *Rizzio*, (Braham) consents to a marriage with him. *Lord Ruthven* (Rae) her rejected lover, determines on revenge for the preference which she visibly gives to the Italian. He therefore first engages one of his retainers, named *M'Wylie*, (G. Smith) in an attempt to assassinate *Rizzio*, and afterwards, by exciting *Darnley's* jealousy (Hamblin) against the latter, produces the fatal catastrophe of which the unfortunate musician becomes the victim. The failure of the first attempt is occasioned by an incident happily borrowed from the celebrated story of *Stradella*, who disarmed the ferocity of his intended assassins by the affecting strains of his music. The other schemes of *Ruthven* and *M'Wylie* are frustrated by the fidelity of *George Douglas*, (Barnard) an attendant of *Rizzio*, and by *Jessie Gowan* (Miss Povey) who is in the service of *Lady Mary Livingstone*. The mutual attachment of *George* and *Jessie* forms an underplot, giving occasion to the introduction of the comic part of

the music; whilst the intervention of the Queen, (Mrs. West) as *Rizzio's* Patroness and Protector, is only employed where it has rendered unavoidable by the great outline of the story. The time is confined to three days, and the events pass in or near the Royal Palace of Holyrood, of which the opening scene exhibits the east front with the Chapel Royal, and King's Park; while in the distance are seen Salisbury Craigs, Arthur's Seat, and St. Anthony's Chapel; and in the foreground, lists as for a tournament.

The plot which we have given leaves no room for further descriptions of incident; and the course of the performance followed its direction undisturbed. The work vibrates between Opera and Tragedy; all its business is of a serious cast, its leading characters are all doers or sufferers in the trials of their time, and the glimpses of lighter enjoyments are as few as they are temporary. *Rizzio* is under a consciousness of perpetual exposure to the sword, the lady of his love is oftener in tears than in smiles,* his lord is a jealous tyrant, and his Royal Mistress almost a slave. But this shadowing may only give a stronger interest to the Drama.

The dialogue is of a superior order to that of Operas in general, seldom feeble, and often strenuous. It may indeed be divided into two very distinguishable portions, the more serious and elevated being in blank verse, while the lighter and more comic passages are in prose. To the former belong the scenes between *Queen Mary*, *Darnley*, *Ruthven*, *Lady Mary Livingstone*, and *Rizzio*; to the latter those between *M'Wylie*, *George Douglas*, and *Jessie*. We indeed suspect that Colonel Hamilton has abridged the former, and lengthened the latter, in deference to those friends who have advised him to conciliate the favor of the galleries. If so, he has not been fortunate in his counsellors, for the only marks of dissatisfaction which were manifested in the course of the performance fell uniformly on scenes of the latter description, while the loftier sentiments and more polished diction commanded with scarce an exception the approbation of the audience.

Braham's *Rizzio* was one of his most successful performances. His voice was in great force, and in his solos, and duets, he was, almost without exception, elicited. Miss Carew sang with

unusual skill, and rapt as the effort may be, actually seemed animated by the example of the first vocalist of his country. Rae entered very fully into the author's conception of the character of *Ruthven*, and displayed the impetuous and vindictive spirit of the Haughty Baron with great energy and effect. His taunting and ironical speech to *Lady Mary Livingstone*, in the first act, was most powerfully given; and in the third act, when encouraging *Darnley* to the assassination of *Rizzio*, he delivered with much animation this appropriate simile:—

"The tiger thus, insidious, marks his prey,
Retires, and eyes him at a wary distance;
Prowls unheeded in covert of the brake,
No wild impudence hankling his pursuit;
Chooses with rapid glance his vantage ground,
Collects his force, and springs at last securely."

The following song by Braham in the second Act, to a Scottish air of great beauty, is also a delightfully plaintive specimen of the poetry.

"Thou art false to love, thou art false in love!
Thou art false to love and me—*Mary!*
This throbbing heart thy truth to prove,
Will break for love and thee—*Mary!*"

Until this hour no grief I knew,
Since first I courted thee—*Mary!*
And welcome death, if thou'rt untrue,
Life's charms are fled with thee—*Mary!*
"Thou can'st not, anre, my wrongs endure;
Thou'lt come again to me—*Mary!*
Thy radiant eyes these pangs shall cure,
And light to love and me—*Mary!*
Then every bliss thy smiles can yield,
Shall cheer this breaking heart—*Mary!*
Eternal truth the lover's shield,
And thine the world to me—*Mary!*"

The music was chiefly by Braham, and was as a whole very clever. Some songs and a chant by Attwood were also strikingly effective; and T. Cooke's songs of the menials were at least lively. Miss Pavey in particular sustained her part in them with great spirit.

Of Mrs. West's *Queen Mary* we can say but little, except that she maintained her royal state with dignity, and looked the Scottish Queen in point of beauty; but the author had unfortunately left her but little to say; and Hquiblin's *Darnley* may pretty nearly share in the same remarks.

We have already said that the performance was completely successful. The house was full at an early hour; the performance was smoothly carried on, the audience were pleased, and the repetition of the Opera was given out with most decisive applause.

PERFORMANCES.

1820.
May 27. King Lear—Lady and the Devil.
29. *Virginus*, or the Fall of the Decemviri—
What Next?
30. *Virginus*—Giovanni in London.
31. Fashionable Levees—Cobbler of Presto
—Past Ten o'Clock.
June 1. *Virginus*—Giovanni in London.
2. Town and Country—Ditto.
3. King Lear—Ditto.
4. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
5. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
6. Siege of Belgrade—Ditto.
7. Wild Oats—Ditto.
8. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
9. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.

1820.
June 12. Venice Preserved—The Admirable Critch-
ton.
13. Town and Country—Giovanni in London.
14. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
15. A Cure for the Heart Ache—Ditto.
16. Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
17. David Rizzio—Ditto.
18. Every One has his Fault—Deaf Lover—La
Fete du Village.
19. David Rizzio—Giovanni in London.
20. English Fleet—Liar.
21. David Rizzio—Giovanni in London.
22. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—Ditto.
24. Dramatist—Cobbler of Preston—Ditto.

COVENT GARDEN.

JUNE 15. Mr. Macready appeared for the second time in the very arduous character of *Macbeth*, and in no farther part has he so amply justified the warm and sanguine anticipations of his numerous friends. Most of the scenes were given in a manner perfectly original, and we may refer to the dagger soliloquy, and the appearance of *Banquo's* spectre at the Royal Banquet, as instances of most happy and improved conception and delineation of those in-

teresting scenes. As a whole, it is certainly preferable to Kean's: and we know not any other performer, perhaps Young alone excepted, whom we can compare with him. The remainder of the month has been occupied with the performance of favourite plays, and the benefits of favourite Performers; both are restricted from critical analysis, though both have experienced all the success they so well deserved.

PERFORMANCES.

1821.

- May 27. *Henri Quatre—Battle of Bothwell Brigg.*
 29. *Virgilius—Ditto.*
 30. *Henri Quatre—Ditto.*
 31. *Virgilius—Ditto.*
 June 1. *Antiquary—Ditto.*
 2. *Virgilius—Ditto.*
 3. *Henri Quatre—Midas.*
 5. *Virgilius—Harlequin and Cinderella.*
 6. *Point of Honour—Wine does Wonders—Marriage of Figaro.*
 7. *Rob Roy Macgregor—Poor Soldier.*
 8. *Antiquary—Battle of Bothwell Brigg.*
 9. *Macbeth—Cymon.*
 10. *Henri Quatre—A Roland for an Oliver.*
 12. *Virgilius—Harlequin and Cinderella.*

1820.

- June 13. *Barber of Seville—Husbands and Wives—Harlequin and Cinderella.*
 14. *Antiquary—Too late for Dinner.*
 15. *Macbeth—Poor Soldier.*
 16. *Virgilius—A Roland for an Oliver.*
 17. *Henri Quatre—Midas.*
 19. *Macbeth—Harlequin and Cinderella.*
 20. *She Stoops to Conquer—Day after the Wedding—Cymon.*
 21. *Comedy of Errors—Old Maid—Inkle and Yarico.*
 22. *Henri Quatre—A Roland for an Oliver.*
 23. *Lord of the Manor—Libertine.*
 24. *Henri Quatre—Wedding Day.*
 26. *Virgilius—Inkle and Yarico.*

ROYAL CIRCUS AND SURREY THEATRE.

MAY 29. *Edda; or the Hermit of Warkworth*, from Dr. Percy's celebrated poem, was the new Melo Drama of to-night. This piece is, we understand, from the pen of a Gentleman of Norwich; and its merits, and its reception, certainly warrant his cultivation of a talent which he appears to possess in no common degree.

JUNE 11. The long promised Romance, founded on the celebrated tale of "*Old Mortality*," was at length produced this evening, and fully justified all the very sanguine expectations excited by its delay. The piece was preceded by a sort of Duetto Prologue, or Introduction, given by Smith and Wyatt, as *Jedediah Cleishbotham*, and *Old Mortality*, in propria persona, in the churchyard of Ganderclough. This forms an animated and explanatory exordium, and most deservedly eulogises Sir Walter Scott. The Drama itself commences immediately subsequent to the Wippen-schaw, and the trial of skill for the Popinjay. It then successively displays the very interesting groupe assembled at *Niel Blane's* Change House; the contest between *Bothwell* and *Burley*, and flight of the latter; his concealment at *Milwood*; the arrest of *Henry Morton*, as a *particeps criminis*; the family at *Tillietudleum*; the arrival of *Graham*, of *Clavrockhouse*, and *Lord Evandale*; and the very effective incidents, as detailed in the original, arising out of these events. *Burley* regains the camp of the Covenanters; a series of untoward accidents connects *Henry Morton*

also with them, where he is joined by *Cudde Headrigg*, as a prisoner. The royal troops are defeated at *Loudon Hill*; *Bothwell* is slain, and the *Leaguers* advance to summon the castle. At *Bothwell Brigg* they are repulsed and scattered, but *Tillietudleum* falls. *Henry Morton* narrowly escapes execution among his new friends; he follows *Burley* to his retreat; rescues *Lady Bellenden's* deeds of her estates, and is united to his *Edith* by the dying breath of his rival, *Lord Evandale*, who falls in the last encounter, in which *Balfour of Burley* also perishes. This forms an outline of the leading incidents; and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Dibdin for the very great skill evinced in their adaptation. The scenery, the actors, the dresses, and the *ensemble* were worthy of the composition; and a house, crowded to excess, ratified the praises it so well merited by unvaried and unwearied applause. *Burley* was excellently personified by Huntley; *Henry Morton* was Watkins; *Evandale*, Bengough; *Major Bellenden*, Watkinson; *Bothwell*, Smith; *Cudde Headrigg*, Fitzwilliam; and *Mucklewrath*, Wyatt. Mrs. Dibdin played *Lady Bellenden*; Miss Taylor, *Edith*; and Miss Copeland, *Jenny Denison*. All exerted themselves to the utmost, and all deserved a share of that public approval, which has already stamped its high deserts with the testimony of unqualified success, and given to it the earnest of a long and lasting career of popularity.

POETRY.

ST. VALENTINE'S EVE, OR THE
FIRE-SIDE FAIRIES.

I DRINK the dew from the cup of the
flow'r,
I sport in the sunbeam that follows the
show'r;
My soft couch is purple with violets spread,
A harebell the canopy o'er my head.
When sweet-breathing zephyr awakens our
spring,
I ride over garlands and fields on his wing;
At noon, ere the tulip or sunflower blows,
My shelter I seek in the breast of the rose.
This eve when curfew-bells have rung,
And sober shadows round are flung,
While the humming-bettle flies,
And its wing the owl tries,
Hush!—I haunt the whispering grove,
Hearing tales of mortal love.
There I find the crafty youth
(Well we know with how much truth!)
Telling Dorcas how her eyes
Vied with stars of summer skies,
That she's fair as yonder moon,
That she breathes like flowers in June—
O what pity men deceive!—
O how mortal maids believe!

So sang the best of Fairy race,
Then on a Moth's back took her place,
That all in down and gold array'd
About the tube-taper play'd.
But in the chimney's highest nook,
Hid in the cobweb of a book,
The Fire-side Fairy sat and smil'd
To see the frolic moth beguil'd;
Then blithely answer'd—"Every year
On this sweet eve I frolick'd here,
Bringing a gift; but not like thine,
Full of strange vows and wit malign.
Ere I with ancient couples rest,
That years have join'd, and still are blest.
I have no sport in lovers' freaks,
For such a merry goblin seeks;
But I had found a sweet fire-side,
Jocund and warm, where I might hide
My head among green tufts, and hear
Tales that might fairy revels cheer;
And rhymes of mariners, and spells
Of witches wild and Christobelles.
And there was one that in sweet mirth
Was call'd Titania—None on earth
So well could act our queen, for she
Had charter of kind sovereignty.
And hold our wiles and jests and sports
And revels in our grass green courts
And nuptial holidays, and all
We fairies love in bower or hall.
Then she had sisters three, that bore
Names such as fairies had of yore:
I laugh'd to hear them, and in spring,
Where'er those sisters walk'd, my wing
Wafted the blossom'd pea's sweet breath-
ings,
And swept the cobweb from its wreath-
ings:

But chiefly on this eve I came
To watch their hearth or candle's flame
In likeness of a moth, while he
Who ruled their home, with gamesome
glee
Lit up the rich hour's revelry;
While giant Science stooped to strew
Light flowers and gems; as Phidias
threw,
While on the form of Jove he toil'd,
His shreds of gold around, and smil'd.
To-night I come—but there is none
On that glad hearth;—the day is done!
Yet we will love it still, and ever
(When all the lovers' bonds shall sever
Tied on this day) we yet will greet,
Holy and fresh, the Fireside seat,
And deck the hearth, till they who sigh
For one they lov'd, shall wonder why
So soon a grief becomes a joy;
A sweet and tender joy, that stays
Mix'd with the dearest dreams of other
days."

* * * * *

The Fireside Fairies ceas'd—together
Upon the light down of a feather
Pluck'd from a red-breast's wing they
rode,
And vanish'd far from sleeping man's
abode. V.

SYMPATHY.

Adapted to the Air of a popular Waltz.

A H! have you not mark'd the soft em-
blem of sorrow,
When the grief of another has found it to
flow;
When the tear from the smile a reflection
will borrow,
Till glistening it falls, and is lost in its
glow.
As the dews of the morning are chased at
its dawning
By the beams of the sun, till they're
melted away;
So will sympathy's smile the heart's sorrows
beguile,
Till the tear is dissolved by the warmth
of its ray.
Ah! 'tis not, believe me, when brilliantly
beaming,
That Beauty's bright eye can so sweetly
exclaim,
As when through the sun-shine of pity soft
gleaming
'Tis gracefully deck'd with compassion's
mild tear.
As the rain-drops of heaven, 'midst sam-
suer's heat given,
To soften man's toil while he labours
below;
So is sympathy's tear sent our sorrow to
cheer,
And to lighten the heart of its burden of
woe. F.H.S.

THE QUEEN.

[The importance of the following Papers, respecting an arrangement between their Majesties King George the Fourth and Queen Caroline, induce us to give them to our readers, as a lasting memorial of the unfortunate events to which they allude.]

COMMUNICATIONS ON THE PART OF THE QUEEN WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, LAID BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON MONDAY, JUNE 17.

No. I.

Communication from the Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.

THE Queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform Lord Liverpool, that she has directed her most serious attention to the declared sense of Parliament, as to the propriety of some amicable adjustment of existing differences being attempted; and submitting to that high authority with the gratitude due to the protection she has always received from it, her Majesty no longer waits for a communication from the Ministers of the Crown, but commands Mr. Brougham to announce her own readiness to consider any arrangement that can be suggested, consistent with her dignity and honour.

One o'clock, Friday, 9th June, 1820.

No. II.

The Earl of Liverpool, in Answer to the Communication from the Queen on the same Day.

Lord Liverpool has had the honour of receiving the Queen's communication of this day, and begs leave to acquaint her Majesty, that a memorandum delivered by Lord Liverpool to Mr. Brougham on the 15th April last, contains the propositions which Lord Liverpool was commanded by the King to communicate through Mr. Brougham to her Majesty.

Her Majesty has not been advised to return any answer to those propositions, but Lord Liverpool assures her Majesty, that the King's servants will still think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her Majesty or her advisers may have to offer upon those propositions.

Fife House, 9th June, 1820.

No. III.

Communication from the Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.

The Queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform Lord Liverpool that she has received his letter, and that the memorandum of April 15, 1820, which the proposition made through Lord Hutchinson had appeared to supersede, has also been now submitted to her Majesty for the first time.

Her Majesty does not consider the terms there specified as at all according with the condition upon which she informed Lord Liverpool.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. June 1820.

Liverpool yesterday that she would entertain a proposal, namely, that it should be consistent with her dignity and honour. At the same time, she is willing to acquit those who made this proposal, of intending any thing offensive to her Majesty; and Lord Liverpool's letter indicates a disposition to receive any suggestions which she may offer.

Her Majesty retains the same desire which she commanded Mr. Brougham yesterday to express, of submitting her own wishes to the authority of Parliament, now so decisively interpreted. Still acting upon the same principle, she now commands Mr. Brougham to add, that she feels it necessary, before making any further proposal, to have it understood, that the recognition of her rank and privileges as Queen, must be the basis of any arrangement which can be made. The moment that basis is established, her Majesty will be ready to suggest a method by which she conceives all existing differences may be satisfactorily adjusted.

10th June, 1820.

No. IV.

The Earl of Liverpool, in Answer to the Communication from the Queen, of the 10th June, 1820.

Lord Liverpool has had the honour of receiving the Queen's communication, and cannot refrain from expressing the extreme surprise of the King's servants, that the Memorandum of April 15th, the only proposition to her Majesty, which ever was authorised by his Majesty, should not have been submitted to her Majesty until yesterday.

That Memorandum contains so full a communication of the intentions and views of the King's Government with respect to the Queen, as to have entitled his Majesty's servants to an equally frank, full, and candid explanation on the part of her Majesty's advisers.

The Memorandum of the 15th April, while it proposed that her Majesty should abstain from the exercise of the rights and privileges of Queen with certain exceptions, did not call upon her Majesty to renounce any of them.

Whatever appertains to her Majesty by law, as Queen, must continue to appertain to her so long as it is not abrogated by law. The King's servants, in expressing their readiness to receive the suggestions for a

satisfactory adjustment which her Majesty's advisers promise, think it right, in order to save time, distinctly to state, that any proposition which they could feel it to be consistent with their duty to recommend to his Majesty, must have for its basis her Majesty's residence abroad.

11th June, 1820.

No. V.

Communication from the Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.

The Queen commands Mr. Brougham to acknowledge having received Lord Liverpool's note of last night, and to inform his Lordship, that her Majesty takes it for granted that the memorandum of April 1st was not submitted to her before Saturday, only because her legal advisers had no opportunity of seeing her Majesty until Lord Hutchinson was on the spot prepared to treat with her.

Her Majesty commands Mr. Brougham to state, that as the basis of her recognition as Queen is admitted by the King's Government, and as his Majesty's servants express their readiness to receive any suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment, her Majesty, still acting upon the same principles which have always guided her conduct, will now point out a method by which it appears to her that the object in contemplation may be attained.

Her Majesty's dignity and honour being secured, she regards all other matters as of comparatively little importance, and is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons, of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming, and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage, and income, subject of course to the approbation of Parliament.

12th June, 1820.

No. VI.

The Earl of Liverpool in Answer to the Communication from the Queen of the 12th June, 1820.

Lord Liverpool has received the communication made by the Queen's commands.

The King's servants feel it to be unnecessary to enter into any discussion on the early parts of this communication, except to repeat that the Memorandum delivered to Mr. Brougham of the 15th April, contained the only proposition to the Queen which the King authorised to be made to her Majesty.

The views and sentiments of the King's Government as to her Majesty's actual situation, are sufficiently explained in Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant.

Lord Liverpool will proceed therefore to the proposal made on the part of her Majesty at the close of this communication & viz. "That she is willing to leave every

thing to the decision of any person or persons of high character and station, whom both parties may concur in naming; and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage, and income, subject of course to the approbation of Parliament."

The King's confidential servants cannot think it consistent with their constitutional responsibility to advise the King to submit to any arbitration, a matter so deeply connected with the honour and dignity of his Crown, and with the most important public interests; but they are fully sensible of the advantages which may be derived from an unreserved personal discussion; and they are therefore prepared to advise his Majesty to appoint two of his Majesty's confidential servants, who, in concert with the like number of persons to be named by the Queen, may frame an arrangement, to be submitted to his Majesty, for settling, upon the basis of Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th inst. the necessary particulars of her Majesty's future situation.

No. VII.

Note from the Earl of Liverpool to Mr. Brougham, accompanying his Answer to the Communication from the Queen of the 12th June, 1820.

Lord Liverpool presents his compliments to Mr. Brougham, and requests that he will inform the Queen, that if the accompanying answer should not appear to require any reply, Lord Liverpool is prepared to name the two persons whom his Majesty will appoint for the purpose referred to in this note.

13th June, 1820.

No. VIII.

Mr. Brougham to the Earl of Liverpool, stating that he has received the Queen's Commands to name two Persons to meet the two who may be named on the Part of his Majesty's Government for settling an Arrangement.

Mr. Brougham presents his compliments to Lord Liverpool, and begs leave to inform him, that he has received the Queen's commands to name two persons to meet the two whom his Lordship may name on the part of his Majesty's Government, for the purpose of settling an arrangement.

Mr. Brougham hopes to be favoured with Lord Liverpool's nomination this evening, in order that an early appointment for a meeting to-morrow may take place.

14th June, 1820.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum for a proposed Arrangement with the Queen.

The Act of the 54th Geo. III. cap. 160, recognised the separation of the Prince

Regent from the Princess of Wales, and allotted a separate provision for the Princess. This provision was to continue during the life of his late Majesty, and to determine at his demise. In consequence of that event, it has altogether ceased, and no provision can be made for her until it shall please his Majesty to recommend to Parliament an arrangement for that purpose.

The King is willing to recommend to Parliament to enable his Majesty to settle an annuity of 50,000*l.* a-year upon the Queen, to be enjoyed by her during her natural life, and in lieu of any claim in the nature of jointure or otherwise, provided she will engage not to come into any part of the British dominions, and provided she engages to take some other name or title than that of Queen; and not to exercise any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than with respect to the appointment of law officers, or to any proceedings in Courts of Justice. The annuity to cease upon the violation of those engagements; viz. upon her coming into any part of the British dominions, or her assuming the title of Queen, or her exercising any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than above excepted, after the annuity shall have been settled upon her.

Upon her consent to an engagement on the above conditions, Mr. Brougham is desired to obtain a declaration to this effect, signed by herself; and at the same time a full authority to conclude with such person as his Majesty may appoint, a formal engagement upon those principles.

April 15, 1820.

PROTOCOLS.

No. I.

Protocol of the First Conference, held in St. James's-square, June 15, 1820.

In pursuance of the notes of the 13th and 14th of June, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, on the part of the King, having met Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, her Majesty's Law Officers, in order to facilitate the proposed personal discussions, it was suggested by the former—

1. That the persons named to frame an arrangement, although representing different interests, should consider themselves, in discharge of this duty, not as opposed to each other, but as acting in concert with a view to frame an arrangement, in compliance with the understood wish of Parliament, which may avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses.

2. The arrangement to be made must be of such a nature as to require from neither party any concession as to the result to which such inquiry, if proceeded on, might lead. The Queen must not be understood to admit, nor the King to retract, anything.

3. That, in order the better to accomplish the above important object, it was proposed, that whatever might pass in the first conference should pledge neither party to any opinion; that nothing should be recorded without previous communication, and, as far as possible, common consent; and that, in order to facilitate explanation, and to encourage unreserved discussion, the substance only of what passed should be reported.

These preliminary points being agreed to, the questions to be examined (as contained in Lord Liverpool's Memorandum of April 15, 1820, delivered to Mr. Brougham previous to his proceeding to St. Omar's, and in Lord Liverpool's Note of the 11th of June, and Mr. Brougham's Note of the 12th of June, written by the Queen's commands) were—

1st. The future residence of the Queen abroad.

2dly. The title which her Majesty might think fit to assume when travelling on the Continent.

3dly. The non-exercise of certain rights of patronage in England, which it might be desirable that her Majesty might desist from exercising, should she reside abroad; and.

4thly. The suitable income to be assigned for life to the Queen, residing abroad.

Her Majesty's Law Officers, on the part of the Queen, desired, in the first instance, that the fourth point should be altogether laid aside in these conferences; her Majesty desired it might make no part of the conditions, nor be mixed with the present discussions.

They then proceeded to state, that under all the circumstances of her Majesty's position, they would not say that her Majesty had any insuperable objection to living abroad; on the contrary, if such foreign residence were deemed indispensable to the completion of an arrangement so much desired by Parliament, her Majesty might be prevailed upon to acquiesce; but then that certain steps must be taken to remove the possibility of any inference being drawn from such compliance, and from the inquiry not being proceeded in, unfavourable to her Majesty's honour, and inconsistent with that recognition which is the basis of these negotiations; and her Majesty's advisers suggested, with this view, the restoration of her name to the Liturgy.

To this it was replied, that the King's Government would no doubt learn with great surprise, that a question of this important nature had now been brought forward for the first time, without having been adverted to in any of the previous discussions, and without being included among the heads to be now treated of; that the Liturgy had been already regulated by his Majesty's formal declaration in Council, and in the exercise of

his Majesty's legal authority; that the King, in yielding his own feelings, and views to the wishes of Parliament, could not be understood (in the absence of inquiry) to alter any of those impressions under which his Majesty had hitherto deliberately and advisedly acted; and that, as it was at the outset stated, that the King could not be expected to retract anything, no hope could be held out that the King's Government would feel themselves justified in submitting such a proposition to his Majesty.

To this it was answered, that although the point of the Liturgy was certainly not included by name amongst the heads to be discussed, her Majesty's Law Officers felt themselves entitled to bring it forward in its connexion with the question of her Majesty's residence abroad. It was further contended, that the alteration in the Liturgy was contrary to the plain sense and even letter of the Statute; and that it was highly objectionable on constitutional grounds, being contrary to the whole policy of the law respecting the security of the succession, and liable to be repugnant in cases where the succession itself might be endangered by it; and therefore it was said, that a step so taken might well be retracted without implying any unworthy concession. It was also urged, that the omission having been plainly made in contemplation of legal or Parliamentary proceedings against her Majesty, it followed, when these proceedings were to be abandoned, that the omission should be supplied; and it followed for the same reason, that supplying it would imply no retraction.

It was replied, that his Majesty had decided that her Majesty's name should not be inserted in the Liturgy, for several reasons not now necessary to discuss; that his Majesty had acted under legal advice, and in conformity to the practice of his Royal predecessors; and that the decision of his Majesty had not been taken solely with a view to intended proceedings in Parliament or at law.

Independent of the inquiry instituted before Parliament, his Majesty had felt himself long since called upon to adopt certain measures to which his Majesty, as head of his family, and in the exercise of his prerogative, was clearly competent. These acts, together with that now under consideration, however reluctantly adopted, and however painful to his Majesty's feelings, were taken upon grounds which the discussion of the inquiry before Parliament could not affect, and which his Majesty could therefore be expected to rescind. The principle fairly applied would go no further than to replace the parties in the relative position in which they stood immediately before her Majesty's arrival, and before the King's message was sent down to both Houses of Parliament.

After further discussion upon this point, it was agreed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh should report to the Cabinet what had passed, and come prepared with their determination to the next conference.

Her Majesty's Law Officers then asked, whether, in the event of the above proposition not being adopted, any other proceeding could be suggested on the part of his Majesty's Government, which might render her Majesty's residence abroad consistent with the recognition of her rights and the vindication of her character; and they specially pointed at the official introduction of her Majesty to Foreign Courts by the King's Ministers abroad. Upon this it was observed, that this proposition appeared open to the same difficulty in point of principle: it was calling upon the King to retract the decision formally taken and avowed on the part of his Majesty—a decision already notified to Foreign Courts; and to render the position of his Majesty's Representatives abroad, in relation to her Majesty, inconsistent with that of their Sovereign at home; that the purpose for which this was sought by the Queen's advisers was inconsistent with the principle admitted at the commencement of the conference, and was one that could not be reasonably required to be accomplished by the act of his Majesty—namely, to give to her Majesty's conduct that countenance which the state of the case, as at present before his Majesty, altogether precluded.

At the same time it was stated, that while his Majesty, consistently with the steps already adopted, could not authorise the public reception of the Queen, or the introduction of her Majesty at Foreign Courts by his Ministers abroad, there was nevertheless every disposition to see that branch of the orders already given faithfully and liberally executed, which enjoined the British Ministers on the Continent to facilitate, within their respective missions, her Majesty's accommodation, and to contribute to her personal comfort and convenience.

Her Majesty's Law Officers gave the King's servants no reason whatever to think that the Queen could be induced to depart from the propositions above stated, unless some others, founded on the same principles, were acceded to on the part of his Majesty's Government.

(Signed) WELLINGTON,
CASTLEREAGH,
H. BROSGHAM,
T. DENMAN.

No. II.

Protocol of the Second Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 16, 1820

The King's servants began the conference by stating, that they had not failed to report with fidelity to the King's Government

the proposition brought forward by her Majesty's Law Officers, that the Queen's name should be expressly included in the Liturgy, in order to protect her Majesty against any misconstruction of the grounds on which her Majesty might consent to reside abroad; that they were not deceived, for reasons already sufficiently explained, in anticipating the surprise of their colleagues at the production of this question, for the first time, on the part of her Majesty, more especially in the present advanced state of the proceedings; that they were authorised distinctly to state, that the King's servants could on no account advise his Majesty to rescind the decision already taken and acted upon in this instance; and that, to prevent misconception, the King's Government had charged the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh to explain that they must equally decline to advise the King to depart from the principle already laid down by her Majesty for the direction of his Representatives abroad with regard to the public reception by the King's Ministers abroad, and introduction of her Majesty at Foreign Courts; but that they were not only ready but desirous to guard in future, by renewed orders, against any possible want of attention to her Majesty's comfort or convenience by his Majesty's Ministers abroad; and that, wherever her Majesty might think fit to establish her residence, every endeavour would be made to secure for her Majesty from that State the fullest protection, and the utmost personal comfort, attention, and convenience.

In explanation of the position in which the King's servants stood upon this question in his foreign relations, the instructions under which the Ministers abroad now acted were communicated to the Queen's Law Officers, and their attention was directed as well to the principles therein laid down, and from which his Majesty could not be called upon to depart, as to that branch of the instructions which was studiously framed to provide for the personal comfort and convenience of the Queen when Princess of Wales.

The Queen's Law Officers then stated, that they must not be understood to suggest the giving of a general power to her Majesty to establish her Court in any foreign country, and to be there received and presented by the English Minister, because reasons of State might render it inexpedient that, under certain circumstances, such an establishment should be made; but they wished that her Majesty should have the power of being so received and treated by the English Minister, where no such reasons of State interfered; and they inquired whether the same objection would exist to the public introduction of her Majesty at some one Court where she might fix her residence, if she waived the claim of introduction at Foreign Courts generally.

To this it was answered, that the prin-

ciple was, in fact, the same whether at one or more Courts; and that if the King could be consistently advised to meet the Queen's wishes in this instance at all, it would be more dignified for his Majesty to do so generally and avowedly, than to adopt any partial or covert proceeding.

The Queen's Law Officers, referring to the decision of the Judges in George the First's reign, said it would be a much more unexceptionable exercise of the Royal prerogative, were the King even to prescribe where her Majesty should reside, but to order her there to be treated as Queen by his Minister.

The King's servants, in consequence of what had passed at a former conference, then reverted to the mode in which the Queen had arrived in England, and the pain her Majesty must experience were she exposed to leave England in the like manner. They acquainted her Majesty's Law Officers that they could venture to assure them that this difficulty would not occur. The Queen arrived in England contrary to the King's wishes and representations; but, were her Majesty now to desire to pass to the Continent, whether to a port in the Channel, or, if it should more accord with her Majesty's views to proceed at once to the Mediterranean, in King's yacht in one instance, or a ship of war in the other, might be ordered to convey her Majesty.

After receiving these explanations, the Queen's Law Officers recurred to the points before touched upon; viz. the inserting the Queen's name in the Liturgy, or the devising something in the name of an equivalent, and intimated their conviction that her Majesty would feel it necessary to press one or both of those objects, or some other of a similar nature and tendency. They then asked whether a residence in one of the Royal Palaces would be secured to her Majesty while in this country, and observed, that her Majesty had never been deprived of her apartments in Kensington Palace until she voluntarily gave them up for the accommodation of the late Duke of Kent. It was replied, that the King's servants had no instructions on this point. They, however, observed, that they believed the apartments which her Majesty formerly occupied when Princess of Wales, were at present actually in the possession of the Duchess of Kent; and that they considered that this point had been already disposed of by supplying to her Majesty the funds which were necessary to furnish her Majesty with a suitable residence.

Her Majesty's Law Officers then inquired whether, supposing an arrangement made, the mode of winding up the transactions and withdrawing the information referred to Parliament had been considered, and whether the King's servants saw any objection; in the present instance, to the Houses of Parliament expressing, by suitable addresses, both to the King and Queen, their

grateful thanks for their Majesties having acquiesced in an arrangement by which Parliament had been saved the painful duty of so delicate and difficult a proceeding. The King's servants acknowledged this point had not been considered, but reserved to themselves to report the observations made thereupon to their colleagues.

It was then agreed that, upon every view of duty and propriety, the final decision should not be protracted beyond Monday, to which day it should be proposed that the proceedings on the King's Message in the House of Commons should be adjourned, on a distinct explanation to this effect, and that a conference should take place tomorrow, in order to bring the business to a conclusion, and to arrange by mutual consent the Protocols of conference.

(Signed as before.)

No. III.

Protocol of the Third Conference, held at the Foreign Office June 17, 1820.

The conference was opened by her Majesty's Law Officers, intimating, that, adverting to what had passed in the preceding conference, they had nothing to propose, but to proceed to the adjustment of the Protocol.

The King's servants stating, that before they entered into this business of arranging the Protocol, they thought it their duty to advert to the points discussed in the preceding conference, upon which no explicit opinion had been expressed by them on the part of his Majesty's Government. They then declared that they were authorised to inform the Queen's Law Officers, that, in the event of her Majesty's going to the Continent, a yacht, or ship of war, would be provided for the conveyance of her Majesty, either to a port in the Channel, or to a port in the Mediterranean, as her Majesty might prefer; that every personal attention and respect would be paid by the King's servants abroad to her Majesty; and every endeavour made by them to protect her Majesty against any possible inconvenience, whether in her travels or residing on the Continent; with the understood reserve, however, of public reception by the King's Ministers abroad, and introduction at Foreign Courts.

It was further stated by the King's servants, that, having weighed the suggestion communicated by the Queen's Law Officers in the preceding conference, they were now prepared to declare that they saw no difficulty (if the terms on which the same were to be conveyed were properly qualified) in a proposition being made to both Houses for expressing, by address to the Queen, as well as to the King, their grateful acknowledgments for the facilities which their Majesties might have respectively afforded towards the accomplishment of an arrangement, by which Parliament had been saved the necessity of so painful a discussion.

These observations not appearing to make any material difference in the views taken by her Majesty's Law Officers of the result of the conferences, it was agreed to proceed in the arrangement of the Protocols. Before, however, the Protocol was discussed, the King's servants desired distinctly to know from her Majesty's Law Officers, whether the introduction of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, and her Majesty's introduction at Foreign Courts, were either of them a condition *sine qua non* of an arrangement on the part of the Queen? To which it was replied, that either the introduction of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, or an equivalent which would have the effect of protecting her Majesty against the unfavourable inference to which her Majesty might be liable in leaving the country, under the circumstances in which her Majesty was placed, was a *sine qua non*. The Queen could not be advised voluntarily to consent to any arrangement which was not satisfactory to her Majesty's own feelings: however, her Majesty, with a view to meet the understood wishes of Parliament, had felt it her duty to propose to leave the whole question to an arbitration.

No proposition on the part of her Majesty other than those already adverted to was brought forward.

(Signed as before.)

No. IV.

Protocol of the Fourth Conference, held at St. James's square, June 18, 1820.

Before proceeding to finish the discussion of the Protocols, it was suggested, on the part of the King's servants, if possible, to meet the Queen's wishes; and, in order the better to assure to her Majesty every suitable respect and attention within the particular state in which she might think fit to establish her residence (the Milanese or the Roman States having been previously suggested by her Majesty's Law Officers as the alternative within her Majesty's contemplation), that the King would cause official notification to be made of her Majesty's legal character of Queen to the Government of such State. That consistently, however, with the reasons already stated, it must rest with the Sovereign of such State what reception should be given to her Majesty in that character.

The King's servants were particularly anxious to impress upon the Queen's Law Officers the public grounds upon which this principle rested. The general rule of Foreign Courts is, to receive only those who are received at home. The King could not with propriety require any point of Foreign Governments, the refusal of which would not afford his Majesty just grounds of resentment or remonstrance. It would be neither for the King's dignity, nor for the Queen's comfort, that she should be made the subject of such a question.

To this it was replied for the Queen, that

with respect to this new proposition on the part of the King's servants, it should be taken into immediate consideration; but her Majesty's Law Officers observed, that her Majesty was not in the situation referred to in the above reasoning, having been habitually received at Court in this country for many years, and having only ceased to go there in 1814, out of regard to the peculiarly delicate situation in which the unfortunate differences in the Royal Family placed the late Queen.

The latter observation was met, on the part of the King's servants, by a re-assertion of his Majesty's undoubted authority on this point, whether as King or as Prince Regent, in the exercise of the Royal authority, that the Court held by her late Majesty was, in fact, the Court of the Prince Regent, then acting in the name and on the behalf of his late Majesty; and that the present Queen, then Princess of Wales, was excluded from such Court. (Signed as before.)

No. V.

Protocol of the Fifth Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 19, 1820.

The Protocols of the preceding conferences were read and agreed upon.

Her Majesty's Law Officers stated, that the proposition of yesterday had been sub-

mitted to her Majesty, and that it had not produced any alteration in her Majesty's sentiments. In order to avoid any misinterpretation of the expression used on mentioning their belief that her Majesty might overcome her reluctance to go abroad; viz.

"under all the circumstances of her position," they stated, that they meant thereby the unhappy domestic differences which created the difficulty of her Majesty holding a Court, and the understood sense of Parliament, that her Majesty's residence in this country might be attended with public inconvenience.

They also protested generally, in her Majesty's name, against being understood to propose or to desire any terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the King, or any which her own vindication did not seem to render absolutely necessary.

MEMORANDUM.

The second and third points as enumerated for discussion in the Protocol of the first conference, were not brought into deliberation, in consequence of no satisfactory understanding having taken place upon the points brought forward by her Majesty's Law Officers.

The five Protocols were then respectively signed.

(Signed as before.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL AMOUNT of the FUNDED and UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, as it stood in the Year ended 5th January, 1820; distinguishing the Amount of Funded Debt Redeemed, and also the Amount of Interest and Charges upon the Unredeemed Debt, from the Amount paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Sinking Fund or Interest on Redeemed Debt.

Year ended 5th January, 1820.					
Unredeemed Debt.	Redeemed Debt.	Total Debt.	Charge in respect of Unredeemed Debt; including Annuities for Lives or Years and Management.	Charge in respect of Redeemed Debt, including Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
826,946,923	420,828,751	1,257,775,674	32,604,755	16,987,397	49,592,152
Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 5th June, 1820.			S. R. LUSHINGTON.		

EXCISE.—AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of the NEW DUTIES (per 59 Geo. III.) Charged from 5th July, 1819, to 5th April, 1820, distinguishing each Quarter.

	Quarters ended.											
	10 Oct, 1819.			5 Jan., 1820.			5 April, 1820.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coffee	34,527	8	0	33,150	4	0	32,364	5	0	100,041	17	0
Tea	30,931	14	9	31,349	19	2	30,733	16	11	93,015	10	10
Pepper	2,196	1	3	5,267	7	6	6,549	0	7½	14,012	9	4
Tobacco & Snuff	88,678	2	6	106,711	11	8	122,177	8	4	317,567	2	6
British Spirits	6,363	15	5	53,202	0	1	154,964	19	6	214,550	15	0
Malt	49,785	1	0	493,409	14	6	638,858	12	4	1,182,113	7	10
	212,502	2	11	723,150	16	11	985,648	2	8½	1,921,301	2	6½

NOTE.—The Duty charged on Malt, Stock in hand, on 5th July, 1819, per 59 Geo. III. amounts to..... £452,432 2 2

Excise Office, London, 5th May, 1820.

J. HONGERON Accountant-General

The following is a statement of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the present Year, as compared with those of last Year, together with the Account of the Unfunded Debt for the Years 1819 and 1820.

SUPPLIES.		
Granted for 1819.		Estimate for 1820.
8,782,470 Army		9,422,000
6,486,781 Navy		6,586,700
1,191,000 Ordnance		1,204,600
2,078,197 Miscellaneous		2,100,000
18,488,448	Total Supplies.....	19,313,300
1,570,000 Interest on Exchequer Bills		1,000,000
430,000 Sinking Fund on Ditto		410,000
20,488,448		20,723,300
10,500,000 By Reduction of Unfunded Debt,.....		9,000,000
30,988,448		20,723,300

WAYS AND MEANS.		
Granted for 1819.		Estimate for 1820.
3,000,000 Annual Malt		3,000,000
3,500,000 Excise Duties continued		2,500,000
240,000 Lottery		240,000
334,000 Old Stores.....		260,000
7,074,000		6,000,000
12,000,000 Loan		5,000,000
12,000,000 Sinking Fund Loan.....		12,000,000
Funding Exchequer Bills		7,000,000
31,074,000		30,000,000

UNFUNDED DEBT.		
1819.		
Exchequer Bills, 59 Geo. III. Cap. 4.		20,000,000
Ditto 59 Geo. III. Cap. 131		16,500,000
Irish Treasury Bills		2,000,000
Bills issued for Aid to Manufacturers, Fisheries, &c. 57 Geo. III. Cap. 34. .		1,000,000
		39,500,000
1820.		
Exchequer Bills		29,000,000
Irish Treasury Bills.....		1,500,000
		30,500,000
By Reduction of Unfunded Debt		9,000,000
		39,500,000

An ACCOUNT of all COALS Exported from Great Britain to Ireland, between the 1st January, 1819, and the 1st January, 1820.

YEAR 1819.		
Coals, Winchester measure	(Chaldrons bus.	353,821 19
Coals, by weight	Tons cwt. q. lbs.	156,580 19 0
Cinders, Winchester measure	Chaldrons bus.	638 27
Calm, ditto.....		15,161 27

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of
Great Britain.

Custom-House, London, 13th June, 1820.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

THIS Gazette notifies that Mr. F. Cathcart has been appointed Secretary to the Russian Embassy; Mr. E. C. Desbrowe, Secretary to the Legation to Switzerland; Dr. J. Gregory, First Physician to his Majesty in Scotland; and that Sir G. A. Wood has been permitted to wear the insignia of the orders of Maria Theresa, St. Vladimir of the fourth class, and William of the Netherlands of the third class; and Major T. Moody to wear the insignia of the French Order of Military Merit.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

WHITEHALL, MAY 29.

Forasmuch as the Kings and Queens of this realm have been wont, in contemplation of their Coronations, to confer the insignia of the Order of the Bath on divers of their loving subjects, and by the rules established for the regulation of the said Order, certain limitations of the number and qualifications of Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commanders of the said Order are laid down, the King is pleased to dispense on the present occasion with the said limitations and qualifications, so far as to declare and appoint, as his Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that

General William Earl Hucourt,
Admiral Benjamin Caldwell,
Admiral Richard Rodney Bligh,
General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart.
General Henry Earl of Mulgrave,
Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles,
Bart.

Admiral the Hon. Thomas Pakenham,
General George Lord Harris,
General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart.
General Sir George Hewett, Bart.
General George Don,
General James Earl of Rosslyn,
General George Lord Gordon (commonly called Marquis of Huntly),
Lieutenant-General Charles Crauford,
Lieut. General Sir Hildebrand Oakes,
Bart.

The Right Hon. Charles Long, and
The Right Hon. Charles Bagot,
shall be Extra Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and shall hold and enjoy all titles, privileges, immunities, rights, and advantages, which the Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order may lawfully hold and enjoy; and that

Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, Knt.
Admiral Henry D'Esterre Darby,
Vice-Admiral John Wells,
Vice-Admiral Henry Nicholls,
Captain Sir Robert Barlow, Knt. and
Captain the Hon. Sir Geo. Gray, Bart.
shall be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order; and his Majesty
Europ. Mag. V. L. LXXVI. June 1820.

is further pleased to declare, that the said Extra Knights Grand Crosses shall, in all Chapters of the Order and other solemnities, rank after the Regular Knights Grand Crosses now existing, and before any Regular Knights Grand Crosses hereafter to be made, and shall among themselves rank in the order in which their names are hereinbefore enumerated; and that on the death of any one of the said Extra Knights Grand Crosses, the vacancy thereby created shall not be filled up.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 27.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Oxford—Edmund Alexander McNaghten, Esq. in the room of Horace Seymour, Esq. who being chosen a Burgess for the borough of Oxford, and also a Burgess for the borough of Lisburne, hath made his election to serve for the said borough of Lisburne.

Borough of Tavistock—The Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Viscount Ebrington, in the room of John Nicholas Fauszale, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Appleby—Thomas Creevey, of No. 3, Upper Cadogan place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. George Tierney, who being chosen a Burgess for the borough of Appleby, and also a Burgess for the borough of Knaresborough, hath made his election to serve for the said borough of Knaresborough.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

This Gazette notices the Ceremony of the Investiture of Admiral Sir William Dumett, Admiral Sir Benjamin Caldwell, Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, General Henry Earl of Mulgrave, General George Lord Harris, General Sir George Hewett, Bart. General James Earl of Rosslyn, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. with the ensigns of Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. Also of the investiture of Vice-Admiral John Wells, Captain Sir Robert Barlow, Knt. and Captain the Hon. George Gray, Bart. with the ensigns of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. It also contains the appointment of James Mellor, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

This Gazette notifies that F. Townsend, Esq. has been appointed to the office of
4 A

Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, vacant by the promotion of C. G. Young, Esq. to the office of York Herald; G. Colman, Esq. is appointed Lieutenant of the Yeomanry of the Guard; and that Major T. Lindsay, of the East-India service, has been permitted to wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of William Gregory, of the city of Bristol, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Scarborough—The Hon. Edmund Phipps, a General in his Majesty's Army, in the room of the Right Hon. Visc. Normandy, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 10.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Athlone—David Kerr, Esq. of Porlovo, in the county of Down, in the room of John M'Clintock, Esq. who has accepted the office of Exchequer of Munster.

City of Carlisle—William James, Esq. in the room of John Christian Curwen, Esq. who being chosen one of the Citizens for the said city, and also a Knight for the county of Cumberland, hath made his election to serve for the said county.

This Gazette also contains the suspension

of the ballot for the Local Militia for one year, from the 27th inst. It also notifies, that on the 7th inst. Major-General Lewis Grant took the oaths before the Privy Council, on his appointment to be Governor-in-chief of the Bahama Islands; that Lord Gwydir was the same day sworn a member of the Privy Council; that the Marquis of Buckingham was invested with the ensigns of the Order of the Garter, and Sir G. Campbell and Sir T. Foley with those of the Bath; and that the next day the honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir A. Leith, K.C.B.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

This Gazette contains an order by the Deputy Earl Marshal respecting the robes and coronets to be worn by Peers at his Majesty's coronation; notifies the audiences given to several Foreign Ministers on the 14th; also the appointment of Lord Galway as Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Kirkcudbright.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Saltash—John Fleming, of Gloucester-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of Michael George Prendergast, Esq. he being chosen a Burgess for the said Borough.

Borough of Oakhampton—The Hon. John Campbell, in the room of Albany Saville, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM MAY 26, TO JUNE 26, 1820.

THE Secretary to the SOCIETY of GUARDIANS for the PROTECTION of TRADE, by a Circular has informed the Members thereof, that the persons under-named, or using the Arms of—

THOMAS MILBOURN and J. W. JONES, of Adelphi House, No. 12, Adam-street, Adelphi: now

J. W. JONES and Co. No. 2, Cushion-court, Roper-street;

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Jeweller, 62, Fleet-market; and

JOHN JENKINS, Hardwareman, 82, Lombard-street, are reported to that Society as improper to be proposed to be balloted for as Members thereof.

The Secretary also informs the Members, that ANDREW THOMSON, manager of the Royal Metropolitan Bread Institution, has removed from No. 9, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to No. 8, Edgeware-road, and

Oxford-street; and that several Gentlemen have recently been applied to for subscriptions to a society, entitled

The Laudable Institution for the Relief of the Industrious Poor, for supplying them with good meat at 3d. per pound, and vegetables in proportion: the Treasurer of which is stated, in the prospectuses left by the collector, to be

Mr. JOHN PURFIELD, and the office at No. 45, Castle-street East, Oxford-market; which on inquiry proves to be an uninhabited house. He also adds, that Mr. John Purfield is connected with another society, called *The Provident Institution of the newly-invented Truss Society, for the Relief of the Industrious Poor*, the secretary of which is a watchman; and of the Committee, one is a person who holds boards with placards at the corners of streets; others are in situations equally low, and some

whose names appear on the prospectus deny all knowledge of the institution. The Repository is stated to be No. 13, Colville-court, Fitzroy-square.

N.B. The "Laudable Institution and Mr. John Purfield are particularly mentioned in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Mendicity in the metropolis, dated 11th July, 1815.

EXECUTION OF SANDT.—The following account of the execution of Sandt is contained in a letter from an eye-witness, addressed in the Editor of *The Brussels Oracle*: "The general interest which has been excited by the unfortunate young man, of whom I am going to give you an account, induces me to send you the following details: Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, was executed this morning at five o'clock. So early as half-past three o'clock the infantry and cavalry, and almost the whole population of Mannheim, were in motion. Sandt was brought from prison in an open carriage: his countenance, which was pale, had in it something extraordinary; a smile was on his lips, and he went to meet death as we should go to a fete. He bowed with much grace to some ladies who were at a window, and who returned his salutation with very evident marks of interest. When he reached the place of execution, which was on a very large plain, he mounted the scaffold immediately: his sentence was read to him, after which he made a speech. Not understanding German, I cannot communicate to you what he said. I observed, however, that he spoke with energy, and at the end raised one of his hands towards Heaven. The executioner took hold of him and made him sit down on a chair, fastened to a small post; he tied both his hands, cut off some of his hair, and put a bandage over his eyes. In two minutes after he was no more. All the preparations for the execution were made very slow; twenty minutes were employed, and ten would have been sufficient, as the reading of his sentence and his speech did not take five minutes. Though I at first intended only to see him pass, I was carried forward involuntarily, constantly looking at him: he was dressed in white, but wearing a black great coat, and his shirt collar turned down; his hair fell in curls on his shoulders. For fifteen months past his life had been preserved by the most strengthening regimen; every effort was used to prevent his sinking under the effect of the wounds which he had inflicted on himself: he was, in fact, so very weak, that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the shoulders of two persons, which makes the courage that he shewed to his death the more extraordinary. He was beheaded with a sabre, and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose."—"Another account adds, that a great number of students from

Heidelberg, who travelled with all speed to be present at his execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several stepped their handskerchiefs in the blood. Sandt wore the German costume."

RIOT AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM DOVER GAOL.—Dover, Mar 26.—On Wednesday, the *Liberty Eagle* cutter captured a smuggling galley, having on board 57 half ankers of spirits and 37 bags of tea, which with the crew, consisting of eleven persons, were landed here, and ten of them being found fit for the navy, the whole were committed to Dover gaol until the tea could be removed in some of his Majesty's receiving ships. This morning was fixed for the removal of the ten fit to serve, but it being thought, from the vast influx of ill-looking men into the town, that a rescue would be attempted, every precaution was taken by the mayor and magistrates to guard against it, by having a body of constables, the seamen belonging to the preventive service, and a detachment of military, drawn up both in and outside of the gaol. The time of removal was twelve o'clock, but two hours before that a large body of people had collected together, which continued increasing every minute, and at the time the men were about to be brought out, several hundreds were collected in front and at every avenue leading to the gaol, with every disposition to riot and rescue. The mayor, Sir Thomas Mantell, Knt. and Edward Thompson, Esq. a brother magistrate, attended at the gaol, and gave strict injunctions to the constables to keep the peace, and to the seamen and military not to charge unless absolutely driven to do so in self-defence. The door of the prison was opened, and the smugglers just upon the point of being brought out, when a general shout was set up by the crowd of "Liberty for ever!" and a number of stones, brickbats, &c. were thrown at them. The aspect of affairs at this time became so serious, that the mayor directed the removal of the prisoners to be suspended for the present, and it was fortunate he did, for there is little doubt that much bloodshed, and even murder, would have ensued in the attempt to rescue. A deputation officer was wounded severely in the head by a blow from a large stone, and Mr. Thompson, the magistrate, received a contusion on two of the fingers of his right hand from a missile. The mob being foiled in their attempt to rescue the prisoners, proceeded to farther acts of violence, and notwithstanding the Riot Act was twice read from the gaol window by the Mayor, commenced an attack on the gaol with crow-bars, pick-axes, hammers, saws, &c. &c. unroofed the top, and threw part of the side wall down, and not only released the whole of the eleven smugglers, but several other prisoners confined in the gaol under sentence, and they are

ceeded in getting them clear off, the imposing numbers of the mob intimidating the peace officers, and others, from acting. One of the persons most active in the riot was taken, and placed in a chaise, with two constables, to be conveyed to Canterbury gaol, but a mob collected at the end of the town, stopped the chaise, dragged the rioter and constables out, and notwithstanding the former was hand-cuffed to the latter, the mob threw the constables on the ground, and severing the hand-cuff with a cold chisel, released the rioter. Since the release of the smugglers, who all belong to Folkestone, the crowd has dispersed, and the town remains tranquil.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN, JUNE 5.—At one o'clock her Majesty set foot on British ground: the royal salute began to fire, and an universal shout of congratulation welcomed her arrival. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation. She was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home; but she soon recovered herself, and with a firm step, a composed manner, and a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants. Well-dressed females, young and old, saluted her as she passed with exclamations of "God bless her! she has a noble spirit; she must be innocent." The Queen returned the salutations with the warmest marks of affectionate pleasure, and repeatedly thanked the ladies for their expressions of cordial attachment. She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety. She is not so much *enbonpoint* as formerly, and her manner and figure altogether seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast, and pressed so closely around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel, Mr. Wright, of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot, immediately despatched a handsome open carriage to the York. Her Majesty, Lady Hamilton, and Alderman Wood, ascended the carriage; the populace removed the horses, and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty; and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honour was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance; and the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. After playing "God save the King," the soldiers retired, and the populace seemed highly delighted. Her

Majesty observed, that although she appreciated as it deserved the attentions of the Commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers; her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and, first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest, after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone. At five o'clock she awoke, and desired that the carriages, which she now understood had been brought on shore, should be got ready, as she would set off for Canterbury that evening.

At six o'clock a deputation of the inhabitants of the town of Dover begged to be introduced to her Majesty, stating that they were anxious to present to her an Address expressive of their feelings on her Majesty's arrival in her own kingdom. The moment the arrival of these gentlemen was mentioned to her Majesty, she desired that they might be admitted to her presence. She stood at the upper end of the room; Alderman Wood on her right, and Lady Hamilton on her left hand. The deputation soon entered, and, bowing with great respect, advanced close to her Majesty, when one of the gentlemen read the Address: to which her Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

The deputation had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand, and retired. Several ladies were afterwards permitted to enter the room, and were kindly received by her Majesty. Her Majesty ascended her carriage at half past six. The crowd collected was beyond all calculation. The carriage was drawn by the populace completely out of the town, amidst loud and reiterated cheers. The horses were then put in, and her Majesty proceeded on her journey. The whole way from Dover to Canterbury her Majesty was received with the same enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. From the delays which she experienced from this cause, her Majesty did not reach Canterbury till half past nine o'clock, when it was dark. Hundreds of flambeaux accompanied the entrance of her Majesty into that ancient city. Wherever she passed she was received by demonstrations of the most enthusiastic joy. The Sheriff and Town Clerk of Canterbury met her Majesty in a chaise and four near Dover, to request she would allow the Mayor and Corporation to present to her an Address on her Majesty's reaching Canterbury. On her reaching the hotel, the Mayor and Corporation in their gowns, waited on her Majesty with an Address, to which her Majesty returned a similar answer.

The members of the Corporation were then introduced to her Majesty, and had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand. Several

ladies who attended to witness the ceremony had likewise the honour of conversing with her Majesty, and kissing her hand. The Mayor, in presenting the address, was accompanied by seven Aldermen out of the twelve of which the Corporation consists, the Sheriff, the Town-clerk, and sixteen Common Councilmen out of the twenty-four who compose the Council. After the Address was presented, the Corporation, with several other gentlemen of the town, had a grand supper at the Fountain Inn, at which Mr. Alderman Wood was present by special invitation, and at which the healths of the King and Queen were drank with acclamations of applause.

On her Majesty's leaving Canterbury next morning, (Tuesday) at half past ten, though it rained very hard, there were thousands of people in the streets. The horses were taken out of her carriage, which was drawn by the people on her arrival. Her Majesty was received with the same enthusiasm as on the preceding day, at all the towns and villages through which she passed. "God save Queen Caroline," was loudly repeated wherever she passed.—Her Majesty amidst these acclamations, never failed to request the people to pay every honour to the King, and waving her handkerchief, called out loudly, "Long live King George the Fourth." Her Majesty addressed the people in the same manner at every village and town along the road, at which she met with many expressions of popular applause. The roads were lined the whole way with people, on horse and foot. At Sittingbourne a number of Clergymen, dressed in their full gowns and bands, were waiting on the road to pay their respects to her Majesty. At the bottom of Chatham Hill, a large assemblage of persons were anxiously waiting to draw her Majesty through Chatham; but both there and at Rochester her Majesty particularly requested they would not do so, as she was anxious to reach London that night. At Gravesend, however, the people drew a rope across the road, and absolutely refused to allow the carriages to proceed till they had drawn her Majesty for some way.

At Dartford the highest demonstrations of respect were paid by the people. Immense crowds from the metropolis were assembled on Shooter's Hill. On descending, the carriage of her Majesty was nearly upset, but fortunately no injury was experienced. All the way from Shooter's Hill to the Inn at Blackheath, her Majesty was received in the same warm and cordial manner, and crowds assembled before the Inn, anxiously calling on her Majesty to make her appearance. Mr. Alderman Wood explained to them, that as soon as her Majesty had taken some refreshment she would appear. Her Majesty at last appeared at the window, and was cheered

as usual, by the loudest acclamations. All the way into the metropolis her Majesty was accompanied by numbers of carriages and horsemen, and the road was crowded the whole way by persons who had been anxiously waiting from an early hour for her Majesty. The enthusiasm with which she was received on her approach to the metropolis was indelible, and left no doubt of the sympathy and regard of the people of this country. These were every where so unequivocally displayed, that no one could possibly mistake them.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived in town shortly after seven o'clock. Her arrival was known in the House of Commons by the loud acclamations of the people with which her Majesty was greeted on crossing Westminster-bridge. She appeared in an open carriage, in which we recognized Lady Ann Hamilton and Mr. Alderman Wood. Her Majesty was dressed in black, looked uncommonly well, and in excellent health; she was evidently affected by the grateful reception she met with. Her carriage was surrounded by a number of Gentlemen on horseback, followed by a number of carriages, some of which were of her suite. She proceeded down Parliament-street, Charing-cross, Pall mall, St. James's-street, and on to South-Audley-street, the residence of Mr. Alderman Wood. It is difficult to give a just picture of the manner in which her Majesty was received by the people—never did we witness a more glowing, a more generous or enthusiastic expression of the public feeling. The streets through which she passed were literally crammed with anxious crowds suddenly collected, all animated by one sentiment of regard, and of devotion to this illustrious Personage. Her entrance was, in fact, a triumphant entrance. All ranks of society seemed to vie with each other in shewing her Majesty the tenderness due to an unfortunate female, the respect and attention due to the Queen of England. Almost all the windows of all the houses in the streets through which the cavalcade passed, were filled with elegant ladies and gentlemen, who paid to her Majesty every demonstration of respect. One continued shout was heard long before her Majesty crossed Westminster Bridge, but greatly increased as the crowd collected when she passed by Carlton Palace. As she proceeded up Pall Mall and St. James's-street, the interest of the scene thickened—the windows of all the elegant and fashionable houses at that end of the town were thronged with spectators; the brilliant effect was increased in interest and dignity by the affectionate congratulations from every quarter, by the prayers, by the clattering congratulations of every rank, age, and sex. In the different Club Houses of St. James's-street, the Noblemen and Gentlemen appeared at the windows

and on the balconies in considerable numbers, and paid their respects to her Majesty as she passed. Her Majesty's progress, as she approached South Audley-street, was much retarded, so great was the pressure of the people, all anxious to catch a glance of the mother of their late beloved Princess—all animated by one feeling of duty, loyalty and devotion. When the cavalcade reached South Audley-street, the crowd assembled was so great, that it was with the utmost difficulty the carriage could drive up to Mr. Alderman Wood's house; and when, at last, it had reached the door, it was some seconds before the footpath and steps of the house could be cleared, so as to allow her Majesty to alight. When, at last, this was accomplished, a carpet was laid down across the footway, and her Majesty alighted. She was handed from the carriage by Mr. Alderman Wood; Mr. Philip Wood, and several other gentlemen, being on the steps to receive her.

When her Majesty had entered the house, there seemed to be a general expectation that she would show herself from the balcony, and shouts of "The Queen! the Queen!" resounded on all sides. Several of her Majesty's female attendants came out, and Mr. Alderman Wood also presented himself, and intimated to the people that her Majesty would gratify them by her presence. Accordingly, in about a quarter of an hour, the Queen appeared upon the balcony, attended by Mr. Alderman Wood. Shouts of "Long live the Queen," &c., were renewed with tenfold eagerness; and her Majesty, walking nearly from one end of the balcony to the other, bowed repeatedly. She then retired amidst a peal of huzzas, mingled with reiterated cries of "God save the Queen!" "Long live the Queen!" "Queen Caroline for ever!" &c. Shortly afterwards Mr. Denman, her Majesty's Solicitor General, arrived at the house, as did Mr. Hume, the member for Aberdeen, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Harmer, and several other gentlemen. Mr. Denman, we understand, had an audience of her Majesty; but neither he, nor any of the other gentlemen, remained in the house more than half an hour.

The multitude, far from being satisfied with the appearance of the Queen on the balcony of the worthy Alderman's house, continued assembled in the streets until eleven o'clock, frequently sending forth shouts of applause, and obliging the persons belonging to all carriages that passed along, to take off their hats.

There was nothing like an illumination in South Audley-street; and all the windows of Alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were, however, some slight illuminations in several houses in Clarges-street, Albemarle-street, Old Bond-street, and Piccadilly.—Over the entrance of the Burlington Arcade, in Piccadilly, there

was, however, a very handsome illumination of lamps; it consisted of the letters C. R. surmounted by a Crown. All along the front wall of Burlington House there were placed several large flambeaux, which had a very beautiful effect. A number of houses, on the Barry side of the Thames, were on Tuesday night illuminated in honour of the Queen's arrival in England, particularly those by which her Majesty passed. Fire works and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening.

THE CITY ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—On the 16th of June the Lord Mayor, in full state, attended by Alderman Wood, Thorp, and Wainman, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, the Common Serjeant, City officers, and about sixty members of the Court of Common Council, set off from Guildhall about twelve o'clock, and proceeded to her Majesty, at Portman-street, where they presented the following Address:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, his Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty with sincere expressions of loyalty, attachment, and regard.

"We condole with your Majesty on the various afflictions your Majesty has sustained, since your departure from this country, by the loss of so many illustrious personages of your Majesty's family, especially by the demise of our late beloved Sovereign, your Majesty's paternal guardian, whose countenance and support, under the most trying circumstances, gave the best pledge to the nation of your Majesty's innocence, and the firmest protection against all your enemies; and also that of your amiable and illustrious daughter, the Princess Charlotte, the fond hope of Britain, whose memory will be ever dear to an affectionate people.

"Deeply attached to the Royal Family, and anxious for the preservation of the public tranquillity, we feel ourselves publicly called upon to express our earnest hope that the differences which unfortunately subsist may be arranged in a manner honourable to your Majesty, as well as to your Royal Consort, and satisfactory to the country; and that, should an investigation of these differences be still unhappily resorted to, recognizing the dignified firmness which your Majesty has manifested, by the solemn protest you have entered against all (secret investigations of your conduct, so repugnant to common justice, and to the feel-

lags of Englishmen, we trust such investigation will be conducted in an open and impartial manner, and terminate in the complete vindication of your Majesty's honour.

"We rely upon your Majesty's gracious acceptance of this Address, as a proof of the loyalty and affection of your faithful Citizens of London, and of their attachment to the illustrious House of Brunswick, who, they trust, will long continue to sway the British sceptre, and maintain the liberties and happiness of the people.

"Signed by Order of the Court,
"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I return you my heartfelt thanks for this dutiful Address, which is both loyal to the King and affectionate to me.

"If any thing could lessen the grief which I must still feel for the loss of those dear relations, of whom I have been deprived since I left England, it would be the proof I now receive upon my return, that their memories are cherished as their virtues deserved.

"In the new trials to which I am exposed, my first duty is to vindicate myself, and my next wish is to see nothing attempted that may hurt the feelings of others.

"But in all the troubles through which I have passed, the generous attachment of the English people has been my safeguard against the King's enemies and my own, and be well assured that no time can ever weaken the grateful impression of such obligations."

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, June 22. Mr. Wilberforce moved, which was carried by a majority of 267, "That this House has learned with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family, which was so anxiously desired by Parliament and the nation.

"That this House, fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved, yet feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is yet remaining, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the au-

thority of Parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire."

Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir T. Acland, and Mr. Bankes, were then named and appointed to wait upon her Majesty, and present to her the resolution of the House.

DEPUTATION TO THE QUEEN.—On Saturday, June 24, a large concourse of people assembled before twelve o'clock in Portman-street, and as the hour for the arrival of the deputation approached, the crowd became enormous.

At a few minutes before one, Mr. Brougham arrived at the house on foot, and was followed shortly after by his learned colleague Mr. Denman, who came in his carriage, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Willoughby was also in attendance.

At five minutes past one there was a cry of "here they come," and the carriages containing the four Hon. Members appeared at the end of the street. Immediately after they made their appearance, hooting, hissing, and groaning commenced among the people assembled in the front of the house, which was continued as the carriages of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and Mr. Bankes drove up to the door. The Members alighted without any interruption, and immediately went into the house; they were dressed in full Court dresses, and appeared quite unaffected by the uncourteous greetings of the assemblage, who continued hooting and groaning long after they had gone into the house; intermingling cries of "Turn them out!"—"No Wilberforce!"—"No Address!"

Her Majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and by Messrs. Brougham and Denman on her right and left side, in their full-bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the deputation were severally introduced to her Majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce then read the resolutions; after which Mr. Brougham, by the Queen's command, read her answer, which was as follows, and the deputation bowing respectfully, retired from the room.

"I am bound to receive with gratitude any attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interpose its high mediation for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences,

effected by the authority of Parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions! it shews the House of Commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

"I am sensible too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct, but I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of Parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised; but however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone. As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference—if possible, without a murmur—to every act of the sovereign authority; but as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the King, to myself, and to all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or to withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—Saturday, June 21, being Midsummer-day, a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing Sheriffs and other City officers for the ensuing year.

The following names were then put in nomination for the office of Sheriffs for the ensuing year:—Robert Walthman, Esq. Alderman and Framework Knitter; Robert Humphrey Martin, Esq. Cook; William Cude Key, Esq. Stationer; Robert Sutton, Esq. Mercer; John Woolley, Esq. Glover; Richard Butler, Esq. Butcher; Jacob Clements, Esq. Merchant Taylor; and James Williams, Esq. Citizen and Goldsmith.

On the shew of hands being called for, the Sheriffs declared that the election had fallen upon Mr. Alderman Walthman and Mr. Williams.

The Chamberlain was re-elected, and some other officers appointed. The Sheriffs then withdrew to the Court of Aldermen, to report the proceedings of the Common Hall. On their return.

Mr. Williams came forward, and returned thanks. He declared that his motive in undertaking the office of Sheriff was to maintain the rights of the livery. He disclaimed all party feelings on this occasion, and expressed a determination to support the Magistrates in all their just prerogatives. (Applauded.)

Mr. Alderman Walthman then returned

thanks, and said he had certainly entered upon the office with reluctance, when he considered the labours it must make upon his time and domestic comforts, particularly after the sacrifices he had already made to the public. He promised to use his utmost efforts in support of the rights and privileges of the Livery, and thanked them for the high confidence they had reposed in him.

The Common Hall was then dissolved at three o'clock.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.—We are extremely concerned to say that Sir Henry Hallford, who has been attending the Duchess of York for some time occasionally, in consequence of her Royal Highness's continued indisposition, deemed it necessary to issue the following Bulletin:—

"Oatlands, June 24, 9 o'clock, P.M.

"The Duchess of York has been much indisposed with a difficulty of breathing and fever. Her Royal Highness is somewhat better since she has been bled.

"HENRY HALFORD."

"Oatlands, June 25, 9 o'clock, P.M.

"The Duchess of York is a little better: her Royal Highness's difficulty of breathing and her fever are mitigated.

(Signed) "H. HALFORD.

"M. BAILLIE.

The King of Sweden has consented that the ships of the United States of North America, laden with the natural produce or manufactures of the West Indies, shall come to Stockholm without paying higher duties than Swedish vessels, but upon condition that such Swedish vessels, laden with the produce or manufactures of the countries on the Baltic, shall enter the ports of the United States without paying higher duties than American vessels.

SUMNER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Before Lord Chief Justice Abbot and Mr. Baron Wood.

Hertfordshire—Tuesday, July 11, at Hertford.

Essex—Monday, July 17, at Chelmsford.

Kent—Monday, July 24, at Maidstone.

Sussex—Thursday, August 3, at Lewes.

Surrey—Monday, August 7, at Guildford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Before Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Baron Garrow.

Northamptonshire—Tuesday, July 11, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire—Friday, July 14, at Oakham.

City of Lincoln—Saturday, July 15, at the City of Lincoln.

Lincolnshire—Same day, at the Castle of Lincoln.

Town of Nottingham—Thursday, July 20, at the Town of Nottingham.

Nottingham—Same day, at Nottingham.

Derbyshire—Saturday, July 22, at Derby.

Borough of Leicester—Wednesday, July 20, at the Borough of Leicester.

Leicestershire—Same day, at the Castle of Leicester.

Coventry—Saturday, July 19, at the City of Coventry.

Warwickshire—Same day, at Warwick.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Before Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Holroyd.

Buckinghamshire—Monday, July 10, at Buckingham.

Bedfordshire—Thursday, July 13, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire—Saturday, July 15, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire—Monday, July 17, at Cambridge.

Suffolk—Thursday, July 20, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk—Monday, July 24, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich—Same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Park.

City of York and County of the same City—Saturday, July 15, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Yorkshire—The same day, at the Castle of York.

Durham—Monday, July 31, at the Castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and County of the same Town—Saturday, August 5, at the Guildhall of the same town.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer Assizes, 1820.

Southampton—Monday, 17th July, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wills—Saturday, 22d July, at New Sarum.

Dorset—Thursday, 27th July, at Dorchester.

Devon—Monday, 31st July, at the Castle of Exeter.

Cornwall—Monday, 7th August, at Bodmin.

Somerset—Saturday, 12th August, at the City of Wells.

City and County of Bristol—Saturday, 19th August, at the Guildhall of the City of Bristol.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Best and Mr. Justice Richardson.

Berkshire—Monday, July 10, at Abingdon.

Oxfordshire—Wednesday, July 12, at Oxford.

Worcestershire—Saturday, July 15, at Worcester.

City of Worcester—Same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staffordshire—Thursday, July 20, at Stafford.

Shropshire—Wednesday, July 26, at Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire—Monday, July 31, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire—Saturday, August 5, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire—Wednesday, August 9, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester—Same day, at the City of Gloucester.

BIRTHS.

JUNE 1. Mrs. Spry, of Charterhouse-square, of a son.

8. In York-street, Portman-square, Mrs. John Hanson, of a son.

15. At Littleton, Lady Caroline Wood, of a daughter.

16. At his Lordship's house, in Wimpole-street, Viscountess Cranley, of a son and heir.

20. The lady of Robert Westley Hall, Esq. of Wyefield, Essex, of a daughter.

24. At Paris, the lady of the Right Hon. Edward Thornton, of a son.

23. In Sidmouth-street, Mecklenburgh-square, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Vivian, of a daughter.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of the Hon. Wm. Cust, M.P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Robert Dill, Esq. of Aylesbury, to Mary, daughter of Henry Chapman, Esq. of Dinsdale, Durham.

Charles Willis, Esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mrs. Whitehead, of Hastings.

Wm. Brown, Esq. of Aberdeen, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph Burchell, Esq. of Leatherhead.

MARCH 29. At Albion Illinois, United States, Hugh Ronalds, Esq. to Mary Catharine Flower, second daughter of Richard Flower, Esq. late of Marden, Herts.

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MAY 1. At Gilton House, in Effingham, Mary, second daughter of the late Major-General Dewar, to Captain Parsons, H. P. of the Hummers.

8. Mr. W. H. Weedon, of Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late James Clark, Esq. of St. John-street.

18. The Rev. George Way, youngest son of the late Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham-place, Bucks, to Susannah Mary, youngest daughter of Enoch Smith, Esq.

Edward Phillips, Jun. Esq. of Melksham, Wilts, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Weston, Esq. of Weymouth, in the county of Dorset.

Mr. Holmes Cherey, of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Kolls, surgeon, Islington.

At Tarrant Moncton, Dorset, Mr. Thomas Bridge, to Emma, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Bridge, of Winsford Eagle, Dorset.

20. Maurice M. G. Dowling, Esq. of Chelsea College, to Miss Mary Ann Cook, of King-street, Portman-square.

Mr. W. Phillips, of Salisbury-street, Strand, to Lydia Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. Hoffman, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

25. W. H. Renwick, Esq. of Diss, Norfolk, to Miss Anne Allen, youngest daughter of the late John Allen, Esq. of the former place.

Mr. Walter Frederick Wingrove, of Upper Comyn-street, Pentonville, to Elizabeth Lucy, only daughter of Edmund Smith, Esq. of Penton place.

Frederick James, youngest son of the late General Patrick Ross, to Elizabeth, second daughter of P. N. Roberts, Esq. of Esher.

Mr. Wm. Tozer, of Greenwich, to Miss A. E. Murley, youngest daughter of John Murley, Esq. of Bermuda-key.

At Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, William Hodgson, Esq. of Castle-street, Holborn, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Turkey, Esq. of Winterbourne.

Alexander Mackintosh, Esq. of Great Portland-street, to Mary, eldest daughter of Lachlan Robert Mackintosh, Esq. of Beverley-lodge, near Colchester.

JUNE 1. Cordelia, second daughter of the Rev. George Townsend, of Ramsgate, to John Wilks, jun. Esq. of Finchbury-place.

3. At Chigwell, John, son of John Slegg, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Emma, second daughter of John Wilkins, Esq. of Chigwell.

Mr. James Middleton Hooper, to Caroline Collett, both of Kennington.

6. Mr. William Wood, of Barbican, to Miss Angell, daughter of Mr. Angell, of Cornhill.

8. At Kensington, George L. Taylor, Esq. of Earl's-terrace, to Sylvia, daughter of the late Jacob Neutville, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, and of Lyvington, Hants.

Mr. John Baynes, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Tryphena Dale, youngest daughter

of Mr. Thomas Dale, of Old-street-road.

Edmund Pontifex, Esq. to Sarah, second daughter of Robert Marshall, Esq.

At Goulming, William Pontifex, Esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Marshall, Esq.

9. At the Catholic chapel, in Warwick-street, Golden-square, and afterwards at St. Mary-le-bone church, William Money, Esq. of Salisbury place, New-road, to Giuditta Countess Dowager D'Arnis, late of Rome.

Mr. W. Johnson, of Bishopsgate-street, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Way.

12. The Rev. J. Neville White, to Charlotte, elder daughter of Joseph Sewell, Esq. of Norwich.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Richard Norris, Esq. of Basing-park, Hants, to Frederica, second daughter of Sir James Gambier, his Britannic Majesty's Consul General to the United Netherlands.

13. George Charles Potter, Esq. to Madame de Segond de Selderon, only daughter of His Excellency the Count de Vaublanc.

15. Charles Phillips, Esq. to Caroline Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, Esq. of Baker-street.

20. Mr. Edward Conder, of Aldgate, to Miss Vaux, of the Manoirs.

At St. James's church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Hon. and Rev. George Pellew, third son of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, to the Hon. Frances Addington, second daughter of Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

At Walcut church, Bath, Lewis Grant, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir George Griffies Williams, Bart.

Ralph Stephen Pemberton, Esq. of Burnes, Durham, to Ann Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Rippon, Esq. of Low Mill, Durham.

22. At Brighton, Hugh Ingram, of Steyning, Sussex, Esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, of East Grinstead, Sussex.

24. Thomas B. Williams, Esq. of St. Ann's, Jamaica, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Hon. John Forbes, of New Providence.

Mr. Thomas Parry Thomas, of Newcastle Eolyn, Carmarthenshire, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Peckham.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 15. On board the Hon. East India Company's ship *Vansittart*, which he commanded, Capt. Robert Stair Dalrymple,

youngest son of the late Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. of Bergemy and North Berwick.

MAY 8. In Great Barr-street, Christian Davidson, wife of Thomas Hay, late of Edinburgh.

15. At Icklingham, Suffolk, aged 69, the Rev. Robert Gwillt.

19. In the 57th year of his age, John Lodge Batley, Esq. of Marham.

21. At his house, Bloomsbury-square, Richard Jackson, Esq. only son of George Jackson, Esq. Kentish Town.

At Wickham, near Fareham, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Grindall, K.C.B. in the 70th year of his age.

25. At his house, Lisson Grove, William Walker, Esq. in the 75th year of his age.

The Right Hon. James Dutton, Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne in the county of Gloucester. He was born in October, 1744, and was consequently in his 76th year. His Lordship was married July 7, 1774, to Mary, daughter of Wenman Robert Coke, of Longford, in Derbyshire, Esq. by whom he had issue John, the present Lord Sherborne, married to the Hon. Miss Legge, only daughter of Henry, Lord Stowell; Elizabeth Jane, married January 1803, to Viscount Amherst, now Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; Anne Margaret, married April, 1806, to Prince Berintinsky, of the Russian empire, died at Petersburg in March 1807, leaving issue the Princess Bernatowski; and Frances Mary, the Hon. Miss Dutton. Motto—*Servabo fidem*—I will keep my faith.

26. Aged five months, John Chaple Parkinson, second son of Mr. John Parkinson, of Hoxton-square.

27. Mr. Thomas Austend, of London Wall, aged 88.

Mr. John Smith, of Harrold's Park, near Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Capt. Edwards Lloyd Graham, R. N. eldest son of the late Aaron Graham, Esq. aged 38.

At Newport Pagnel, Stephen Matthews, of Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, aged 61, a member of the Society of Friends.

In Bedford-square, in the 76th year of his age, George Gasling Esq.

At his father's house, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, Henry Cline, jun. Esq. in the 39th year of his age.

28. In Mark-lane, John Greenside, Esq. aged 72.

At his house, Doughty-street, Henry Clarke, Esq.

At Milton, Ayrshire, on the 22d of May, Lady Hunter Blair.

Mr. John Vickers, of Surrey-square, aged 43.

29. William Newberry, Esq. of Froxfield, Wilt.

At his house, Stepney, aged 72, Thomas March, Esq. of Mausell-street, Goodman's-fields.

31 At his house, Waltham-green, Mr. John Stocken, aged 43.

In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, Walter Williams, Esq. late surgeon to the East India Company's service, Bengal establishment.

June 1. At his seat, Rushall, Wills, Sir John Methuen Poore, Bart. aged 73.

2. George Thomas Kent, Esq. of Brick-lane, Spitalfields, in the 49th year of his age.

Maria, wife of Mr. Charles Bowen, of Providence-row, Finsbury-square, aged 25.

3. The Rev. Josiah Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath, aged 60.

At his house, Cullum-street, John Jones, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.

At Guernsey, on the 1st inst. in the 38th year of his age, Lieut. Andrew Nathaniel Napier, of the Royal Navy, second son of the late John Napier, Esq. of Tintinhull, in Somersetshire, and brother to Major Napier, of the Royal Artillery.

Mrs. Seward, wife of A. Seward, Esq. of Norton-street, Fitzroy-square.

4. Francis Dunnington, Esq. of Sloane-street, in the 72d year of his age.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Heppins, of Hackney.

At Buxton, Essex, in the 80th year of her age, Ann, widow of the late Rev. Robert Cooke, formerly Vicar of that place.

5. Mr. James Curtis, formerly of Muggotsfield, near Bristol, in the 79th year of his age.

6. Mr. Samuel Co-sart, of the Record Office Tower.

8. George Knowles, Esq. at Brighton, aged 47.

At Ramsgate, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Tipping, widow, aged 86 years.

Mr. Henry Wilson Mills, of Great Winchester-street, aged 71.

In the 71st year of his age, Robert Stone, Esq. of Effra House, Brixton, Surrey.

9. Charles Cock, Esq. of Upper Kenning-lane, Vauxhall.

At his house, Bedford-row, Clapham, Thomas Cunnigham, Esq. in the 53d year of his age.

10. Mr. Z. Mallison, of Wendover, aged 67.

At Blackheath, George Hawks, Esq. of Gateshead Iron-works, in the county of Durham.

11. Mr. John Adams, of Church-row, Newington, aged 62.

W. Mow, Esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, aged 70.

12. Mr. Thos. Joslyn, of Harlow, Essex. Aged 61, Mr. William Barnfield, many years vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopgate.

At his chambers, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn lane, James Goodchild, Esq.

In Bedford-square, in the 50th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with singular patience.

and resignation, Mrs. Butterworth, wife of Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M.P. She had no fear of death, but exemplified, in the prospect of dissolution, as she had done in her previous life, that calmness, peace, and steadfast assurance of Divine mercy, which support and adorn the Christian character.

Brevet Major Archibald M'Lachlan, aged 64.

At his house, Maiden-lane College-hill, Mr. Stephen Griffen, aged 64.

13. At Croyden, aged 76, John Thomas Herrissant Des Carrières, native of Paris. He was the author of many useful books tending to facilitate the acquirement of the French language. He revised and republished all the works of Chambaud.

At Bath, Mrs. Frances Hewes, aged 72.

14. At Aske, in the North Riding of the county of York, aged 79, Thomas Lord Dundas.

15. At Walthamstow, Robert Lee, Esq. aged 49.

At his house, James-street, Covent-garden, Matthew Hlewson.

16. At his seat, Peterham, Lord Charles Spencer.

At his house in Soho-square, the venerable President of the Royal Society, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, G.C.B. &c. &c. The loss in science by the death of

this excellent man, and liberal patron, will be long and severely felt. Sir Joseph had been for a long time labouring under a most distressing illness; for some years he had been deprived of the use of his lower extremities, and rendered so feeble as to be lifted from his room to his carriage.

17. Richard Prince Swallow, Esq. of Hampstead.

18. At Walthamstow, aged 81, Mrs. Camppen.

John Festlman, Esq. of Kensington, Surrey, in his 73d year.

19. At her house in Poland-street, Mrs. Simmons, widow of the late Dr. Simmons.

At Stainton, in Yorkshire, the Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, second son of the late Hon. George Baillie, of Jervinwoode, and cousin of the Earl of Haddington.

20. At his house, Peckham Rye, Mr. Wm. Bragg, in the 70th year of his age.

At Henbury Hall, Cheshire, Thomas Brook, Esq. in the 65th year of his age.

21. At his house in Goodman's-fields, Mr. Charles Tabor, in the 60th year of his age.

22. At his house in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Colonel J. Hyde.

In his 78th year, Robert Barker, Esq. of Church-lane, Chelsea.

23. At his house, at the Oval, Kennington, James Shears, Esq. aged 70.

For a Portrait and Memoir, vide September 1802, vol. XLII.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Bevard's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Bingham's Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s. but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

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Letters from Mrs. Delany to Mrs. Frances Hamilton.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are much obliged to J. F. and Mercator for their suggestions respecting a more enlarged catalogue of new publications. We have for some time had the plan in meditation, and shall act upon it next month. It will simply consist in a very brief notice of new publications, with such particulars as can be consistently given in a small compass.

We thank T. E. A. for his communication, but as every one is acquainted with "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," it would be needless to insert it.

We are sometimes in the habit of receiving communications, which, for the sake of

the author and our readers, we decline inserting; when such is the case, we pass their receipt over in silence. One or two this month may recognise an application to their own particular case.

The suggestion of J. H. with respect to the portrait of a Right Reverend Bishop, will probably be acted upon.

The "Lyrical Effusions" of X. Z. from the specimens we have seen, are worthy of a more exalted situation than the columns of a periodical miscellany. We shall be happy to see the author, in order to treat with him for the publication of them.

Peter Peppercorn and the Devil on Two

* *Sticks* are very good companions for each other, but we must decline their acquaintance.

We have a shrewd suspicion that a greater man than *W. K.* wrote the *Pindaric Ode* he has sent us. We cannot at this moment refer to the work, where we shall doubtless find it. Its insertion will depend on the issue when we do.

The paper on "*Radicalism*" is not sufficiently interesting, as it is getting out of date; the author may have it, on application at our office. In allusion to his observations upon the leaders of that decided body, the "*Radicals*," we would merely observe that they are, in the words of *Suckling*—

"Stars that would have no name,
But for the ill's they threaten in conjunction."

The French epigram alluded to by *Philonides* was not written by *Piron*, as he supposes; we think he will find it the production of a later poet, but have not the

means of ascertaining the fact at present. It is good of its kind, but infinitely beneath the celebrated epitaph of *Piron* on himself, which was written on his non-admission into the Royal Academy of Paris, and runs thus—

"C'y git Piron, qui ne fut rien
Pas même Academicien."

Lucius shall hear from us in due time.

"The Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline," with every other benevolent institution of our benevolent country, will always receive from us every support in our power, though we are unable to promote its interests in the way now pointed out to us.

The paper entitled "*The Errors of Dispute*" would, if inserted, certainly set half our readers at loggerheads to decipher its meaning; unwilling as we feel, therefore, to cause such a fracas as must inevitably ensue, we respectfully decline exposing either the author or ourselves.

T. A. W., and *adversus* are inadmissible.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 27, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1820.

WITH THE ATTORNEYS' NAMES.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N.B. All the Meetings are at GUTHRIE'S, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys' Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BRIGGS, JOHN, Chepstow, Monmouth, bookseller, May 27.

BARNETT, WM. Leaden st. Goodman's-fields, shoe-maker and cutter, May 27.

DOWNING, FRAN. Huddersfield, grocer, June 6.

LONGHURST, JOSEPH, Egham Hythe, Surrey, carpenter, June 13.

JAY, P. Cavendish, Suffolk, say-manufacturer, June 25.

BANKRUPTS.

AINSLEY, RICH. Doncaster, York, silk-mercer, July 8. Mail coach, Doncaster. [Watkins and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Waterworth, Doncaster.] May 27.

ACKROYD, MARY, Leeds, earthenware-manufacturer, July 3 and 18, Court-House, Leeds. [Wilson, Greville-st. Hatton-garden.] June 6.

AINLEY, JOHN, Almondbury, York, clothier, July 1, 4, and 22, White-hart, Huddersfield, York. [Willis and Co. Warford-st. Throgmorton-st.] and Sykes, Miln's bridge, near Huddersfield.] June 10.

ASKEY, WM. Oxford st. tailor, July 22. [Roberts, Macclesfield st. Scho.] June 10.

ASHBY, WM. MAY, Albury, Surrey, paper-manufacturer, July 22. [Stevens and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] June 13.

ARCHER, THOMAS, Hertford, butcher, July 1, 4, and 20. [Nicholson and Co. Hertford; and Stocker and Co. New Boswell-co. Carey st.] June 17.

ANSEL, WM. Cambridge, upholsterer, July 4 and Aug. 1. [Smith, Aldermanbury-postern.] June 20.

AUSTIN, RALPH JOHN, Botherhithe, Surrey, merchant, July 11, and Aug. 1. [Cuppige and Co. Old Broad-st.] June 20.

ASTON, RICH. Red Marley D'Ableot, Worcester, dealer in corn, July 3, 4, and Aug. 5, Spa Hill, South Hamlet, Gloucester. [A'Beckett, Broad-st. Golden-ay; and Matthews, Gloucester.] June 24.

BARTER, HEN. Bishop's Waltham, Hants, grocer, July 15. [Parrington, Overton.] June 7.

BELL, JOHN ROBERTSON, and Thos. Old Broad st. merchants, July 15. [Boyd and Co. New Bridge-st.] June 3.

BRADLEY, JOSEPH, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, July 15, Dog, Manchester. [Wood, Manchester; and Hard and Co. Temple.] June 4.

BRAGG, JOHN, Whitehaven, thread manufacturer, July 15, Black-Hill, Whitehaven. [Hodgson, Whitehaven; and Falcon, Temple.] June 3.

BILPIN, RICH. Brod' water, draper, July 15, Christopher, Bath. [Berkeley, Lincoln's-inn] and Dash, Trowbridge.] June 3.

BRUNN, SAM. Charing-cross, sword-cutter, July 18. [Taylor, Gray's-inn.] June 6.

BUTTS, THOMAS CHAS. N. g's-head-co. Gracechurch-st. wholesale perfumer, July 18. [James, Bucklersbury.] June 6.

BAILEY, JAMES, Walling-st. merchant, July 22. [Maugham, Great St. Helen's.] June 10.

BLEASDALE, THOMAS, Chorley, Lancaster, iron-monger, July 8, 10, and 21, White-horse, Preston. [Alexander and Co. New-inn; and Crosse, Chorley.] June 10.

BIBBY, ROB. Liverpool, merchant, July 22, George, Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn; and Griffiths and Co. Liverpool.] June 10.

BILL, EDM. RICH. Albury, Surrey, paper-manufacturer, July 22. [Stevens and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] June 13.

- BRAMALL, JER.** Saddleworth, York, worsted-spinner, July 24, White swan, Halifax. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn; and Wiglesworth and Co. Halifax.] June 18.
- BAGE, THOS.** South Shields, Durham, builder, July 7 and 25, Oyston's Golden Lion-inn, South Shields. [Smith, Hutton-co. Threadneedle st.; and Wilson, South Shields.] June 13.
- BENTLEY, RICH.** jun. Liverpool, grocer, July 23, George, Liverpool. [Gandy, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple Inn.] June 13.
- BAKER, EDW.** Pope's head-alley, Cornhill, July 1 and 29. [Templer, John st. Minorities.] June 17.
- BOULLEN, PETER,** Norton-falgate, hostler, July 29. [Hindman, Haslinghall-st.] June 17.
- BUTT, THOS.** Southampton, shoe maker, July 4, 5, and Aug. 1, Coach and Horses, Southampton. [Stade and Co. John-st. Bedford-row; and Bryant, Southampton.] June 20.
- CHAPLIN, DAN.** Haverhill, Suffolk, maltster, July 8, Bell, Haverhill. [Hurleigh, Baythorn-Hall, Essex; and Taylor, John st. Bedford-row.] May 27.
- CHESTER, JOHN,** Doncaster, York, grocer, July 24, at the office of Mr. Fisher, Doncaster. [Lever, Gray's-inn; and Fisher, Doncaster.] July 10.
- CLAYVELL, CHAS.** Lamb's Conduit-st. linen-draper, July 22. [Juxter, Abchurch-lane.] June 10.
- CHALKER, ROB.** North Walsham, Norfolk, scrivener, July 1 and 25, Norfolk-hotel, Norwich. [Warner, jun. North Walsham.] June 13.
- CEYER, TOBIAS,** Blaton, Gloucester, yeoman, July 29, Rummier, Bristol. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Haynes, Bristol.] June 17.
- COOPER, JOHN,** Eagle st. Red Lion-sq. coal-dealer, July 13 and 29. [Bartlett, Bartholomew-close.] June 17.
- CADOGAN, JOHN,** Walter st. St. Clement Danes, carpenter, July 1, 4, and Aug. 1. [Platt, New Rowell-co. Lincoln's-inn fields.] June 20.
- CRAGO, JOSEPH** Emplingham, Rutland, corn-dealer, July 5, 6, and Aug. 5, George and Talbot Inn, Melton Mowbray, Leicester. [Bishop, Melton Mowbray; and Alexander and Holme, New Inn.] June 25.
- CROWSON, IMMOY,** Boston, Lincoln, innkeeper, July 7, 8, and Aug. 5, George and Dragon-inn, Boston. [Tuxford, Boston; and Lodington and Co. second-hand Office, Temple.] June 24.
- CASSIDY, THOS.** Liverpool, feather-merchant, July 13, 14, and Aug. 5, at the office of Fordham and Taylor, Liverpool. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Fordham and Co. Liverpool.] June 24.
- DOWNING, FRAN.** Huddersfield, York, grocer, July 1, 5, and 22, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Jucumb and Co. Huddersfield, or at their office, Haslinghall-st. London.] June 10.
- DAVISON, THOS.** Hinckley, Leicester, draper, July 23, White-hart, Hinckley. [Sculthorpe, Hinckley.] June 10.
- HORRINGTON, WM.** Town Milling, Kent, collar-maker, July 1 and 22. [Bruce and Co. Surrey-st. Strand.] June 10.
- DAVIS, THOS.** jun. Little Baddow, Essex, plg-dealer, July 1, and Aug. 1. [Richardson, and Co. New Inn.] June 20.
- DICKINSON, JOHN,** Church-passage, Guildhall, watchman, July 1, and Aug. 1. [Lake, Cateaton-st.] June 20.
- DANIEL, CHAS. WYCOMB,** Bath, jeweller, July 7, 8, and Aug. 5, Christopher-inn, Bath. [Easton, Lambeth road, southwark; and Randolph, Bath.] June 24.
- EDWARDS, CHAS.** Gough-square, furrier, July 11. [Tucker, Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] May 30.
- EDWARDS, RICH. and JOSEPH,** Halesowen, Worcester, ironmongers, July 11, Wheatshaf, Bewdley, Worcester. [Constable and Co. Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane; and Robins, Stourbridge, Worcester.] May 30.
- EDLETON, JOHN,** Blackburn, Lancaster, shop-keeper, July 15, Star, Manchester. [Ainsworth, Blackburn; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] June 3.
- ELLET, JOHN,** Crispin-st. Spital-fields, coach-making-maker, July 13. [Fowles and Co. Nicholas-lane.] June 3.
- EYBLEIGH, THOS.** High Holborn, shoe-keeper, July 1 and 25. [Parkin, New Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] June 12.
- FROGGOTT, JOHN,** Leicester, handy-merchant, July 22, Three Cranes, Leicester. [Lowdham and Co. Leicester; and Joyce, Chancery-lane.] June 10.
- GIBBINS, THOS.** jun. Flat, Gloucester, master-mariner, July 2, at the office of Messrs. Bowyer's, Gloucester. [Bowyer, Cook's-co. Carry-st.; and Bowyers, Gloucester.] May 27.
- GLIDSTON, GILBERT,** South Blyth, Northumberland, butcher, July 2, Commercial-hotel, North Shields. [Mitchell and Co. Tun-co. Coruhill; and Cockerill, North Shields.] May 27.
- GILL, THOS.** Little Tower-st. hydrometer-maker, July 11. [Noy and Co. Great Tower-st.] May 30.
- GREEN, EBEN.** Leeds, earthenware-manufacturer, July 3 and 18, and Court-House, Leeds. [Wilson, Greville-st. Harton-garden; and Smith and Co. Leeds.] June 4.
- GAIRAD, ABRA.** Downham Market, Norfolk, tanner, July 22, Crown, Downham Market. [Murrey and Co. Peterborough; and Tooke and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] June 10.
- GAHLICK, NICH.** Halifax, York, bookseller, July 25, Swan, Halifax. [Beckett, Earl-st. Blackfriars; and Hicad, Halifax.] June 18.
- GILSON, THOS.** Nottingham, laceman, July 4, 5, and Aug. 1, Punch bowl, Nottingham. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Percy, Nottingham.] June 20.
- GODDEN, JOHN FLINT,** and Co. Gosport, Southampton, mercers, July 7, 8, and Aug. 5, Crown-inn, Gosport. [Alexander and Co. New-inn; and Cruickshank, Gosport.] June 24.
- HARGREAVES, SAM.** Liverpool, woollen-draper, July 11, George, Liverpool. [Phillips, Liverpool; and Adlington, and Co. Bedford-row.] May 30.
- HUGGIEIT, THOS.** Bermondsey, grocer, July 13. [Dennett, New Union-st. Little Moorfields.] June 3.
- HATFIELD, WM.** sen. Huntingdon, iron-monger, July 13, George, Huntingdon. [Egan and Co. Essex-st.; and Maule, Huntingdon.] June 3.
- HACKET, ROBT.** Newport, Isle of Wight, spirit-merchant, July 18, Guildhall, Newport. [Worsley, Newport.] June 6.
- HENSHAW, FRAN. ELSE.** Derby, carrier, July 18, King's-head, Derby. [Nuttall, Nottingham; and Forster and Co. Lime-st.] June 6.
- HAY, PETER,** Little Thames-st. biscuit baker, July 18. [Pope, Old Bethlem.] June 6.
- HENDERSON, JOSEPH,** Rotherham, York, grocer, July 22, Crown, Rotherham. [Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row; and Badger, Rotherham.] June 10.
- HAIGH, JOHN,** Huddersfield, York, cloth-merchant, July 1, 5, and 22, White-hart, Huddersfield. [Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Sykes, Minn's-bridge, near Huddersfield.] June 10.
- HARDWICK, WM.** Poyninga, Sussex, farmer, July 22, Old Ship, Brightonstone. [Sowton, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Attree, Brightonstone.] June 10.
- HOLDEN, JOHN,** Blackburn, Lancaster, druggist, July 6, 7, and 22, New-inn, Blackburn. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn; and Wilkinson, Blackburn.] June 10.
- HANNE, JAMES,** Bath, cabinet-maker, July 22. [Smith, Aldermanbury Postern.] June 10.
- HITCHON, JOHN HARTLEY,** Kidderminster, Worcester, factor, July 22, Pritch of Bacon, Whichnor Bridge, Staffordshire. [Scudamore, King's-bench walk, Temple; and Simpson, Lichfield.] June 17.
- HENZELL, JAMES,** Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, July 18, and Aug. 1, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard; and Dawson, Newcastle upon-Tyne.] June 20.
- JARMAN, THOS.** Bristol, money-scrivener, July 15, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Nettlesole and Co. Essex-st.; and Ewell, Bath.] June 3.
- JAMES, WM.** jun. Bromyard, Hereford, auctioneer, July 3, 4, and 22, Hopmarket-inn, Worcester. [Williams and Co. Gray's-inn sq.; and Gudson, Worcester.] June 10.
- IZOD, JAMES,** Holborn-bridge, hardwareman, July 1 and 25. Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] June 10.
- JACKSON, JOHN,** Liverpool, sail-maker, July 17, 18, and Aug. 1, George, Liverpool. [Orred and Co. Liverpool; and Lane and Co. Southampton-bu. Chancery-lane.] June 20.

- KING, CHAS. MORRIS**, Upper East Smithfield, wine-merchant, July 1 and 29. [Younger, John-st. Crutched-frisers.] June 17.
- LITTLE, WM. SEARLE**, Eccleshall, Stafford, school master, July 22, King's Arms, Eccleshall. [Chester, Staple-inn; and Comberbach, Eccleshall.] June 10.
- LANTHORN, HEN. and Co.** Bucklebury, merchants, July 29. [Lane and Co. Lawrence Pountney la.] June 17.
- MARLTON, JAMES**, Stroud, Gloucester, engineer, July 8, at the office of Messrs. Bowyers, Gloucester. [Bowyer, Cook's-co. Carey-st.; and Bowyers, Gloucester.] May 27.
- MARLEET, THOS.** Broad-st. Ratcliff, oilman, July 11. [Hard, Hooper & Co. Lemau-st. Goodman's fields.] May 19.
- MATLAND, ALIX. and Co.** Brentford, ironmongers, July 15. [Leuton, Freeman's co.] June 3.
- MORRIS, THOS. jun. Wing**, Rutland baker, July 15, Falcon, Uppingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's inn, and Watkin, Uppingham.] June 2.
- MASIN, G.D. Chard**, Somerset, clothier, July 18, George, Chard. [Tucker, Chard; and Sauter, Chancery-la.] June 6.
- MILLS, WM.** Oxford-st. linen-dra. &c. July 18. [Knight and Co. Haslingh-st.] June 6.
- BONES LEWIN**, Great Prescott-st. Goodman's-field's, merchant, July 22. [Poole, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.] June 10.
- MARR, JAMES**, Snow's-fields, Bermondsey, Spanish leather-dresser, July 1 and 29. [Tailhunts, Cannon-row, New Kent road.] June 17.
- MARTIN, JAMES**, Liverpool, merchant, July 2, 3, and Aug. 1, George, Liverpool. [Radcliff, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] June 20.
- MIDDLEHURST, JOHN**, Blackburn, Lancaster, July 21, 22, and Aug. 1, Legs of man, Blackburn. [Blacklock, Sergeant's inn, Fleet-st.; and Dewhurst, Blackburn.] June 20.
- MURIELLY, JAS.** Liverpool, hatter, July 17, 18, and Aug. 3, Golden lion, Liverpool. [Lowes and Co. Temple; and Leigh and Son, Liverpool.] June 25.
- NATHAN, MARK**, and Co. Old st. tallow-chandlers, July 8. [Rogers and Son, Manchester bu. Westminster.] May 27.
- NEWTON, MARY**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper, July 11, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Leadbitter, Pancras la. Cheap-side; and Richmond, Newcastle.] May 30.
- NEEDHAM, C. jun.** Liverpool, merchant, July 1, and 25, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.; and Johnson and Co. Manchester.] June 15.
- PRETTY, THOS.** Tepton, Stafford, iron-manufacturer, July 8, Swan, Birmingham. [Egerton and Co. Gray's inn-sq.; and Spurrier and Co. Birmingham.] May 27.
- PRENTICE, ARCH. and Co.** Manchester, muslin-manufacturers, July 15, Crown, Stone, Stafford, [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn; and Dent, Stone.] June 5.
- PILLING, JAMES**, Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturer, July 22, Garrick's head, Manchester. [Hass, Manchester; and Long and Co. Gray's inn.] June 10.
- PAIK, THOS.** Dudnidge, Gloucester, wool stapler, July 25, White inn, Bristol. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row, and Watkin, Stroud, Gloucester.] June 15.
- PENNY, THOS. and Co.** Reading, ironfounders, July 3, 4, and Aug. 5, Bear-inn, Reading. [Blandy and Co. Reading; and Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-st. Covent garden.] June 25.
- PITTINGER, WM.** Sea-coates, York, wined turner, June 27, July 4, and Aug. 5, Ship Tavern, Sea-coates. [Shaw, Elv pl. Holborn; and Reeves, Hall.] June 25.
- ROBERTSON, ALEX.** Grosvenor-pl. builder, July 15. [Boxer, Furnivall's-inn.] June 3.
- RUNCORN, RICH.** Manchester, plumber, July 1, 3, and 29, Star, Manchester. [Taylor, Manchester.] June 17.
- RUBBINS, EDW. and R. B. MUGHAM**, Birmingham, merchants, July 10, 11, and Aug. 5, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's inn; and Palmer and Co. Birmingham.] June 25.
- STOCK, GEO.** Bristol, cabinet-maker, July 4, Hammer, Bristol. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row, and Haynes, Bristol.] May 27.
- SAMLER, SAM.** Birmingham, pump-maker, July 8, Swan, Birmingham. [Egerton and Co. Gray's inn-sq.; and Spurrier and Co. Birmingham.] May 27.
- SYLVESTER, WM.** New Woodstock, Oxford, mercer, July 11, at the house of R. Bartram, under the Town Hall, Oxford. [Chilton, Chancery la.] May 30.
- SMITH, GEO.** Leicester sq. tailor, July 15. [Knight, Kensington; and Popkin, Dean st.] June 3.
- SNOWDON, HARTH.** Harnow-on-the-Hill, grocer, July 18. [Tucker, Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] June 6.
- SUGDEN, JOHN, and Co.** Dorking, Surrey, carriers, July 22. [West, Southampton-bu.] June 10.
- SCOTT, JOHN**, Huddersfield, York, woodstapler, July 1, 5, and 22, Pick-horse, Huddersfield. [Fisher and Co. Thavies-inn; and Robinson, Huddersfield.] June 10.
- SHAW, JOHN**, Wem, Salop, victualler, July 22, White-horse, Wem. [Griffiths, Southampton-bu.; and Walford, Wem.] June 10.
- SKRINE, THAS.** Bath, grocer, July 22, Christopher, Bath. [Williams, Red-Hon sq.; and Stallard, Bath.] June 10.
- SUGDEN, RICH.** Halifax, York, bookseller, July 25, Swan, Halifax. [Herbert, Earl-st. Black-horse; and Stead, Halifax.] June 15.
- SHAW, WM.** Heathgill, Westmorland, cattle-dealer, July 3, 4, and 25, Crown and Mitre, Appleby. [Briggs and Co. Appleby; and Mountney and Co. Staple inn.] June 15.
- SEARLE, JOHN**, Lower Grosvenor-st. shop-keeper, July 2 and 29. [Parken, New Bowcell, Lincoln's inn fields.] June 17.
- SAVERY, FRED.** Bristol, marine-insurance broker, July 29. [Alexander and Co. New-inn.] June 17.
- TRUDGETT, WM.** Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, July 11. [Wayman, Bury St. Edmunds; and Sandys and Co. Crane-co. Fleet st.] May 30.
- TUPLING, BENJ.** Strand, jeweller, July 22. [Richardson and Miller, New-inn.] June 10.
- TENNANT, WM.** Liverpool, tailor, July 22, George, Liverpool. [Gandy, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple inn.] June 10.
- TRIPHOOK, THOS.** St. James's-st. Westminster, bookseller, July 22. [Poole, Adam's-co. Broad-st.] June 10.
- TAYLOR, JOHN.** Shoreditch, corn-chandler, July 1 and 25. [Archer, Birchin-la. Cornhill.] June 15.
- VAUGHAN, WM.** Pall-Mall, tailor, July 1, 15, and 29. [Slade and Co. John st. Bedford-row.] June 17.
- WOOD, GEO.** Gloucester, marble mason, July 8, at the office of Messrs. Bowyers, Gloucester. [Dawson and Co. Saville-row; and Bird, Kidderminster.] May 27.
- WELSFORD, FRED. WM.** Sea-la merchant, July 11. [Pollack and Co. Basinghall st.] May 30.
- WILLIAMS, THOS.** Strand, boot maker, July 11. [Wright, Gray's inn-sq.] May 30.
- WILBY, ISAAC**, Ouse, York, merchant, July 15, Court-House, Wakefield. [Taylor, Wakefield; and Lake, Cataton-st.] June 5.
- WEST, WM.** Breidenbury, Hereford, dealer, July 15, Falcon, Bromyard. [Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn Old Square; and Dangerfield and Co. Bromyard.] June 5.
- WILKINSON, WM.** Old Broad-st. shipwrecker, July 15. [Lamb and Co. Prince's-st.] June 3.
- WATTS, JOSEPH**, Keynsham, Somerset, and WAITE JOSEPH, Leeds, woodstaplers, July 15, Castle and Bull, Bath. [Stephen, Broad-st-bu.; and Isaac, Marshfield.] June 3.
- WITHERS, WIL.** Cheltenham, Gloucester, coal-merchant, July 22, London-hotel, Cheltenham. [Whalley, Cirencester; and Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn.] June 10.
- WILLS, CHAS.** Nation-garden, scrivener, July 22. [Riching, Lion's inn.] June 10.
- WILBY, BENJ.** Ouse, Dewsbury, York, clubber, July 25, Court-House, Wakefield. [Lee, Wakefield; and Lake, Cataton-st.] June 15.
- WORTH, THOM.** Talbot-co. Gracechurch-st. haberdasher, July 1 and 29. [Thomas, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.] June 17.
- WATSON, RICH.** Leyland, Lancaster, farmer, July 8, 10, and 29, White-horse, Preston. [Wigstaitley and Co. Preston; and Milne and Co. Temple.] June 17.

WOODS, SAM. Havant, Southampton, grocer, July 7, '9, Dolphin-lan, Havant, and Aug. 2, Black Bear inn, Havant. (Minchin) Verolam-lan. Gray's-lan; and Minchin, Gosport, St. George's-sq. **Porten.** June 23.

WALKER, WM. Wortley, York, merchant, July 6, 7, and Aug. 5. Court-House, Leeds. [Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta st. Covent-garden; and Mr. Bloome, Leeds. (June 25.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS.

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 27, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1920.

ALDEBERT, T. and Co. Captham-lane, June 27.
Anderson, M. Southampton, June 25.
Aubert, N. H. Harleyford pl. Kennington, June 27.
Aves, W. Watton, Norfolk, July 11.
Adkins, J. Workworth, Northampton, July 27.
Ahrum, H. Liverpool, July 21.
Beckett, J. and Co. Silver-st. June 20.
Berg, A. E. St. Paul's-church-yard, June 17.
Bolton, W. Bury st. St. James's, June 27.
Ball, T. Keyford, Somerset, June 17.
Burling, J. Bristol, July 8.
Baldwin, W. H. Liverpool, June 20.
Bentley, R. White-horse val. Brary la. June 17.
Budden, T. Rochester, Kent, June 27.
Barford, W. Gillingham, Kent, June 25.
Ball, J. Welling-st. June 15.
Bradley, R. Warrington, Lancaster, June 27.
Barrett, W. Old Broad-st. June 27.
Bennett, S. A. Worship-st. June 27.
Bensly, C. Stroud, Gloucester, June 27.
Bollingbroke, H. Great Yarmouth, July 3.
Ball, R. and Co. Newcastle upon-Tyne, July 4.
Buckley, J. Lawrence la. July 15.
Bamford, W. Huddersfield, June 22.
Cooke, W. Birmingham, June 24.
Coburn, W. Gosport, June 24.
Crouch, J. H. Great Alb-st. Goodman's-fields, June 20.
Carpenter, J. and J. P. Wellington, Somerset, June 21.
Cobham, W. jun. and Co. Ware, Herts, June 6.
Crombie, H. Chelsea, June 27.
Crump, T. and Co. Kidderminster, Worcester, June 24.
Cole, R. King-st. Holborn, July 4.
Cooms, C. F. Sutton, Cambridge, June 20.
Cummings, J. Chisne-st. June 27.
Campbell, D. and Co. Old Levis, July 11.
Chippins, S. Fulham, July 8.
Collins, J. Gosport, July 15.
Cox, W. H. Broad-st. July 8.
Cuthbert, J. High-Melton, York, July 15.
Cuthbert, C. March, Cambridge, July 14.
Deakin, T. and Co. Birmingham, June 24.
Dalzell, A. Great Alb-st. Goodman's-fields, June 21.
Davison, J. East India-cham. Leadenhall-st. June 14.
Daint, J. Bromsgrove, Worcester, July 1.
Do Galois, J. M. Sire-la. Bucklersbury, July 4.
Deaks, J. and Co. Norwich, July 24.
Hamper, E. Princes-st. July 22.
Evans, H. Chancery-lane, June 17.
Fletcher, S. Doncaster, York, June 20.
Farley, S. and Co. Miltm, Kent, June 10.
Fenner, R. Brompton-row, July 11 and 22.
Fouldriner, H. Cannon-st. and Fouldriner, S. Charing-cross, July 27.
Flarton, F. Berwick-st. July 1.
Fuld, G. Oxford-st. July 4.
Grant, J. and P. Colman-st. June 22.
Giles, J. Grinstead. Norfolk, June 18.
Glenny, J. Clerke-well, June 27.
Grimsby, J. B. Kingston upon Hull, June 27.
Garratt, D. Lortcut, Southampton, June 26.
Gough, J. B. Throgmorton-st. July 1.
Green, J. Braunton-well, Lincoln, and West Stock-well, Nottingham, July 8.
Groning, R. and L. Broad-street bus. July 8.
Gibbons, T. and Co. Walsinghampton, July 10.
Hardisty, G. and Co. Bedford co. Covent-garden, May 30.
Hart, C. Mark la. June 17.
Hollcar, T. and J. Bristol, June 21.
Henry, I. Liverpool, June 20.
Humphreys, J. Birmingham, June 21.
Harvey, J. P. Levis-co. July 1.
Hogson, E. Fleet-st. June 27.
Humble, M. Liverpool, June 27.

Haxham, T. and Co. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster,
July 4.
Holman, W. Totness, Devon, July 5.
Horr, A. Dean st. July 1.
Hornby, T. Cornhill, July 1.
Hunt, H. J. Exning, Suffolk, July 17.
Hollands, J. Bunney-terrace, July 22.
Joshing, N. Shekhyach, Kent, July 15.
Johnson, R. S. Great Yarmouth, July 8.
Jamez, J. Liverpool, July 18.
Kendrick, J. Brington Mills, Worcester, June 21.
Laird, E. J. J. C. Eaton-st. June 27.
Labbuck, J. W. Peter Beigham, Norfolk, July 7.
Laird, H. and Co. Bristol, July 1.
Lawson, R. Blackman-st. Newington, Surrey,
July 1.
Lucas, H. Liverpool, July 5.
Langley, E. and Co. High-st. Brough, July 8.
Le Mesurier, P. and H. Austin-Harris, Aug. 12.
Montgomery, J. Liverpool, June 21.
Miller, R. Old Fish st. July 1.
Murray, J. B. Chongate-st. June 27.
Marshall, J. King's head co. Newgate-st. July 8.
Martin, G. Grace st. July 11.
Norris, P. Liverpool, June 24.
Nash, J. Che lrum, Bucks, July 4.
Nuttall, J. Manchester, July 1.
Noble, G. Lycepl. Holborn, July 8.
Noble, M. Lancaster, July 11.
Oakden, F. Manchester, July 12.
Oakley, W. and Co. Church st. Borough, July 15.
Pebble, J. jun. St. Mary, Bow, June 17.
Pekstock, L. Strewsby rd. June 19.
Preece, J. Peterborough rd. Fleet-st. July 1.
Price, D. Watford, Herts, June 21.
Powell, G. Little Trinity-st. Quenchette, June 27.
Potts, W. Bath, June 29.
Petrie, J. Kempton, July 25.
Pearson, G. M. Cheseldale, Chester, and Sykes, W.
Auk st. July 4.
Price, H. Threadneedle st. July 23.
Pugh, J. Red lion-st. Holborn, July 8.
Peecock, R. Charing, Kent, July 11.
Phillips, D. Pochin-st. July 25.
Richards, J. Whitehall, Salop, June 25.
Ready, S. South mpton, June 28.
Richards, H. B. Redmiff, Bucks, June 21.
Rabbits, W. Red-lion-passage, Red-lion sq. June
27.
Rinke, W. Reading, June 27.
Robinson, J. and Co. Lawrence Pountney hill,
July 4.
Roberts, S. Sheffield, York, June 19.
Rowland, R. Strand, July 4.
Read, A. Lower Grosvenor-st. Hanover-sq. July 8.
Schlesinger, M. B. Church co. Clement's la. Lou-
bard st. June 20.
Satterthwaite, F. Liverpool, June 12.
Smith, S. Chipping, Monmouth, June 10.
Stannitt, W. Downing-green la. Clerkenwell, May 30.
Stunt, J. Ludgate-st. July 1.
Stocomb, J. Bristol, June 28.
Summers, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 21.
Swan, W. New-st. New-road, Commercial-road,
July 4.
Smith, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 4.
Smith, J. S. Brighton-lane, July 4.
Spencer, W. Buxton Warrmouth, Durham, July 4.
Southey, R. and T. Fish street hill, July 11.
Steele, G. 21 Whitechapel, June 21.
Stevenson, L. Beverley, York, July 20.
Stevens, J. Cheltenham, July 28.
Taylor, J. Peterworth, Sussex, June 26.
Thompson, C. Bawdon, Flint, July 1.
Vernon, W. Pall mall, July 4.
Wakewell, H. and J. C. Throgg Mills, Reks, June 27.
Watson, M. Warrington Chamberlain, June 23.
Watkinson, J. Appledore, Kent, June 22.

West, R. R. St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, June 27.
 Womack, J. W. Norwich, June 20.
 Woodhouse, J. and M. Mincing la. June 27 and July 4.
 White, T. jun. and Co. Great Winchester-st. June 27.
 Widdington, H. New Bridge-st. Black-frars, June 27.
 Wright, W. an J. Aldermanbury, July 29.
 Woodroff, J. Gout-st. June 17.

Wyle, H. and Co. Abchurch-la. July 1.
 Wilkins, S. High Wycombe, Buckingham, and Russell, Bloomsbury, July 15.
 Warrat, T. Portara, Hants, July 8.
 Woolrich, S. W. Stafford, July 18.
 Wilkinson, J. Appleford, Kent, June 26.
 Wacebridge, C. A. Culham-st. July 22.
 Wente, J. Lenthall, July 22.
 Wardair, F. and F. Atholhouse wharf, July 22.
 Younger, J. Clement, Minster, July 12.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 27, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1820.

AUSTIN, J. Aldergate st. June 17.
 Arnold, M. Fenchurch st. St. Katherine's, July 1.
 Ashworth, J. Manchester, July 4.
 Asplett, T. L. Banbury, Oxford, June 20.
 Baker, J. Frame School, June 20.
 Bainsford, M. M. Dryden-st. Queen-sq. June 20.
 Bantley, G. H. Bristol, June 27.
 Barsh, J. Manchester, July 4.
 Beyer, R. Blenheim, Bolton, July 4.
 Bayon, I. Oxendon-st. Devon, July 3.
 Barton, W. Oxford st. July 8.
 Barthett, J. Exeter, July 6.
 Barker, J. Strand, July 8.
 Brimacombe, W. Manchester, July 11.
 Cow, W. Palace row, Tottenham court road, June 20.
 Cox, P. Fairfield, Gloucester, June 24.
 Clatridge, R. Oldington, Gloucester, June 27.
 Clithard, R. Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester, June 27.
 Clough, J. Bramley, York, July 11.
 Dwyer, F. York, July 8.
 Edwards, L. O. Moore's, July 11.
 Fulerton, J. Manchester, June 17.
 Freeman, F. Cheltenham, June 24.
 Farrington, J. Liverpool, June 27.
 Fox, G. Barton, June 27.
 Fletcher, W. Wedderhampton, Stafford, July 8.
 Gibbs, J. Hildesheim, June 20.
 Hildred, J. Horton, York, June 17.
 Hindman, J. Manchester, July 8.
 Hough, W. Manchester, July 8.
 Innocent, G. Nottingham, June 17.
 Jones, G. and Co. Bristol, June 27.
 Jackson, R. and Co. Castle, June 27.
 Joy, F. Churchchurch, Southampton, June 27.
 Jones, J. St. Swithun, Worcester, July 1.
 Jackson, S. Romsey, Southampton, July 1.
 Kelly, A. Colchester, Pall mall, June 17.
 Linder, J. Manchester, July 8.
 Kingley, J. M. Newcastle st. June 20.
 Lawrance, J. Halton-gardn, June 20.

Fudge, H. H. Clock-lane, July 1.
 Lowe, J. Broad-edge, Chapel-en-le Frith, Derby, July 4.
 Miller, J. Buntingford-arcade, Buxton, June 17.
 Nicholl, R. H. Birmingham, Warwick, July 1.
 Myers, R. Newcastle-upon Tyne, July 4.
 Miron, S. Philpot la. July 11.
 New, E. Bristol, July 1.
 Newby, R. Colchester, Essex, July 4.
 Norris, T. Ramsgate, July 11.
 Owen, D. New Bond st. June 20.
 Pail, W. Great Eastcheap, June 17.
 Phipps, J. Duke-st. Portland pl. June 20.
 Patrick, E. Liverpool, June 27.
 Perry, S. Liverpool, July 8.
 Polson, W. Leadenhall-st. July 8.
 Robinson, G. Middlewich, Chester, June 24.
 Ridge, G. Reading, Berks, June 24.
 Reed, J. and Co. St. Swithin's-lane, July 4.
 Sarsbrink, H. jun. Liverpool, June 17.
 Stood, W. Wapping st. June 20.
 Simpson, J. South sq. Westchester, June 24.
 Sanders, R. Worcester, June 27.
 Sautleworth, J. and Co. Torkington, Chester, July 4.
 Smith, S. Brantcliffe Thorne, York, July 8.
 Todd, A. Calverton-on-Tower-hill, June 20.
 Thompson, J. Manchester, July 8.
 Toss, E. Christchurch, Southampton, July 11.
 Vele, J. St. at Titfield st. June 24.
 Watson, J. Huddersfield, York, June 17.
 Wood, J. Thurnes, York, and Wood, J. Wakefield, June 17.
 Watson, P. Liverpool, June 20.
 Watson, G. Foggathurpe, York, June 21.
 Webb, S. Prince's-sq. St. George's-in-the-Road, July 1.
 Williams, D. Fronte Belwood, Somerset, July 8.
 Wood, J. Yew Tree, Saddleworth, York, July 11.
 Wetherill, J. and Co. Dyer's-sq. July 11.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

FROM SATURDAY, MAY 27, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1820.

ALPE, R. and Alpe, H. Swaffham, Norfolk, merchants.
 Atkinson, R. and Atkinson, T. Sunderland, saddlers.
 Atkney, S. and Wilmott, E. H. Bristol, earthenwaremen.
 Atterbury, J. and Dickinson, W. Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, linen drapers.
 Broadbent, W. and Broadbent, J. Bradford, York, cotton spinners.
 Bryans, R. and Tronson, R. Liverpool, commission-merchants.
 Bedford, T. and Bedford, D. Mitcham, Surrey, common brewers.
 Bulmer, G. D. and Lowndes, M. D. Liverpool, solicitors.
 Baverstock, J. H. and Lery, J. Alton, Hants, bankers.
 Bulon, J. and Edis, J. Cab'ept. Weliglose sq. & dealars.
 Browne, E. and Dickenson, T. Liverpool, linen drapers.
 Bride-wake, T. Briggs, J. and Briggs, J. Manchester, merchants.
 Brough, J. and Woolley, C. Shoreditch.
 Barcey, T. and Coender, J. Leicester, hosiery.

Bond, W. sen. and Bond, J. London-road, grocers.
 Brown, S. C. and Fricker, E. Lougham, surgeons.
 Barth, C. Bartlett, G. Bartlett, J. and Lakeman, S. Epsom, Devon.
 Burgess, P. Dillery, J. and Hodgkin, R. C. Holborn, perfumers.
 Burman, E. Holliss, J. and Taverner, J. Atherton, Warrack, drapers.
 Burdick, M. A. and Mason, S. H. Cross-st. Belling-ton, dress makers.
 Cartwright, T. Cartwright, G. and Pogson, G. O. Nottingham, lace manufacturers.
 Cookworthy, J. and Cookworthy, J. Plymouth, chemists.
 Clay, R. and Moscoe, E. Liverpool, iron-manufacturers.
 Collier, J. Collier, W. Ashlett, J. and Dandford, R. Plymouth, canvas-manufacturers.
 Clough, W. and Ligon, A. Pontefract, smiths.
 Clemon, C. and Whitson, W. Strand, printers.
 Cornan, T. and Lerve, W. Newgate-st. Ironmongers.
 Cleave, J. T. and Millichop, J. Worcester, tailors.
 Cooper, J. W. and Carter, J. W. Cannon-lane, gaily, agents.

- Cryer, J. Barker, J. and Margreaves, T. Littlebridge, millwrights.
 Crewdson, T. Crewdson, J. and Crewdson, W. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
 Cook, G. and Heane, T. Thames-st. builders.
 Daglish, J. and Arnison, J. St. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemists.
 Davies, J. Prior, M. and Bates, T. Warrington, Lancaster, liquor merchants.
 Dimadale, J. Barclay, A. R. and Holmes, J. St. John's-st. Clerkenwell, druggists.
 Davies, E. and Godfrey, H. Kidderminster, Worcestershire, coach-proprietors.
 Druce, E. and Druce, T. A. Bermondsey-at, tallow-chandlers.
 Ellis, C. and Smith, J. Birmingham, platers.
 Fisher, W. and Fisher, H. West Hamwich, Staffordshire, wood-screw-manufacturers.
 Fitch, T. and Fitch, W. Deal, Kent, grocers.
 Greaves, C. and Kemp, T. Huddersfield, York, printers.
 Grundy, J. and Grundy, T. Leicester, hosiers.
 Gilbert, F. and Smart, W. New Sarum, tin workers.
 Hudson, T. and Knuttun, J. Manchester, ware-housemen.
 Heaven, T. Dando, J. and Dando, J. dec. Frome-bridge, Gloucester, hat-manufacturers.
 Hollows, J. and Hodson, J. Windsor-bridge, Sal-ford, stone-masons.
 James, J. and Threlfall, J. Liverpool, ship-mitha
 Jarratt, W. Levett, J. Roberts, J. and Levett, H. Sculcoates, York, seed-crushers.
 James, J. Threlfall, J. and Cupeland, I. Liverpool, shipwrights.
 Johnson, I. Gamble, J. Balm, J. North, J. Heap, W. Johnson, W. Sharp, W. Roberts, J. Fletcher, J. and Gamble, J. Wood-st. lace-manufacturers.
 Joyce, E. J. and Grant, R. Water-lu. Tower-st. lightermen.
 Jackson, J. and Moorhouse, E. Manchester, muslin-manufacturers.
 Keet, J. sen. and Keet, E. Portsmouth, linen-drappers.
 Kilby, E. and Elston, M. Leicester, milliners.
 Knox, J. deceased, Nutrie, R. and Laurie, J. Manchester, manufacturing-chemists.
 Kearton, G. H. and Robertson, W. Dowgate-wharf, Upper Thames-st. lead-merchants.
 Lovell, T. and Lovell, G. Red-lion-street, Holborn, glass-cutters.
 Lane, J. and Edwards, G. Bristol, wool-brokers.
 Lelshman, F. Dunlop, D. Robertson, R. and Robertson, M. Port Dundas, cotton spinners.
 Leigh, T. and Leigh, S. Manchester, plumbers.
 Lubben, J. D. and Givency, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Leigh, J. P. and Kerr, J. Lea bridge, coal mer-chants.
 Lea, T. Butcher, W. and Butcher, G. Bagin co. Newgate-st. carpet manufacturers.
 Langdale, M. and Anderson, J. Holborn, rectifiers.
 Lord, J. and Stott, J. Manchester, dealers in ca-licoes.
 Mole, W. and Lockett, R. Hereford, common-car-riers.
 Mays, R. and Samson, T. King's Lynn, Norfolk, coach-makers.
 Moore, J. Moore, J. jun. and Moore, J. Leicester.
 Muir, J. Muir, A. and McFarlane, G. Greenock.
 Martin, R. and Martin, J. Brightelmstone, drapers and tailors.
 Meyer, G. and Reithmuller, D. Great St. Helen's.
 Meyer, G. and Reithmuller, C. U. Great St. Helen's.
 Mathison, N. Johnson, W. G. and Jenkins, W. Lime-street-sq. merchants.
 March, S. and Fowler, G. Cullompton, Devon, manufacturers of worsted hose.
 Minier, W. Nash, W. Edmonds, R. and Adams, T. Strand, seedsmen.
 Newhouse, R. and Newhouse, J. Huddersfield, York, plumbers.
 Need, N. and Need, E. Nottingham, chemists.
 Northage, W. Hardwick, F. and Duncan, W. Law-rence-lane, hosiers.
 Nash, J. and Nash, T. Prince's st. Drury-lane, plumbers, &c.
 Nicholls, R. Waller, E. Greaves, C. and Kemp, T. Wakefield, printers.
 Osborn, H. and Gunby, J. Bordesley, Birmingham, sword-cutters.
 Orford, T. and Orford, W. Liverpool, merchants.
 Paton, A. and Gill, T. Bishopsgate-st. soap-manu-facturers.
 Potts, H. and Potts, W. Edinburgh, wine-dealers.
 Peach, H. B. and Hancock, S. Judd-st. Brunswick-sq. ironmongers.
 Pitt, J. and Pitt, J. Cirencester, Gloucester, wool-staplers.
 Paget, J. jun. Paget, W. Boden, W. and Wallis, J. Loughborough, Leicester, lace-manufacturers.
 Runcorn, R. Bellhouse, D. Runcorn, J. and Runcorn, R. jun. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
 Ross, W. Benson, J. R. and Phelps, C. Gibraltar, merchants.
 Rootli, G. Tomlinson, J. and Pearson, Z. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.
 Rotling, J. and Rotling, J. Oxspring, York, corn-millers.
 Richardson, J. and Lavery, M. Manchester, hatters.
 Simpson, R. and Neebfield, K. Scarborough, York, millers.
 Styring, C. and Barlow, T. Sheffield, York, aciaor-manufacturers.
 Sutton, W. and Carslake, R. New Sarum, Wilts, cooperage.
 Shortridge, W. Todd, J. jun. Todd, C. Fraser, D. and Fletcher, A. Glasgow and Manchester.
 Somerville, S. C. and Scott, C. B. Edinburgh, writ-ers to the signet.
 Shuttleworth, C. and Worthington, C. Liverpool, surgeons.
 Sporie, A. and Sporie, W. Royston, Hertford, iron-mongers.
 Shipton, J. and Shipton, J. M. Birmingham, tim-ber-merchants.
 Shuckford, J. and Wagstaff, G. Gunpowder-alley, carpenters.
 Smith, J. and Bradbury, W. Manchester, cotton-spinners.
 Boden, J. and Cole, W. Hinckley, Leicester, attor-nies.
 Smith, A. Brown, J. Brown, R. and Lilburn, J. Glasgow, upholsterers.
 Tressider, J. and Downlug, S. Penayn, Cornwall, oil manufacturers.
 Thorowgood, E. A. Thorowgood, J. H. and Cope, T. Chichester, stationers.
 Tolson, R. and Hurst, S. Wakefield, wool-staplers.
 Taylor, D. and James, P. A. Wotton-under Edge, surgeons.
 Taylor, J. S. and Reeves, C. Great James-st. Bod-ford row, attornies.
 Underwood, W. Room, J. Room, J. jun. and Webb, J. Bristol.
 Weatherstone, G. and Woolley, B. Z. Betmoudsey New road, Surrey, soap manufacturers.
 Wilson, G. and Ireland, R. James-st. Covent-gar-den, renovators of gentlemen's apparel.
 Wills, H. P. Dawkes, S. W. and Reddick, A. Fri-day-st.
 Wood, M. Wigan, J. A. and Wood, P. W. London, loop merchants.
 Wrigley, J. and Wrigley, F. Bury, Lancaster, paper-manufacturers.
 Wright, M. and Prior, G. Bristol, soap-manufac-turers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

(Continued from page 473.)

MAJOR RÖHDE, of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, Sugar-refiner; for a method of separating or extracting the molasses or syrup from Muscovado or other sugar. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated April 14, 1860.

WILLIAM BRUNTON, of Birmingham, War-wickshire, Engineer; for certain improvements on, and additions to, fire-grates. Dated April 10, 1860.
GEORGE LILLEY, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, Gen-eralman, and **JAMES SKILTOW FRASER**, of Black-burn House, Linlithgow, Scotland, Gentlemen; for

certain improvements in the application of machinery for propelling boats or other vessels floating in or upon the water, and for attaining other useful purposes, by means of an hydropneumatic apparatus, acted upon by a steam-engine or other adequate power. Dated April 10, 1820.

THOMAS HANCOCK, of Little Pulteney street, Golden-square, Middlesex, Coach-maker; for the application of a certain material to various articles of dress and other articles, by which the same may be rendered more elastic. Dated April 29, 1820.

THOMAS COOK, of Brighton, Sussex, Engineer; for an improved apparatus for the purpose of cooking, which he designates, A Philosophical Cookery. Dated April 29, 1820.

JOHN HANUE, of Great Pearl-street, Spital-fields, Middlesex, Engineer; for certain improvements in the method of heating hot houses, manufactories, and other buildings; and of boiling liquids. Dated May 9, 1820.

JULIUS AMBROSE TICKELL, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, Gentleman; for a cement to be used in aquatic and other buildings, and stucco work, which is produced by the use and application of a mineral substance, never before employed in the manufacture thereof. Dated May 9, 1820.

JOSIAH PARKES, of Warwick, Manufacturer; for a new and improved method of lessening the consumption of fuel in steam engines and boilers in general, and for consuming smoke. Dated May 9, 1820.

JAMES JACKS, of Camberwell, Surrey, Gentleman, and ARTHUR AIKIN, of the Adelphi, Westminster, Gentleman; for a new or improved method or methods of preventing mildew in sail cloth and other canvas, and in other manufactures made of vegetable fibre. Dated May 11, 1820.

JAMES STUETT, of Grafton-street, St. Anne, Dublin, Watch-maker; for a new method of combining, adjusting, and applying by machinery, certain of the well-known mechanical powers, and modification thereof, where power and velocity are required. Dated May 11, 1820.

JOHN MALAM, of Romney-terrace, Horseferry-road, Westminster, Middlesex, Engineer; for certain improvements on gasometers. Dated May 11, 1820.

SAMUEL KENRICK, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, Manufacturer; for an improved method of tinning certain vessels of capacity. Dated May 13, 1820.

ROBERT WORNUM, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, Pianoforte-maker; for an improvement on piano-fortes, and certain other stringed instruments. Dated May 13, 1820.

ROBERT HILL, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, Esquire; for an improved mode of constructing beams, masts, yards, bowsprits, and other parts of ships, vessels, and crafts, used for the purpose of navigation; and of other parts of the rigging of such ships, vessels, and crafts. Dated May 13, 1820.

JOHN BARTON, of Falcon-square, London, Engineer; for certain improvements in propelling, and in the construction of engines and boilers applicable to propelling and other purposes. Dated May 13, 1820.

RICHARD WAITS, of Crown-court, Temple-bar, Middlesex, Printer; for improvements in linking printing types with rollers, and in placing and conveying paper on types, and in taking with a cylinder. Dated May 13, 1820.

ROBERT WINCH, of Shoe-lane, London, Press-maker; for certain improvements on machines or presses chiefly applicable to printing. Dated May 13, 1820.

EDWARD MASSEY, of Eccleston, Prescott, Lancaster, and John of Forebury, Watch-maintenance; for certain improvements in the construction of chronometers and pocket-watches. Dated May 13, 1820.

LONDON MARKETS, JUNE 16.

COTTON.—The purchasers of Cotton for the week ending yesterday, are considerable, but they were chiefly sold on Friday and Saturday; the particulars are—150 Pernams 16½d. a 17d. duty paid; 52 Minas 12½d. do.; 140 Smyrns 11½d. do.; 20 Boweds 11½d. in bond; 100 Surats 6½d. a 7½d. do.; 600 Bengals 6½d. a 8½d.—The Cotton market here may be stated firm; there are extensive buyers at prices about ½d. under the present currency, but there are no sellers at the reduction. The accounts from Liverpool this morning are more favourable; the sales were considerable; the late prices supported, and few arrivals.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades during the week has rather improved; the prices are without variation. Generally there appears a greater inclination among the trade to do business; and when the expected supplies come forward, it is confidently anticipated that the purchases will be on an extensive scale: there is little doubt of a large show of new Sugars during next week. The request for refined goods continues to improve; the sales, particularly of lumps, are very considerable, and generally at a small advance on low goods; the fine qualities are without variation. —Molasses are steady. The finer descriptions of Havannah and Brazil Sugars sell at higher rates; the low qualities, brown and yellow, are little varied.

COFFEE.—There have been very extensive public sales of Coffee brought forward this week; yesterday, fine ordinary Cuba sold at 120s. St. Domingo at 118s.—This forenoon three public sales were brought forward; the whole went off with great briskness; Jamaica and Dominica Coffee at the advance of 2s. a 3s. per cwt. higher. There had been previously great demand by private contract, St. Domingo realizing 118s. and 119, and in our instance reported at 120s. The great briskness in the Coffee market to-day is ascribed to the very favorable intelligence respecting the Hamburg market, and the general wish amongst the exporters to purchase.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There is more demand for strong Jamaica Rum, of which the present supply is inconsiderable; the prices obtained are 1d. a 2d. higher. The Leewards are still neglected, and a public sale on Tuesday went about 1d. per gallon lower; St. Vincent's, 2 and 3 over, sold 2s. a 2s. 1d.—Brandy is higher.—Geneva without alteration.

TALLOW.—There is little alteration in Foreign Tallow, the market remains heavy, and for arrival nearly the same prices may be quoted as for parcels here. The Town market is to-day quoted 64s. which is the same as last week.

FROM THE 22D OF MAY, TO THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1820. BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	May 22 to 29.	May 29 to June 5.	June 5 to 12.	June 12 to 19.	June 19 to 26.
BREAD , per quarter.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11½	0 11½
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	60 0 0 65 0	60 0 0 65 0	60 0 0 65 0	60 0 0 65 0	60 0 0 65 0
—, per cwt.....	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0
—, Scotch.....	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0	55 0 0 60 0
Malt.....	50 0 0 60 0	50 0 0 60 0	50 0 0 60 0	50 0 0 60 0	50 0 0 60 0
Peas.....	40 0 0 24 0	40 0 0 24 0	40 0 0 24 0	40 0 0 24 0	40 0 0 24 0
Barley.....	12 0 0 13 0	12 0 0 13 0	12 0 0 13 0	12 0 0 13 0	12 0 0 13 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	14 0 0 15 0	14 0 0 15 0	14 0 0 15 0	14 0 0 15 0	14 0 0 15 0
—, White.....	12 0 0 14 0	12 0 0 14 0	12 0 0 14 0	12 0 0 14 0	12 0 0 14 0
Tares.....	9 0 0 10 0	9 0 0 10 0	9 0 0 10 0	9 0 0 10 0	9 0 0 10 0
Turnips, Round.....	16 0 0 20 0	16 0 0 20 0	16 0 0 20 0	16 0 0 20 0	16 0 0 20 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	40 0 0 54 0	40 0 0 54 0	40 0 0 54 0	40 0 0 54 0	40 0 0 54 0
Cinque-Fold.....	82 0 0 70 0	82 0 0 70 0	82 0 0 70 0	82 0 0 70 0	82 0 0 70 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	42 0 0 62 0	42 0 0 62 0	42 0 0 62 0	42 0 0 62 0	42 0 0 62 0
—, White.....	56 0 0 110 0	56 0 0 110 0	56 0 0 110 0	56 0 0 110 0	56 0 0 110 0
Tea.....	32 0 0 70 0	32 0 0 70 0	32 0 0 70 0	32 0 0 70 0	32 0 0 70 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	42 0 0 0 0	42 0 0 0 0	42 0 0 0 0	42 0 0 0 0	42 0 0 0 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	12 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0 0
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
—, Champions.....	3 10 0 4 0	3 10 0 4 0	3 10 0 4 0	3 10 0 4 0	3 10 0 4 0
Beef.....	4 0 0 6 0	4 0 0 6 0	4 0 0 6 0	4 0 0 6 0	4 0 0 6 0
Mutton.....	3 8 0 4 8	3 10 0 4 10	3 10 0 4 10	3 10 0 4 10	3 10 0 4 10
Lamb.....	4 10 0 5 10	4 10 0 5 10	4 10 0 5 10	4 10 0 5 10	4 10 0 5 10
Veal.....	6 0 0 8 0	6 1 0 8 0	6 0 0 8 0	6 0 0 8 0	6 0 0 8 0
Pork.....	5 0 0 7 0	5 0 0 7 0	5 0 0 7 0	5 0 0 7 0	5 0 0 7 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	4 8 0 6 8	4 8 0 6 8	4 8 0 6 8	4 8 0 6 8	4 8 0 6 8
—, Carlow.....	52 0 0 63 0	52 0 0 63 0	52 0 0 63 0	52 0 0 63 0	52 0 0 63 0
—, Dutch.....	94 0 0 98 0	94 0 0 98 0	94 0 0 98 0	94 0 0 98 0	94 0 0 98 0
—, York, per cwt.....	105 0 0 0 0	105 0 0 0 0	105 0 0 0 0	105 0 0 0 0	105 0 0 0 0
—, Cambridge.....	50 0 0 52 0	50 0 0 52 0	50 0 0 52 0	50 0 0 52 0	50 0 0 52 0
—, Dorset.....	50 0 0 54 0	50 0 0 54 0	50 0 0 54 0	50 0 0 54 0	50 0 0 54 0
—, Cheshire, 1 freshen, Old.....	80 0 0 90 0	80 0 0 90 0	80 0 0 90 0	80 0 0 90 0	80 0 0 90 0
—, Ditto, New.....	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0
—, Gloucester, double.....	70 0 0 80 0	70 0 0 80 0	70 0 0 80 0	70 0 0 80 0	70 0 0 80 0
—, Ditto, single.....	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0	54 0 0 64 0
—, Irish.....	43 0 0 52 0	43 0 0 52 0	43 0 0 52 0	43 0 0 52 0	43 0 0 52 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
—, York.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
—, Irish.....	4 8 0 5 0	4 10 0 5 0	4 8 0 5 0	4 8 0 5 0	4 8 0 5 0
—, York, per cwt.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Lard.....	74 0 0 76 0	74 0 0 76 0	74 0 0 76 0	74 0 0 76 0	74 0 0 76 0
Tallow, per cwt.....	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	11 0	11 8	11 6	11 0	11 6
—, Mould.....	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	80 0	88 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
—, Mottled.....	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
—, Colloid.....	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Starch.....	4 8 0 0 0	4 8 0 0 0	4 8 0 0 0	4 8 0 0 0	4 8 0 0 0
Coal, Newcastle.....	31 0 0 38 0	31 0 0 41 0	31 0 0 37 0	29 0 0 40 0	31 0 0 41 0
—, Sunderland.....	37 0 0 0 0	37 0 0 0 0	37 0 0 0 0	35 0 0 42 0	41 0 0 42 0
—, Kent.....	3 0 0 4 0	3 0 0 4 0	3 0 0 4 0	3 10 0 4 0	3 10 0 4 0
—, Sussex.....	2 10 0 4 10	2 14 0 4 12	2 18 0 4 12	2 3 0 4 14	2 3 0 4 12
Hay.....	3 17 0	3 18 0	3 19 0	4 1 0	3 0 0
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0
Hay.....	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 7 0
Clover.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 9 0	6 5 0	6 10 0
Straw.....	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 19 0	1 12 0
Hay.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 10 0
Clover.....	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 15 0
Straw.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 13 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois from the Returns received in the Week.

	Ending May 20.	Ending May 27.	Ending June 3.	Ending June 10.	Ending June 17.
WHEAT.....	70 8	79 1	74 1	69 9	75 11
RYE.....	42 10	43 10	45 7	43 11	42 5
BARLEY.....	36 11	36 8	36 1	35 10	35 10
OATS.....	26 0	25 7	25 9	26 0	25 5
BEANS.....	41 5	44 6	44 7	44 4	41 5
PEAS.....	40 6	47 0	45 8	45 11	41 2
OATMEAL.....	25 6	25 6	25 10	25 0	25 0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain, from the London Gazette of Saturday, June 24, 1820, is, Wheat, 70s. 8d. | Rye, 42s. 10d. | Barley, 36s. 11d. | Beans, 41s. 5d. | Peas, 40s. 6d. | Oats, 26s. 0d. | Oatmeal, 25s. 6d. | All PRICES of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll, of 140 lbs. Scotch Trow, or 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 10th of May, 1820, from the London Gazette & Saturday, May 27.

Wheat, 60s. 8d. | Rye, 40s. 6d. | Barley, 35s. 7d. | Oats, 25s. 0d. | Beans, 40s. 4d. | Peas, 39s. 7d. | Oatmeal, 25s. 0d. | Beer or Malt, 20s. 9d.

Published by Authority of Parliament, WILLIAM DOWDING, Receiver of Corn Returns.

AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Exclusive of the Duties & Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain, Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

May 24, is 28s. 0½d. per cwt. | May 31, is 29s. 0½d. per cwt. | June 7, is 28s. 7d. per cwt. | June 14, is 27s. 0½d. per cwt. | June 21, is 27s. 0½d. per cwt.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obsr.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obsr.	1820	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Obsr.
May 26	29.76	60	SW	Fair	June 6	29.80	53	W	Show.	June 17	29.92	60	NW	Clou.
27	29.64	58	SW	Rain	7	29.80	60	NW	Fair	18	29.90	59	W	Fair
28	29.52	62	SW	Ditto	8	29.01	58	NW	Cloudy	19	29.78	63	W	Ditto
29	29.43	59	W	Ditto	9	29.74	54	W	Ditto	20	29.00	65	NW	Rain
30	29.52	58	W	Fair	10	29.72	57	NW	Fair	21	29.82	63	N	Fair
31	29.50	57	W	Showery	11	29.68	56	SW	Rain	22	29.90	66	SW	Ditto
June 1	29.55	54	W	Ditto	12	29.70	58	N	Cloudy	23	30.11	68	SW	Ditto
2	29.55	60	SW	Ditto	13	29.84	64	N	Fair	24	30.18	72	SW	Ditto
3	29.7	53	W	Ditto	14	30.01	56	NW	Cloudy	25	30.26	76	W	Ditto
4	29.85	55	W	Ditto	15	29.89	55	NW	Ditto	26	30.35	60	N	Ditto
5	29.90	59	W	Fair	16	29.92	59	N	Ditto					

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, DUCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, MINES, &c. June 19th, 1820.

Share	Price	Div.	Share	Price	Div.
of	per	per Ann.	of	per	per Ann.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Birmingham Canal (divided)	25	535	20	—	—
Cheney Canal	100	180	8	—	—
Coventry	100	909	44	—	—
Derby	100	114	11	—	—
Frewash	100	1000	58	—	—
Grand Junction	100	918	9	—	—
Grand Surrey	100	55	5	—	—
Grand Union	100	54	—	—	—
Great Ouse	—	95	5	—	—
Grantham	150	124	7	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool	100	275	10	—	—
Leicester	—	260	10	—	—
Loughborough	—	2400	119	—	—
Melton Mowbray	—	170	8	10	—
Mercy and Thwell	—	650	50	—	—
Momingthorpe	100	144	10	—	—
Nantwich	—	105	6	2	—
Oxford	100	640	32	—	—
Shrewsbury	125	160	9	—	—
Shropshire	100	140	7	10	—
Somerset Coal	50	70	5	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	100	74	4	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	100	640	40	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	145	905	14	10	—
Stafford and Walsley	—	35	10	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	200	1900	75	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	100	910	11	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	100	205	12	10	—
Stafford and Walsley	146	98	—	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	100	60	5	—	—
Stafford and Walsley	—	105	10	—	—
London	—	—	—	—	—
West India	—	—	—	—	—
Southwark Bridge	100	95	—	—	—
Vauxhall	100	18	—	—	—
Waterloo	100	5	10	—	—
Commercial Road	100	105	5	—	—
Ditto East India Branch	100	100	5	—	—
East London Water-Works	100	58	10	—	—
Great Junction	50	40	1	5	—
Liverpool Dock	100	100	—	—	—
London Bridge	—	60	9	10	—
Birmingham Fire and Life Insurance	1000	350	92	—	—
Albion	500	40	2	10	—
Bath	—	575	40	—	—
County	100	57	2	10	—
Engle	50	9	12	6	—
Globe	100	118	6	—	—
Imperial	500	74	4	10	—
London Fire	25	95	1	4	—
London Ship	25	19	1	—	—
Royal Exchange	—	229	10	—	—
Union	200	52	10	—	—
Gas Light and Coke (Chart	—	61	4	—	—
London	—	93	10	—	—
City Gas Light Company	100	40	—	—	—
London Institution	25	40	—	—	—
Surrey	100	8	10	—	—
Auction Mart	—	91	1	5	—
British Copper Company	100	50	2	10	—
Margate Pier	—	—	—	—	—

Rate of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

When 3 per cent. Stock is 69 and under 70.	
single life of 35 receives for 100 £. stock	4 18 0 average rate 100 £. money 7 1 0
40	5 4 0 7 0 8
45	5 12 0 8 1 2
50	6 1 0 8 14 1
55	6 13 0 9 11 4
60	7 2 0 10 14 5
65	8 11 0 12 6 0
70	10 5 0 14 15 0
75 and upwards	12 10 0 18 12 9

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.
Reduction National Debt and Government Life Annuity Office, Bank-street, Cornhill.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from May 26, to June 23, 1820, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, G.L.	12—3 a 12—5	Batavia	11 a 11½
Bombay, G.L.	11—0 a 12—2	Bombay	11½ a 12
Calcutta, G.L.	12—4 a 12—6	Calcutta	12
Colon, G.L.	12—6 a 12—8	Colon	12 a 12½
Hankow, G.L.	11—11 a 12—9	Hankow	12 a 12½
London, G.L.	17—3 a 17—3	London	17—3 a 17—3
Paris, 3 days sight	25—55 a 25—50	Paris	25—55 a 25—50
Ditto, 3 months	25—55 a 26—00	Ditto	25—55 a 26—00
Ditto, 6 months	25—55 a 26—10	Ditto	25—55 a 26—10
Frankfort on M., ex India	135 a 135½	Frankfort	135 a 135½
Vienna, G.L. 2 m. 2 m.	10—8 a 10—9	Vienna	10—8 a 10—9
Treves ditto	10—8 a 10—10	Treves	10—8 a 10—10
Madrid	15 a 14½	Madrid	15 a 14½
Calcutta, effective	31 a 31½	Calcutta	31 a 31½
Bombay, effective	31 a 31½	Bombay	31 a 31½
Batavia	—	Batavia	—
Bombay	—	Bombay	—
Calcutta	—	Calcutta	—
Colon	—	Colon	—
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Calcutta	—	Calcutta	—
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Bombay	—	Bombay</	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS FROM MAY 25, 1820, TO JUNE 24, 1820. BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3perCt Consol.	3perCt Consol.	3perCt Consol.	Long Anns.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	India Stock.	50. Sea Stock.	Old Sea St.	New Sea St.	4 per cent.	2 per Day.	Cons.
May 25	24	64	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
26	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
27	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
28	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
29	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
30	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
June 1	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
2	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
3	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
4	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
5	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
6	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
7	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
8	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
9	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
10	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
11	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
12	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
13	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
14	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
15	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
16	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
17	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
18	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
19	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
20	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
21	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
22	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
23	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70
24	24	69	69	69	17	103	67	219	76	6	20	21pr. 4s.	5pr. 69	70

FUNDING OF EXCHEQUER BILLS IN FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

Interest payable in respect of the Exchequer Bills which have been already delivered into the Bank of England by the Subscribers, may be received at this Office, on the hours of ten and one o'clock.
 Exchequer Bills for future payments must be indorsed previously to being delivered into the Bank; and immediately on such delivery, the lists of the Bills divided in description should be forwarded to this Office, that no time may be lost in paying the interest.
 Exchequer Bill Office, New Palace-yard, Westminster, 24th June, 1820.

EXCHEQUER BILLS dated in and from August, 1818, and all prior Bills and Church Bills will be received by the Bank, on making the instalments on the Five per Script.
 The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, as published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London; .
 On application to whom, the original documents for a century past may be referred to.

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Hancock, J.	1b	Morgan, E.	1b	Pebbs, W.	1b	Stow, J.	1b	Winnell, W.	1b
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Hendshaw, F. E.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Hays, P.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Henderson, J.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Hugh, J.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Hartwick, W.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Holden, J.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Hamm, J.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Hitch, J. H.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Hunzel, J.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
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Johnson, J.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Johnson, R.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
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Jackson, R.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Innocent, G.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
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jun.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Jones, T.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Jackson, S.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Jones, H.	470	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
Johnson, N. B.	1b	Mitchell, J.	1b	Potter, T.	1b	Smith, J.	1b	Watson, R.	1b
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Hobbs, H.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hunt, E. and Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hardy, G. & Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hart, A.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hinks, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hutchinson, W. P.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hart, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hoodhouse, J. E.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hulme, W.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hurt, S.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hodgson, H.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Halse, I. H. & Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Haddon, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hodge, W.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Henshall, H.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Harrison, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Harris, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hambro, S.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hall, T. and Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hardy, G. & Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hopkins, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hulham, W.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hath, W.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hornby, F.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hornby, F. & Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hunt, C.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Helme, F. and J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Henry, I.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Humphreys, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Huxley, J. P.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hodgson, R.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Humble, M.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hulham, T. and Co.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Holman, W.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hori, A.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hornby, T.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hunt, H. J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Hollands, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jefferys, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jones, J. and J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Irwin, R.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jones, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jenkins, T.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jewell, W.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jackson, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16
Jamieson, J.	ib Deane, J.	ib Oakley, T.	ib Deane, T.	ib Smith, J.	16

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Co.	Walker, J. & Co.	101 Wye, G. W.	101 Waddington, H.
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Winn, J.	White, C. C.	101 Whitehouse, W. and	101 Young, S.
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Atkinson, J.	101 Co.	101 Gange, R.	101	101 Hancock, R.
Austin, G.	101 Barker, T.	101 Gange, R.	101	101 Hancock, J. & Co.
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Aspinth, T. G. and	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101 Hutchinson, J. P.
Co.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Atkinson, T.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Atkinson, M.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Austin, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Arnold, M.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Astworth, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bowman, H. H.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Barton, W. and	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Co.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
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Baker, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
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Blackwell, F. N.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Booth, W. and Co.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Barker, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Hampfield, J. W.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Brockles, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bray, W.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
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Birchall, R.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bishop, D.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Barnes, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Barnett, C.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Blackley, E.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bowley, H.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Braham, D.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Brian, R.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bull, P.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
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Bailey, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bark, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Barger, T.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bryan, J.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Becher, J. B.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bowen, C.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Brown, W. A.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Buchan, T.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Bull, R. jun.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
Burton, E. E.	101 Bann, J.	101 Gange, R.	101	101
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Joy, F.	1b	Mills, H.	1b	Peach, D.	1b	Smith, T. D.	1b	Wilson, J.	1b
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Kemp, J. E.	1b	Moore, T.	1b	Pagett, G.	1b	Swan, W.	1b	Wright, B.	1b
Kelsall, J.	1b	Millard, S.	1b	Pole, C.	1b	Sturkey, J.	1b	Windle, J.	1b
King, F.	223	Morton, J.	1b	Porter, J.	1b	Simpson, A.	1b	Walker, S. & Co.	1b
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Lee, J.	1b	Macintosh, J.	1b	Polleyn, W.	1b	Sheward, H.	223	Wood, W.	1b
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Levy, J.	1b	Ogilvy, W. F.	1b	Robinson, J.	1b	Thompson, T.	1b	Wells, W.	1b
Leigh, R.	1b	Orchard, I.	1b	Raine, T.	1b	Turner, E.	1b	Wentworth, J.	1b
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Lloyd, J.	1b	Palmier, T.	1b	Rynolds, W.	1b	Turner, M. J.	1b	Woodhead, G.	1b
Lakeman, D. H.	1b	Powell, F.	1b	Rodco, W.	1b	Turner, M. J.	1b	Wright, J.	1b
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FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1919, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1920.

[In this List, to prevent so many repetitions of the words "and Co." we have only inserted the first Name in the several Firms.]

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